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Louisiana State University

and

Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Baton Rouge, La.

Catalogue, 1898-~~1899~~ 1901.

Announcements, 1899-1902

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LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

AND

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE,

BATON ROUGE, LA.

CATALOGUE, 1898-1899.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, 1899 1900.

NEW ORLEANS:
L. Graham & Son, Ltd., Printers, 207-211 Baronne St.
1899.

1899–1900.

SEPTEMBER, 1899.

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OCTOBER, 1899.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

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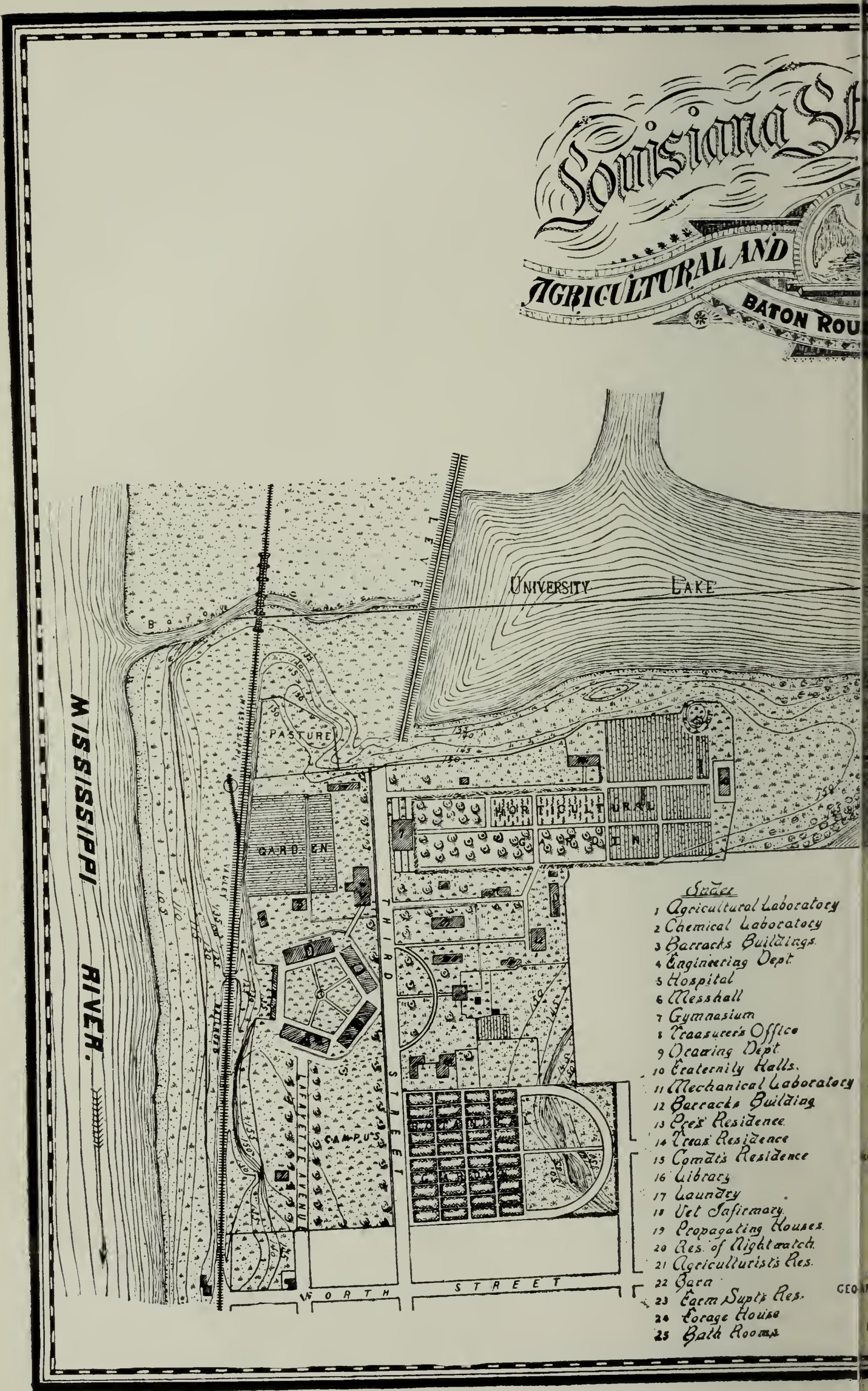
Louisiana St
AGRICULTURAL AND
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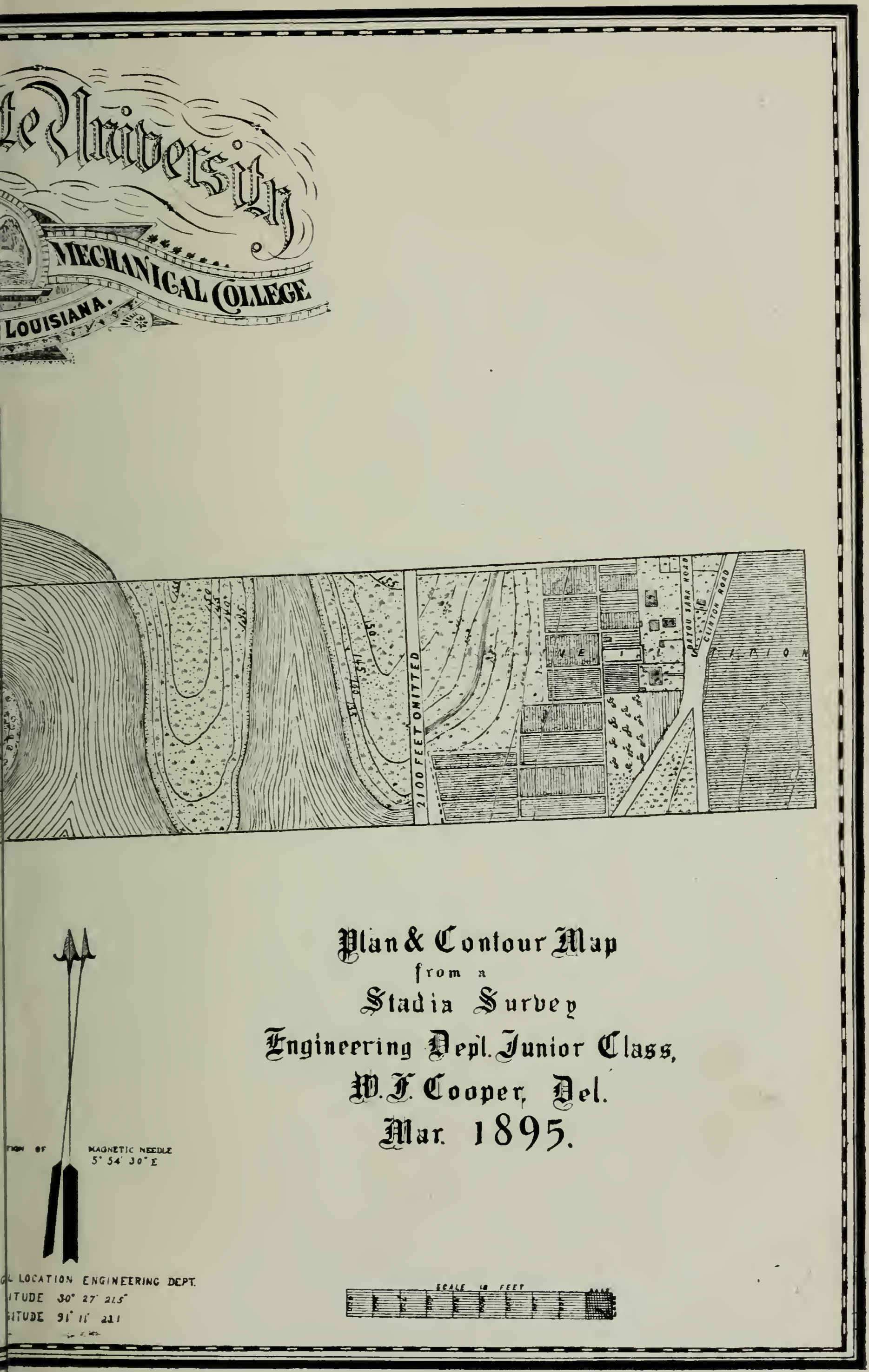
UNIVERSITY LAKE
LEVEE
BAYOU
PASTURE
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
GARDEN
HORTICULTURAL GARDEN
THIRD STREET
LAFAYETTE AVENUE
CAMPUS
NORTH STREET
GEO
Index
1 Agricultural Laboratory
2 Chemical Laboratory
3 Barracks Buildings.
4 Engineering Dept.
5 Hospital
6 Messhall
7 Gymnasium
8 Treasurer's Office
9 Drawing Dept.
10 Fraternity Halls.
11 Mechanical Laboratory
12 Barracks Building
13 Pres' Residence.
14 Treas' Residence
15 Comdt's Residence
16 Library
17 Laundry
18 Vet Infirmary.
19 Propagating Houses.
20 Res. of Nightwatch.
21 Agriculturist's Res.
22 Barn
23 Farm Supt's Res.
24 Forage House
25 Bath Rooms



Plan & Contour Map
from a
Stadia Survey
Engineering Dept. Junior Class,
W. F. Cooper, Del.
Mar. 1895.

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

SESSION 1899—1900.

SESSION OPENS	Wednesday, September 20, 1899.
ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS,	Wednesday and Thursday, September 20 and 21, 1899.
FIRST SCHOLASTIC MONTH ENDS	Friday, October 20, 1899.
SECOND SCHOLASTIC MONTH ENDS	Friday, November 17, 1899.
THANKSGIVING DAY	Thursday, November 30, 1899.
THIRD SCHOLASTIC MONTH ENDS	Friday, December 15, 1899.
CHRISTMAS	Monday, December 25, 1899.
FOURTH SCHOLASTIC MONTH ENDS	Friday, January 19, 1900.
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS BEGIN	Saturday, January 20, 1900.
SECOND TERM OPENS	Monday, January 29, 1900.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY	Thursday, February 22, 1900.
FIFTH SCHOLASTIC MONTH ENDS	Friday, February 23, 1900.
SIXTH SCHOLASTIC MONTH ENDS	Friday, March 23, 1900.
GOOD FRIDAY	Friday, April 13, 1900.
SEVENTH SCHOLASTIC MONTH ENDS	Friday, April 27, 1900.
EIGHTH SCHOLASTIC MONTH ENDS	Friday, May 25, 1900.
FINAL EXAMINATIONS BEGIN	Saturday, May 26, 1900.
COMMENCEMENT SERMON	Sunday, June 3, 1900.
COMMENCEMENT	Wednesday, June 6, 1900.

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Professor of Veterinary Science.

BOYKIN W. PEGUES, B. S.,
Professor of Civil Engineering.

¶ARTHUR T. PRESCOTT, M. A.,
Professor of History and Political Science.

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* Died May 27, 1899.
¶ Elected June 26, 1899.

Frank H. Burnette,
Assistant Professor of Horticulture.

Robert L. Himes,
Principal of Sub-Freshman Department and Instructor in Commercial Branches.

*Carlos V. Cusachs, A. B., B. S.,
Instructor in English and Spanish.

Edmond A. Chavanne, B. S., C. E.,
Instructor in Military Science and Tactics.

Charles Henry Kretz, B. S.,
Instructor in Mechanics and Drawing.

Alfred Best, B. S.,
Instructor in Chemistry.

Simon Baum, B. S.,
Robert H. Plaisance, A. B.,
Joseph S. Washburn, A. B.,
Instructors in Sub-Freshman Department.

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EDMOND A. CHAVANNE	Commandant of Cadets.
WILLIAM C. STUBBS	Director of Experiment Stations.
CHARLES H. STUMBERG	Librarian.
†THOMAS J. BUFFINGTON, M. D	Surgeon.
JAMES W. DUPREE, M. D	Surgeon.
HARNEY SKOLFIELD	Treasurer.
JOSEPH R. HOLMES	Steward.

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* Resigned June 26, 1899.
† Resigned February 14, 1899.

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ROBERT GLENK, B. S., Assistant Chemist, Baton Rouge.
M. BIRD, M. S., Chemist, Calhoun.
A. C. VEATCH, Geologist, Audubon Park, New Orleans.
W. R. DODSON, A. B., S. B., Botanist, Baton Rouge.
H. A. MORGAN, B. S. A., Entomologist, Baton Rouge.
F. H. BURNETTE, Horticulturist, Baton Rouge.
W. H. DALRYMPLE, M. R. C. V. S., Veterinarian, Baton Rouge.
GEORGE CHIQUELIN, Sugar Maker, Audubon Park, New Orleans.
WM. D. CLAYTON, M. S., Farm Manager, Audubon Park.
JAS. CLAYTON, Farm Manager, Baton Rouge.
T. I. WATSON, Farm Manager, Calhoun.
J. K. McHUGH, Secretary and Stenographer, Audubon Park, New Orleans.
H. SKOLFIELD, Treasurer, Baton Rouge.

The Bulletins and Reports will be sent free of charge to all Farmers, on applying to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Baton Rouge, La.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT.

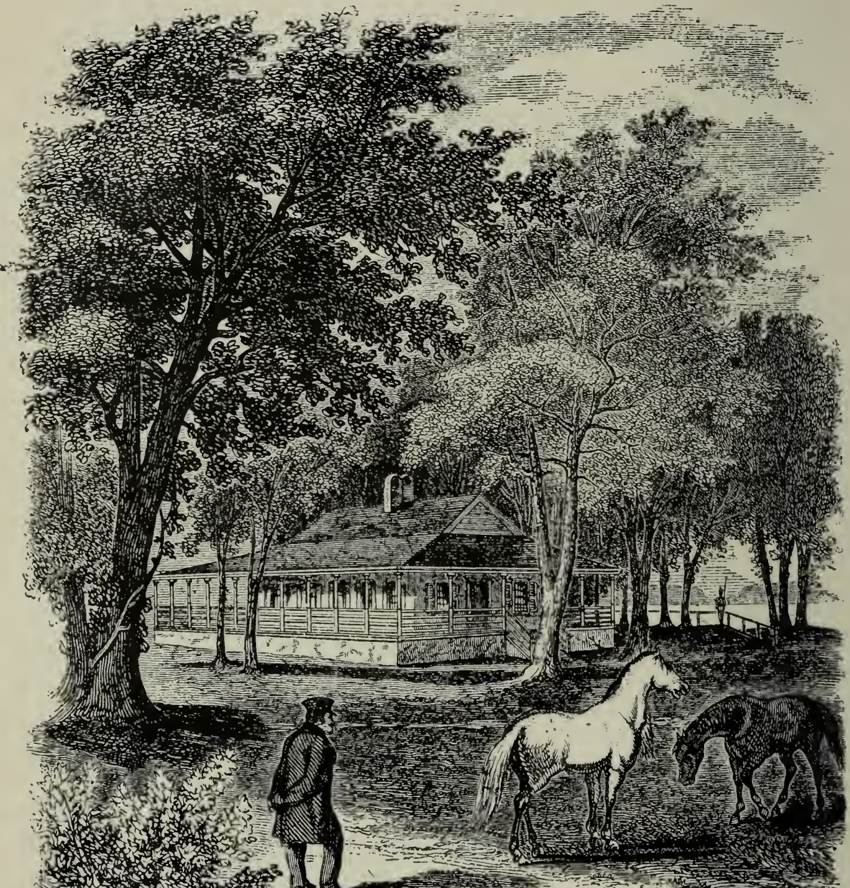
The Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College had its origin in certain grants of land made by the United States Government in 1806, 1811, and 1827, "for the use of a seminary of learning." In 1855 the Legislature founded the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy, locating it three miles from Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides. The institution was opened January 2, 1860, with Col. William Tecumseh Sherman as superintendent. Its exercises were suspended April 23, 1863, on account of the war, but were resumed October 2, 1865, under the superintendency of Col. David F. Boyd, who remained at the head of the institution for nearly twenty years. The college building was burned October 15, 1869, and the first day of November following, the institution resumed its exercises in Baton Rouge, where it has since remained.

The Louisiana State Agricultural and Mechanical College was established by an act of the Legislature approved April 7, 1873, to carry out the United States act of 1862, granting lands for this purpose. It was located at the Chalmette Battle Ground, but temporarily opened in New Orleans, June 1, 1874, where it remained till its merger with the University.

On the second day of January, 1877, the act as passed by the Legislature of 1876, uniting the State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College and locating the same temporarily at Baton Rouge, became a law and was promulgated June 1, 1877.

The two State institutions, as thus "united and constituted into one and the same institution of learning," began their first joint session on the fifth day of October, 1877, "under the name and legal title of the LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE."

The United States Government generously gave up the splendid buildings and grounds of the Military Garrison at Baton Rouge to the University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, August 27, 1886.



RESIDENCE ON THE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS OF GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR WHEN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1848. FROM AN OLD NUMBER OF HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE UNIVERSITY SITE.

The site of the University is historic ground; over it hovers the romance of the struggles of the great powers for supremacy in the Mississippi Valley. These extensive grounds and splendid buildings, the princely gift of our national government, were occupied successively by the armed battalions of France, England, Spain, and America.

Here, in 1779, Galvez, the Spanish Governor General of Louisiana, after three days' battle, captured the British garrison under Colonel Dickson.

Here, in 1810, Philemon Thomas, with his mixed band of pinewoodsmen and Ohio flatboatmen, captured the Spanish post, killing Grandpre, its commander, and wresting West Florida from Spain.

Here nearly every prominent officer in the United States army since the Revolution did duty. Wilkinson and the first Wade Hampton, Revolutionary heroes, commanded here; as did afterward Gaines and Jesup and Taylor, heroes of the war of 1812.

Here Winfield Scott, the conqueror of Mexico, saw his first service as lieutenant of artillery.

Here Lafayette was received by the military and citizens in 1824, and Andrew Jackson later.

Here was the home of Zachary Taylor, hero of Buena Vista and President of the United States, and the birthplace of his brilliant son "Dick," the distinguished Confederate general.

Here, in 1861, the Louisiana State Guard, before the secession of Louisiana, took the garrison and the arsenal, with all their munitions of war, from the United States troops.

Here, in 1862, General Breckinridge, commanding the Confederates, fought a desperate battle with the Union army and navy under Williams and Farragut. Williams was killed, and the Confederate ram Arkansas was blown up in full view.

These grounds were trod by Grant and Lee, Sherman and "Stonewall" Jackson; by McClellan and the Johnstons, Bragg and Rosecrans; by Longstreet and Harney, George H. Thomas and Beauregard; by Forrest and Phil Sheridan, Hardie and Hood; by Hancock and Custer, Admiral Porter and Bishop-General Polk; and by the great civilians, Clay and Calhoun, Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis.

"Loose thy shoe from off thy foot, for the place whereon thou standest is holy."

THE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

THE GROUNDS form the northern boundary of the city of Baton Rouge, overlooking the Mississippi river, and contain 213½ acres. In the University enclosure proper, there are 52 acres. From the boundaries of this enclosure, the ground slopes away sharply in every direction except toward the city. The system of drainage was devised and executed by the United States engineers, and is well nigh perfect.

The grounds are more than sixteen feet above the extreme high water of the Mississippi. They are a part of the first bluffs on the river north of its mouth, and are beyond all possible danger of overflow.

The University has added an excellent sewerage system of its own, by which all refuse matter is emptied into the river. All the barracks buildings are supplied with water from the large artesian well supplying the city. The purity of this water has been established by chemical analysis and long use, and has never been questioned. The grounds are covered almost perpetually with rich green grass, and shaded by majestic old oaks. It is believed that no more beautiful campus is to be found in the South.

A handsome memorial tablet marking the site of President Zachary Taylor's residence was recently erected by Baton Rouge Camp No. 17, United Confederate Veterans, and adds materially to the beauty and the historic interest of the University campus.

THE BARRACKS are composed of five brick buildings, with broad galleries in front and rear supported by massive brick columns. Four of these buildings occupy four sides of a pentagon, the fifth side opening out on the river. The rooms on the ground floors of the pentagon buildings are used as class rooms, offices, reading rooms, armories, etc.; those on the second floors are occupied by the cadets. The fifth building is devoted to cadet use exclusively.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY is a brick building east of the pentagon. The ground floor has rooms for elementary experimental work, for qualitative analysis, for sugar analysis and combustion work, and for the analysis of water and foodstuffs.

The second floor is divided into five rooms—a lecture room, an office and library, a balance room, a private laboratory, and a laboratory for quantitative analysis with desk room for twenty-four students.

The Agricultural Hall is a three-story brick building. On the first floor are the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms and the Botanical and Zoological Laboratories for fifty students. On the second floor are the lecture rooms of the professors of Agriculture, Horticulture, Zoology and Entomology, and Veterinary Science. The University Museum is located on the third floor.

The Physics Building, north of the barracks buildings, is divided into lecture and laboratory rooms.

The Mechanical Workshop is a one-story brick building east of the Agricultural Hall. It has a machine shop, a wood shop, a blacksmith shop, and an engine room.

The Library Building is famous for its beautiful groined vaulting, supported by a line of brick columns.

The Veterinary Infirmary, at the northeast corner of the University grounds, is partitioned into three large compartments, one of which is fitted up as a pharmacy. In the yard are stalls for animals under treatment.

The Hospital is the latest addition to the buildings on the grounds. This tasteful structure is close to the barracks buildings, contains six pleasant rooms, and is comfortably furnished.

The Gymnasium is in the large pavilion used as an assembly hall for lectures, commencement, etc. It contains the usual gymnastic equipment.

Other Buildings are the Treasurer's Office, Mechanical Drawing Room, Laundry, Fraternity Halls, Mess Hall, and residences for the President, the Treasurer, and two members of the Faculty.

The Botanical Garden is a plat of nine acres on the right of the Third street entrance to the University grounds.

The Horticultural Garden contains about twelve acres devoted to experiment work.

OBJECTS OF THE INSTITUTION.

In conformity with its charter, the object of the institution is to give special prominence to instruction in the sciences relating to

Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and at the same time to offer opportunities for a literary and general scientific education. In other words, we are attempting to build up a University where the highest education will be in reach of the youth of Louisiana, and an Agricultural and Mechanical College where a liberal and practical education will be afforded to those whose purpose is the pursuit of an industrial career.

REGULAR COURSES.

The institution offers the following seven courses of study:

(1) The Agricultural Course,
(2) The Course in Mechanical Engineering,
(3) The Course in Civil Engineering,
(4) The General Science Course,
(5) The Sugar Course,
(6) The Latin-Science Course,
(7) The Literary Course.

To these will be added a Commercial Course, in which only the first year (Freshman) class will be organized for the session of 1899-1900.

Though intended to prepare students for different pursuits in life, the courses of study are parallel and substantially equivalent in the amount of training and instruction afforded.

POST-GRADUATE COURSES.

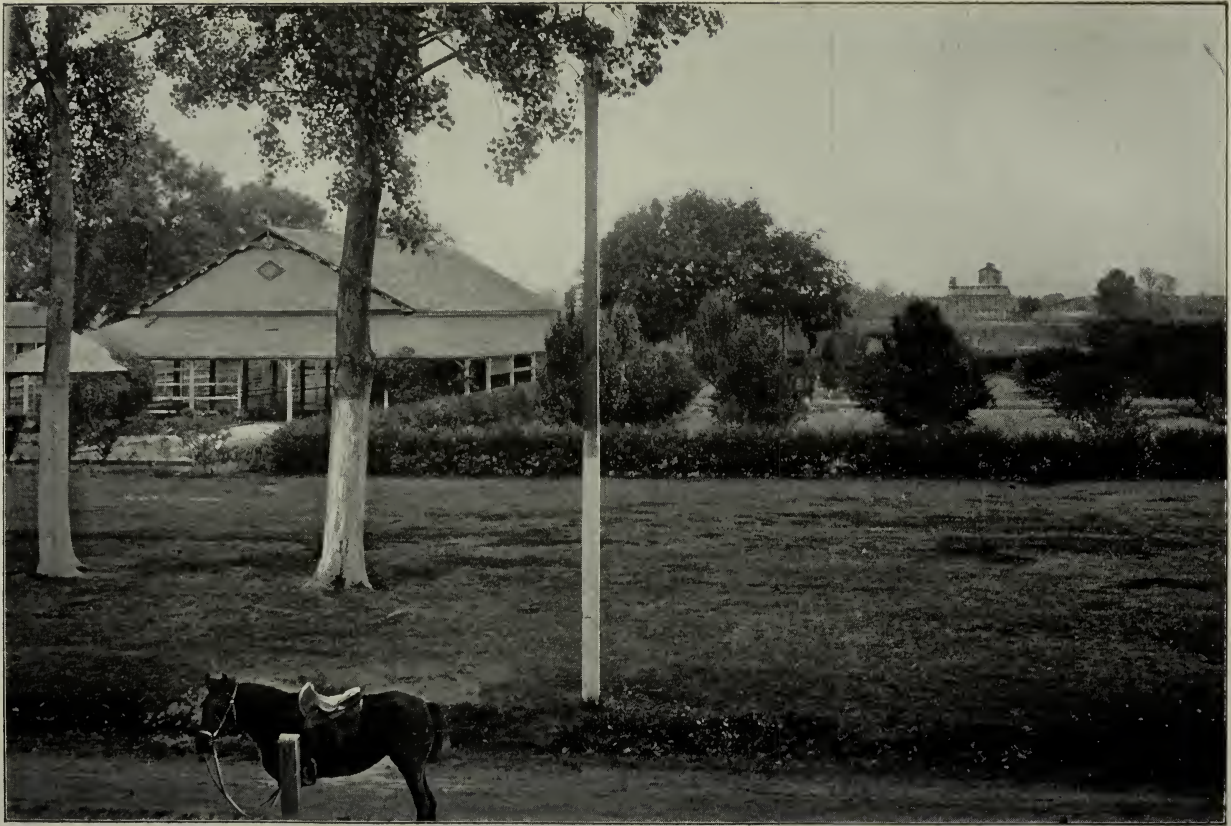
Post-graduate courses of study of one year are open to resident graduates of this University or of any other of equal grade and requirements.

Every applicant for a post-graduate degree must select a major and two minor subjects. The subjects must be selected with the advice of the president and the professor of the major subject, and must be approved by the faculty.

The work in the major subject must be equivalent to at least five hours of recitation or lecture per week, and must be in advance of any under-graduate requirement in the subject selected.

The work in each minor subject must be equivalent to at least three hours of recitation or lecture per week.

Two hours of laboratory work will be considered equivalent to one of recitation or lecture.



PAVILION SUGAR REFINERY IN THE DISTANCE.

An acceptable thesis must be submitted to the professor of the major subject, and must be approved by the professor of English.

SPECIAL COURSES

Special courses of study may be arranged for older students who have not the time or the inclination to pursue a full four-years course of study. There are two classes of special students.

The first class consists of those special students who do not board and lodge at the University, who are not required to perform military duty, and who pursue such subjects as they may select from those taught at the University. Non-resident students of this class must be of mature years, or must live with near relatives in the town.

The second class of special students must board and lodge at the University, and must conform to all the military regulations. They must have not fewer than fifteen hours a week of recitations, and some English study must be one of the subjects selected.

All special students must give evidence by examination or certificate that they are prepared to pursue such subjects as they may select.

A student who has failed in one of the regular courses of study will not be allowed to take a special course consisting of subjects in advance of those in which he has been found deficient.

The formation of separate classes for special students will be at the option of the professor concerned.

DEGREES.

The degree of Bachelor of Science (B. S.) is conferred upon any student who completes either the Agricultural, the Mechanical Engineering, the Civil Engineering, the General Science, or the Sugar course.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts (B. A.) is conferred upon any student who completes the Latin-Science or the Literary course.

POST-GRADUATE DEGREES.

The degree of Master of Science (M. S.) is conferred upon graduate students in the Agricultural, the General Science, or the Sugar course; the degree of Civil Engineer (C. E.), on graduate students in the course in Civil Engineering; the degree of Mechanical Engineer (M. E.), on graduate students in the course in Mechanical Engineering; and the degree of Master of Arts (M. A.), on graduate students in the Latin-Science or the Literary course; provided that, in all cases, they comply with the conditions heretofore prescribed.

THESIS.

Every candidate for graduation must write and submit to the professor of English, by the 15th of May, an original thesis, which must deal with some principal subject of study in the course he is pursuing. The theme of this thesis must be selected before the first of December of the Senior year, and both theme and matter must be approved by the professor teaching said subject of study.

CERTIFICATES.

Upon the completion of any special course of study or line of work, the special student may be awarded a certificate over the signature of the president of the University and of the professor in whose department the work has been done.

OUTLINES OF COURSES OF STUDY.

The following pages contain the schedule of the eight courses of study offered. Each course is arranged so as to give special instruction in some one line of study or investigation, while not neglecting the larger claims of a liberal education.

In the course in Agriculture, emphasis is put upon the practical work of the agriculturist, and a thorough drill is given in those subjects that border upon or underlie the general subject of agriculture.

The courses in Mechanical Engineering and Civil Engineering are designed to give students such training as will enable them, on graduation, to fill the positions that are rapidly opening to capable engineers.

The course in General Science has for its end a broad scientific training that will put the student in touch with modern scientific thought. In the Junior and Senior years, an opportunity is offered him to specialize on the scientific subject of his choice.

The aim of the Sugar Course is to make sugar experts. It has been established and is conducted solely in the interest of the sugar industry. (For fuller information, see "Audubon Sugar School.")

The Latin-Science Course combines linguistic and scientific training, and gives the student an insight into the two great culture sources of modern civilization.

In the Literary Course, stress is laid upon literary work. The student, while not neglecting the broader divisions of science, is made familiar with the masterpieces of literary art, ancient and modern, and thus trained in the appreciation and development of literary culture.

The Commercial Course, while not ignoring the liberal training and instruction which are of value in all occupations and professions, aims to "train the mental faculties most needed in business, and to impart the kinds of knowledge most serviceable in business."

In the following outlines, the Arabic numerals, 1, 2, 3, etc., indicate the number of recitations or lectures per week; the Roman numerals, I, II, III, etc., the teacher's course in the subject named. The left column represents the first term, the right column the second term.

The Spanish language may, at the option of the student, be substituted for either French or German in any of the courses of study, except the General Science Course.

AGRICULTURAL COURSE.

Freshman Class.

5. English I	5. English II
5. Mathematics I	5. Mathematics II
5. Physics I	5. Botany I
4. Zoological Laboratory I	4. Zoological Laboratory . . . II
4. Drawing I	4. Drawing II
6. Mechanical Workshop . . . I	4. Botanical Laboratory I

Sophomore Class.

3. English III	3. English IV
3. Mathematics III	3. Surveying II
3. Chemistry I	3. Chemistry II
3. Physics II	3. Physics III
3. Zoology III	3. Zoology IV
4. Chemical Laboratory I	4. Chemical Laboratory II
6. Zoological Laboratory I	2. Zoological Laboratory . . . II
	4. Field Surveying II

Junior Class.

5. Agriculture I	5. Agriculture II
3. Chemistry III	3. Chemistry IV
2. Chemistry XI	5. Botany II
3. Physics IV	3. Veterinary Science I
3. Entomology I	6. Chemical Laboratory . . . VI
6. Chemical Laboratory V	4. Botanical Laboratory II
4. Entomological Laboratory III	

Senior Class.

3. Agriculture III	3. Agriculture IV
3. Chemistry VII	3. Chemistry VIII
3. Geology I	3. Entomology II
3. Horticulture I	3. Horticulture II
3. Veterinary Science II	3. Veterinary Science III
2. Military Science I	2. Military Science II
6. Chemical Laboratory . . VII	6. Chemical Laboratory . . VIII
4. Field Agriculture III	4. Field Agriculture IV
	Thesis.

MESS HALL.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING COURSE.

Freshman Class.

5. English I
5. Mathematics I
5. Physics I
4. Drawing. I
6. Mechanical Workshop . . . I

5. English II
5. Mathematics II
8. Drawing. II
12. Mechanical Workshop . . . II

Sophomore Class.

3. English. III
3. Mathematics III
3. Physics II
3. Descriptive Geometry I
6. Drawing III
10. Mechanical Workshop. . . III

3. English IV
3. Mathematics IV
3. Physics III
3. Descriptive Geometry. . . II
6. Drawing IV
3. Surveying II
4. Field Work—Surveying. . II

Junior Class.

3. English V or French I
3. Mathematics. V
3. Physics IV
3. Chemistry. I
5. Mechanics I
4. Chemical Laboratory I

3. English VI or French . . II
3. Mathematics VI
6. Machine Design. I
3. Chemistry II
5. Mechanics II
4. Chemical Laboratory. . . II

Senior Class.

3. History I or French III
5. Mechanics III
2. Mathematics. VII
3. Machine Design. III
3. Steam Machinery I
2. Military Science. I
4. Mechanical Laboratory. . . I

3. History II or French. . . . IV
5. Mechanics IV
2. Mathematics. VIII
3. Machine Design IV
3. Steam Machinery. II
2. Military Science. I
4. Mechanical Laboratory . . II

CIVIL ENGINEERING COURSE.

Freshman Class.

5. English I	5. English II
5. Mathematics I	5. Mathematics II
5. Physics I	5. Botany I
10. Drawing—Surveying I	6. Drawing II
	4. Botanical Laboratory. . . . I

Sophomore Class.

3. English III	3. English IV
3. Mathematics III	3. Mathematics IV
3. Chemistry I	3. Chemistry II
3. Physics II	3. Physics III
3. Descriptive Geometry I	3. Surveying II
6. Drawing III	6. Field Work—Surveying . II
4. Chemical Laboratory I	4. Chemical Laboratory . . . II

Junior Class.

3. English V	3. English VI
or (3) French I	or (3) French II
or (3) German I	or (3) German II
3. Mathematics V	3. Mathematics VI
3. Physics IV	3. Surveying IV
3. Surveying III	3. Economics I
5. Mechanics I	5. Mechanics II
4. Drawing—Surveying . . . III	4. Mechanics V
4. Field Work—Surveying . III	4. Field Work—Surveying . IV

Senior Class.

2. English VII	2. English VIII
or (3) French III	or (3) French IV
or (3) German III	or (3) German IV
2. Mathematics VII	2. Mathematics VIII
3. Roofs and Bridges I	6. Roofs and Bridges II
5. Mechanics III	5. Mechanics IV
3. Geology I or Law I	2. Military Science II
2. Military Science I	4. Drawing—Roofs and Bridges II
4. Drawing—Roofs and Bridges I	

GENERAL SCIENCE COURSE.

Freshman Class.

5.	English	I	5.	English	II
5.	Mathematics	I	5.	Mathematics	II
5.	Physics	I	5.	Botany	I
3.	French I or Zoological Laboratory	I	3.	French II or Zoological Laboratory	II
4.	Drawing	I	4.	Botanical Laboratory	I

Sophomore Class.

3.	English	III	3.	English	IV
3.	Mathematics	III	3.	Mathematics	IV
3.	Chemistry	I	3.	Chemistry	II
3.	Physics	II	3.	Physics	III
3.	French III or Zoology	III	3.	French IV or Zoology	IV
4.	Chemical Laboratory	I	4.	Drawing	II
6.	Zoological Laboratory	I	4.	Chemical Laboratory	II
			2.	Zoological Laboratory	II

Junior Class.

3.	English	V	3.	English	VI
3.	Mathematics	V	3.	Mathematics	VI
3.	Physics	IV	3.	Economics	I
3.	German	I	3.	German	II
5.	Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics, Zoology, or Botany and Bacteriology.		5.	Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics, Zoology, or Botany and Bacteriology.	
10.	Laboratory on elective subject.		10.	Laboratory on elective subject.	

Senior Class.

3.	German	III	3.	German	IV
3.	Psychology	I	3.	Ethics	II
3.	History	I	3.	History	II
2.	Military Science	I	2.	Military Science	II
5.	Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics, Zoology, or Botany and Bacteriology.		5.	Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics, Zoology, or Botany and Bacteriology.	
10.	Laboratory on elective subject.		10.	Laboratory on elective subject.	

Elective in Junior is continued in Senior.

SUGAR COURSE.

First Year.

3. German I or Spanish. . . I
5. Mathematics. I
5. Physics I
2. Commercial Arithmetic. . III
4. Drawing I
10. Mechanical Workshop. . . III

3. German II or Spanish . . II
5. Mathematics II
5. Botany I
2. Commercial Arithmetic. . IV
8. Drawing II
4. Botanical Laboratory. . . II

Second Year.

3. German III or Spanish. . III
3. Mathematics III
3. Physics II
3. Chemistry I
3. Descriptive Geometry . . . I
6. Drawing III
4. Chemical Laboratory . . . I

3. German IV or Spanish. . IV
3. Mathematics IV
3. Physics. III
3. Chemistry II
3. Surveying II
6. Field Work—Surveying. II
4. Chemical Laboratory. . . II

Third Year.

5. Agriculture I
3. Mathematics. V
5. Mechanics I
3. Chemistry III
8. Chemical Laboratory. . . V

5. Agriculture II
3. Mathematics VI
5. Mechanics II
3. Chemistry IV
8. Chemical Laboratory . . . VI

Fourth Year.

Ten Weeks at Audubon Park.

3. Agriculture III
6. Machine Design. I
3. Veterinary Science IV
5. Chemistry VII
3. Geology I
6. Chemical Laboratory . . VII
4. Field Work.

3. Agriculture IV
3. Machine Design III
3. Bacteriology III
5. Chemistry VIII
6. Chemical Laboratory . . VIII
4. Field Work.

Fifth Year.

Ten Weeks at Audubon Park.

3. Agriculture V
3. Steam Machinery I
3. Law of Contracts. III
3. Chemistry. XII
4. Drawing V
6. Mechanical Laboratory. . . I
6. Field Work and Chemical Laboratory.

3. Agriculture VI
3. Sugar House Machinery. IV
3. Botany II
3. Chemistry XIII
4. Drawing VI
6. Mechanical Laboratory. . II
6. Field Work and Chemical Laboratory.

LATIN-SCIENCE COURSE.

Freshman Class.

5.	English	I	5.	English	II
5.	Mathematics	I	5.	Mathematics	II
5.	Latin	I	5.	Latin	II
3.	French I or Spanish	I	3.	French II or Spanish	II
4.	Zoological Laboratory	I	4.	Zoological Laboratory	II

Sophomore Class.

3.	English	III	3.	English	IV
3.	Mathematics	III	3.	Mathematics	IV
5.	Latin	III	5.	Latin	IV
3.	Physics	II	3.	Physics	III
3.	French III or Spanish	III	3.	French IV or Spanish	IV
3.	Civics	I	3.	Civics	II

Junior Class.

3.	English	V	3.	English	VI
3.	Mathematics	V	3.	Mathematics	VI
3.	Chemistry	I	3.	Chemistry	II
3.	Physics	IV	3.	Economics	I
3.	French V or Latin	V	3.	French VI or Latin	VI
3.	German	I	3.	German	II
4.	Chemical Laboratory	I	4.	Chemical Laboratory	II

Senior Class.

2.	English	VII	2.	English	VIII
3.	Law I or Chemistry	III	3.	Law II or Chemistry	IV
3.	Geology	I	3.	Comparative Literature	IX
3.	Psychology	I	3.	Ethics	II
3.	German	III	3.	German	IV
3	History	I	3.	History	II
2.	Military Science	I	2.	Military Science	II

LITERARY COURSE.

Freshman Class.

5.	English	I	5.	English	II
5.	Mathematics	I	5.	Mathematics	II
5.	Latin	I	5.	Latin	II
5.	Greek	I	5.	Greek	II

Sophomore Class.

3.	English	III	3.	English	IV
3.	Mathematics	III	3.	Mathematics	IV
5.	Latin	III	5.	Latin	IV
3.	Greek	III	3.	Greek	IV
3.	Physics	II	3.	Physics	III
3.	Civics	I	3.	Civics	II

Junior Class.

3.	English	V	3.	English	VI
3.	Chemistry	I	3.	Chemistry	II
3.	Latin	V	3.	Latin	VI
3.	French I, Greek V, or German	I	3.	French II, Greek VI, or German	II
3.	Greek, (Greek History)	IX	3.	Latin (Roman History)	VII
3.	Physics	IV	3.	Economics	I
4.	Chemical Laboratory	I	4.	Chemical Laboratory	II

Senior Class.

2.	English	VII	2.	English	VIII
3.	Law I or Chemistry	III	3.	Law II or Chemistry	IV
3.	French III, Greek VII, or German	III	3.	French IV, Greek VIII, or German	IV
3.	Psychology	I	3.	Ethics	II
3.	Geology	I	3.	Comparative Literature	IX
3.	History	I	3.	History	II
2.	Military Science	I	2.	Military Science	II

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

Freshman Class.

5. English I	5. English II
5. Mathematics. I	5. Mathematics. II
3. Commercial Geography. . . I	3. Commercial Geography . . II
3. Spanish I	3. Spanish II
8. Commercial Arithmetic and Penmanship III	8. Commercial Arithmetic and Accounts IV

Sophomore Class.

3. English.	3. English.
3. Mathematics.	3. Surveying.
3. Physics.	3. Physics.
3. Spanish.	3. Spanish.
3. Civics.	3. Civics.
6. Book Keeping.	6. Book Keeping.
4. Stenography and Typewriting.	4. Field Work—Surveying.

Junior Class.

3. English.	3. English.
3. French or German.	3. French or German.
2. Spanish.	2. Spanish.
3. Industrial History of the United States.	3. Municipal and Local Institutions.
5. Commercial Law.	5. Commercial Law.
4. Banking.	3. Economics.
4. Economic Literature and Essays.	4. Economic Literature and Essays.

Senior Class.

2. English	2. English.
3. French or German.	3. French or German.
3. Psychology.	3. Ethics.
2. Economics.	2. Economics.
3. Constitutional Law.	3. International Law
2. Spanish.	2. Spanish.
2. Military Science.	2. Military Science.
3. History.	3. History.

Only the first year of this course will be given for the session of 1899-1900.

DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION.

In the following detailed statements, each numbered division represents the work of one term, or half session, in the subject named. For the number of hours per week and the classes taking the subject, see Outlines of the Courses of Study.

AGRICULTURE.

PROFESSORS STUBBS, DALRYMPLE, AND BURNETTE.

The Freshman and Sophomore classes spend much of their time in the prosecution of the sciences which underlie Agriculture. When the Junior class reaches Agriculture, it has been drilled in Physics, Botany, Chemistry, and Zoology, and is, therefore, ready to comprehend the applications of these sciences to the elucidation of agricultural facts.

The following courses are taught:

I. GENERAL AGRICULTURE.—Origin and classification of soils; physical and chemical properties; relation of air and water to soils; physical amendments to soils; drainage, tillage, green manuring, rotation of crops, etc.; chemical additions; manures; home made, commercial, and other fertilizers, valuable ingredients and proper use of each; relation of plants to the soil and air; classification of plants; farm crops, study of composition, cultivation, and requirements of each; nitrification and how accomplished, etc.

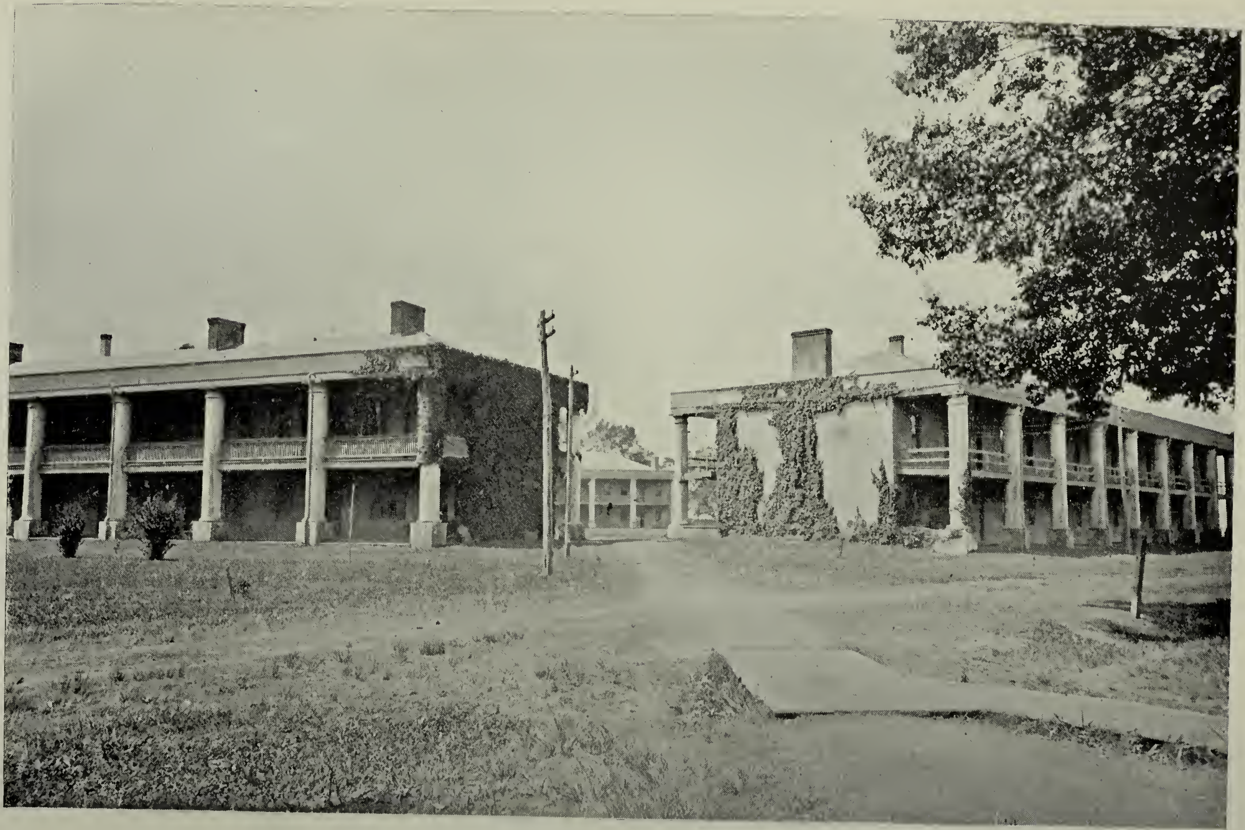
TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS—Johnson's *How Crops Grow;* Johnson's *How Crops Feed;* Storer's *Agriculture;* Allen's *Farm Book;* The Professors' Notes and Bulletins.

II. GENERAL AGRICULTURE.—This course is a continuation of Course I, with the same text and reference books.

III. CATTLE FEEDING.—The principles of cattle feeding; giving the composition of the perfect ration for all domestic animals, under the conditions of rest, work, fat, milk, wool, etc., and compounding this ration out of the available foods, grains, grasses, straws, meals, etc.

TEXT-BOOKS—Henry's *Feeds and Feeding;* Armsby's *Manual of Cattle Feeding.*

IV. BREEDING AND DAIRYING.—Stock raising; origin and characteristics of different breeds of cattle, special points of each; theory



THE BARRACKS.

of breeding milch cows, beef cattle, general utility cattle; essentials for successful breeding; proper care of stock; creameries, cheese factories, etc. Sheep husbandry; origin and characteristics of different breeds; care of a flock; objects of sheep raising, etc. Hogs; varieties, with characteristics; rapidity of multiplication; how to fatten quickly; value of the hog. Horses; varieties, with characteristics; utility and value. Mules and other domestic animals.

TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS—Randall's *Sheep Husbandry;* Allen's *American Cattle;* Allen's *Farm Book;* Miles' *Stock Breeding;* Gurler's *American Dairying;* Wing's *Milk and its Products.*

V. SUGAR.—The student, having finished the general agriculture of the second and third year, now enters upon the special agriculture of sugar cane, beets, and sorghum. All of the general principles of agriculture, as heretofore learned, will be applied to the growing of these crops. Besides the pure agriculture here taught, the cane, sorghum, and beets will be followed into the sugar house with the view of determining the soils, fertilizers, and cultivation needed to give a maximum tonnage with maximum sugar content.

TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS—Stubbs' *Sugar Cane and Sugar Manufacture;* Professor's Notes and Bulletins.

VI. SUGAR.—This course is a continuation of Course V, with the same text and reference books.

GEOLOGY.

I. GENERAL GEOLOGY.—In this course it is the aim to give the student a fairly comprehensive elementary course in general Geology. To this end will be considered:

(*a*) Structural and Dynamical Geology, treating of the origin and nature of the earth's crust; its momevents, producing mountain and continental folds, with the attendant phenomena of earthquakes, volcanoes, etc.; and erosion, transportation, and deposit by wind, water, and ice.

(*b*) Historic Geology, which briefly treats of the organic life of the various geologic periods, and its effects upon structural and dynamic processes, together with man's place in the economy of nature.

(*c*) Economic Geology, treating of the origin, distribution, and preservation of soils; the distribution of economic products in their relation to soil and climate, and the relation of both to the welfare of man.

TEXT-BOOK—Dana's *Text-Book of Geology*.

The students of Agriculture have the full benefit of the Experiment Station located on the grounds, the object of which is to conduct original researches or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals; their diseases and the remedies for them; the chemical composition of useful plants at different stages of growth; the comparative advantage of rotative cropping as pursued under a varying series of crops; the capacity of new plants and trees for acclimation; the analysis of soils and water; the chemical composition of manures, both natural and artificial, with experiments designed to test their comparative effects on crops of various kinds; the adaptation and value of grasses and forage plants; the composition and digestibility of the different kinds of food for domestic animals; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese; and such other experiments bearing on agriculture as are deemed advisable.

While no system of compulsory labor prevails, the students spend some time in the practical operations of the farm—ploughing, hoeing, planting, and manuring—thus acquiring practical information in the art of farming. This, together with the required labor of grafting, budding, pruning, etc., gives additional value to the instruction of the lecture room.

The students have access to an Agricultural Reading Room, containing the best and latest works on Agriculture, together with the best of agricultural periodicals.

There is also a Museum, handsomely fitted up, with nearly one thousand specimens of agricultural products, which is used to illustrate the lectures.

ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR SCOTT.

LATIN.

Instruction in Latin is given in two courses, the Literary and the Latin-Science. The following courses are offered:

I. CICERO.—Orations against Catiline; Oration for Archias; Latin grammar; prose composition.

TEXT-BOOKS—Kelsey's *Cicero's Orations and Letters;* Bennett's *Latin Grammar;* Bennett's *Latin Composition.*

II. VIRGIL.—Selections from the first six books of the Æneid; lectures on Epic poetry; the elements of mythology.

TEXT-BOOKS—Harper and Miller's *Virgil's Æneid, Books I-VI;* Gayley's *Classic Myths.*

III. LIVY.—Selections from books I, XXI, XXII; Latin grammar; prose composition.

TEXT-BOOKS—Westcott's *Livy;* Gildersleeve's *Latin Grammar* (Lodge); Jones' *Latin Prose Composition* (Drake).

IV. HORACE.—Selections from the Epodes and Odes; lectures on Lyric poetry; Latin literature.

TEXT-BOOKS—Smith's *Odes and Epodes of Horace;* Mackail's *Latin Literature.*

V. TACITUS.—The Germania and Agricola; selections from Pliny's letters; Latin grammar; selected exercises.

TEXT-BOOKS—Hopkin's *Tacitus;* Westcott's *Pliny.*

VI. HORACE.—Selections from the Satires and Epistles; Latin literature; Life of Horace through his writings.

TEXT-BOOKS—Kirkland's *Horace;* Mackail's *Latin Literature.*

VII. ROMAN HISTORY.

TEXT-BOOK—Allen's *History of the Roman People.*

GREEK.

Instruction in Greek is given only in the Literary course. No knowledge of Greek is required for admission.

The following courses are offered:

I. BEGINNERS.—Vocabulary, forms, and exercises in translation.

TEXT-BOOK—White's *First Greek Book.*

II. BEGINNERS.—Course I continued.

TEXT-BOOK—White's *First Greek Book.*

III. XENOPHON.—Selections from the first four books of the Anabasis; Greek grammar; prose composition.

TEXT-BOOKS—Harper and Wallace's *Xenophon's Anabasis;* Goodwin's *Greek Grammar;* Higley's *Greek Composition.*

IV. LYSIAS.—Selected orations; Greek grammar; prose composition.

TEXT-BOOKS—Morgan's *Lysias;* Goodwin's *Greek Grammar;* Higley's *Greek Composition.*

V. HOMER.—A course in Epic poetry.

TEXT-BOOK—Seymour's *Homer's Iliad.*

VI. SOPHOCLES.—A course in Greek tragedy with selections from Sophocles and Euripides.

TEXT-BOOKS—Humphrey's *Antigone of Sophocles;* Hayley's *Alcestis of Euripides.*

VII. DEMOSTHENES.—Oration on the Crown.

TEXT-BOOK—D'Ooge's *Demosthenes on the Crown.*

VIII. PLATO.—Apology and Crito; Protagoras; History of Greek Literature.

TEXT-BOOKS—Dyer's *Plato's Apology and Crito;* Towle's *Plato's Protagoras;* Jebb's *Greek Literature Primer.*

IX. GREEK HISTORY.

TEXT-BOOK—Myers' *History of Greece.*

BOTANY.

PROFESSOR DODSON.

I (*a*) DESCRIPTIVE BOTANY.—This course contemplates a study of the subject as a college course, including the analysis of flowering plants and the preparation of herbarium specimens.

TEXT-BOOK—Gray's *School and Field Book of Botany, Revised Edition.*

I (*b*) TIMBERS AND FORESTS.—This course treats of timbers, their characters and structures, properties, varieties, classification, and some of their diseases.

II. PHYSIOLOGICAL BOTANY.—This embraces the general subjects of plant physiology and economic pathology.

TEXT-BOOK—Goodale's *Physiological Botany.*

III. BACTERIOLOGY.—In this course the elementary principles of fermentation and bacteriology, as applied to the sugar house and plantation stock, are taught by lectures and demonstrations. This course is arranged for the second term, fourth year, of the Sugar course, but might well be taken by all students contemplating the study of medicine or veterinary science.

TEXT-BOOK—Novy's *Practical Bacteriology.*

Laboratory.—In conjunction with the Zoological Laboratory, we have twenty-five compound microscopes, furnished with 2-3 and 1-6 objectives, fifty-four dissecting microscopes, all necessary accessories for imbedding, sectioning, and mounting all kinds of tissues, and facilities for cultivating bacteria and fungi; complete equipment for photomicrographic work, camera for making stereopticon slides and photographs for photogravure, a good stereopticon and solar projector. The laboratory is also supplied with a number of botanical charts, photographs, and stereopticon views, for illustration.

The herbarium contains about 7500 plants, arranged according to their natural affinities.

CHEMISTRY.

Professor Coates. Mr. Best.

The following courses are offered:

I. General Chemistry.—Lecture room demonstrations, supplemented by laboratory studies on the type elements and the general laws of chemical action.

Text-Books—Remsen's *Inorganic Chemistry, Briefer Course*; Cooley's *Laboratoy Studies.*

II. General Chemistry (Requisite, Course I).—This course is the continuation of Course I, and includes lectures on the detailed manufacture of fertilizers, sulphuric acid, and the more important inorganic chemical products, as well as a brief course in elementary metallurgy. The laboratory work includes some inorganic preparations and the principles of qualitative analysis.

Text-Books - Same as in Course I.

III. Organic Chemistry.—(Requisite, Courses I and II).—A course in Organic Chemistry, with experiments and some organic preparations.

Text-Books—Remsen's *Organic Chemistry,*

IV. Organic Chemistry.—The continuation of Course III.

Text-Books—Same as in Course III.

V. Qualitative Analysis.—Six hours of laboratory work a week, with explanatory lectures from time to time.

Text-Book—Noyes' *Qualitative Analysis.*

VI. QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS.—The principles and type methods of quantitative work. Six hours' laboratory work a week with explanatory lectures.

TEXT-BOOK—Talbot's *Quantitative Analysis.*

VII. TECHNICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.—(Requisite, Courses III, IV, V, VI).—This course consists of lectures on the general principles of agricultural chemistry, on the technical chemistry of the sugar house, and on agricultural analytical methods as prescribed by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. It includes a course on the theory and use of the polariscope, is followed by a course in general technical organic chemistry, and is supplemented by laboratory work on the analysis of sugars, fertilizers, and agricultural products, and by visits to sugar houses, gas works, cotton-seed oil works, and such chemical manufacturing plants as may be accessible.

TEXT-BOOKS—*The Methods of Analytical Work*, published by the A. O. C.; Saddler s *Technical Organic Chemistry;* Thorp's *Outlines of Industrial Chemistry.*

VIII. TECHNICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.—(Requisite, Course VII).—The continuation of Course VII.

TEXT-BOOKS—Same in Course VII.

IX. HISTORICAL CHEMISTRY.

TEXT-BOOK—Venable's *History of Chemistry.*

X. THEORETICAL CHEMISTRY.

TEXT-BOOK—Meyer's *Outlines of Theoretical Chemistry.*

XI. ADVANCED INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

TEXT-BOOK—Newth's *Inorganic Chemistry.*

XII. ADVANCED ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.—Lectures on the Chemistry of the Carbohydrates, the Albuminoids, and the Amides, supplemented by laboratory work in Ultimate Organic Analysis; the preparation and optical and chemical study of the various sugars, and such problems in the Chemistry of the sugar house as may arise from time to time.

XIII. ADVANCED ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.—The continuation of Course XII.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Professor Pegues.

SURVEYING.

I. Topographical Drawing.—The work of this course consists in drawing maps to scale and filling in with topographical signs. In connection with this, the student is taught plain lettering.

Text-Book—Reinhardt's ***Free-Hand Lettering.***

II. Land Surveying.—(Requisite, Course I and Plane Trigonometry).—A course in Plane Surveying and Leveling. The subjects of chaining, use of compass, level, transit and plane table, are taught practically and theoretically. Problems relating to difference of level between points, laying out drains on uniform slope, areas, and their correct graphical representation, are set each student. Any student completing this course will be competent, with but little practice, to fill the position of Parish Surveyor, or would be an intelligent assistant in levee work.

Text-Book—Johnson's ***Surveying.***

III. Topographical Surveying.—(Requisite, Courses I and II).—A course in Topographic and Hydrographic Surveying. At least one complete map made from the student's own notes in the field, under the instructor's supervision, is required. The University is happily situated, fronting the Mississippi river. Ground that the students are free to use, illustrating almost every kind of topographic condition, can be reached in a five-minute walk from the University campus. The field work consists of surveys made for the map, which always include portions of the river. The river is sounded, cross-sectioned, its lines of equal depth determined over a limited area, and its discharge estimated at some of its stages. The triangulation for the map is connected in azimuth and elevation to known points of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and suitable checks are arranged to secure accuracy.

Text-Book—Same as in Course II.

IV. Railroad Surveying.—(Requisite, Course II and Spherical Trigonometry)—A course in Geodetic and Railroad Surveying. The geodetic field work consists in the careful execution of base line measurements and triangulation, carried out according to the methods adopted by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey as far as the facilities at hand and the time of the student allow; and in the accurate determination of azimuth, latitude, and time by observations on the heavenly bodies, including the use of the American ephemeris.

The field work in railroad surveying consists in actual practice in running out on the ground the several kinds of curves discussed; in the location, from a topographic map made by the student, of a short piece of railway line on an ascending grade on rough ground; and in the cross-sectioning and calculation, from the student's own notes, of the excavations and embankments in the resulting cuts and fills, which, to give diversity to the exercise, are laid off to different road beds and slopes.

TEXT-BOOKS—Same as in Course II, and Searle's *Field Engineering.*

ROOFS AND BRIDGES.

I. ANALYTICAL METHOD.—(Requisite, Mechanics of Materials and Calculus.)—A course giving the analytical methods of determining the stresses in roof and bridge trusses, with practical examples.

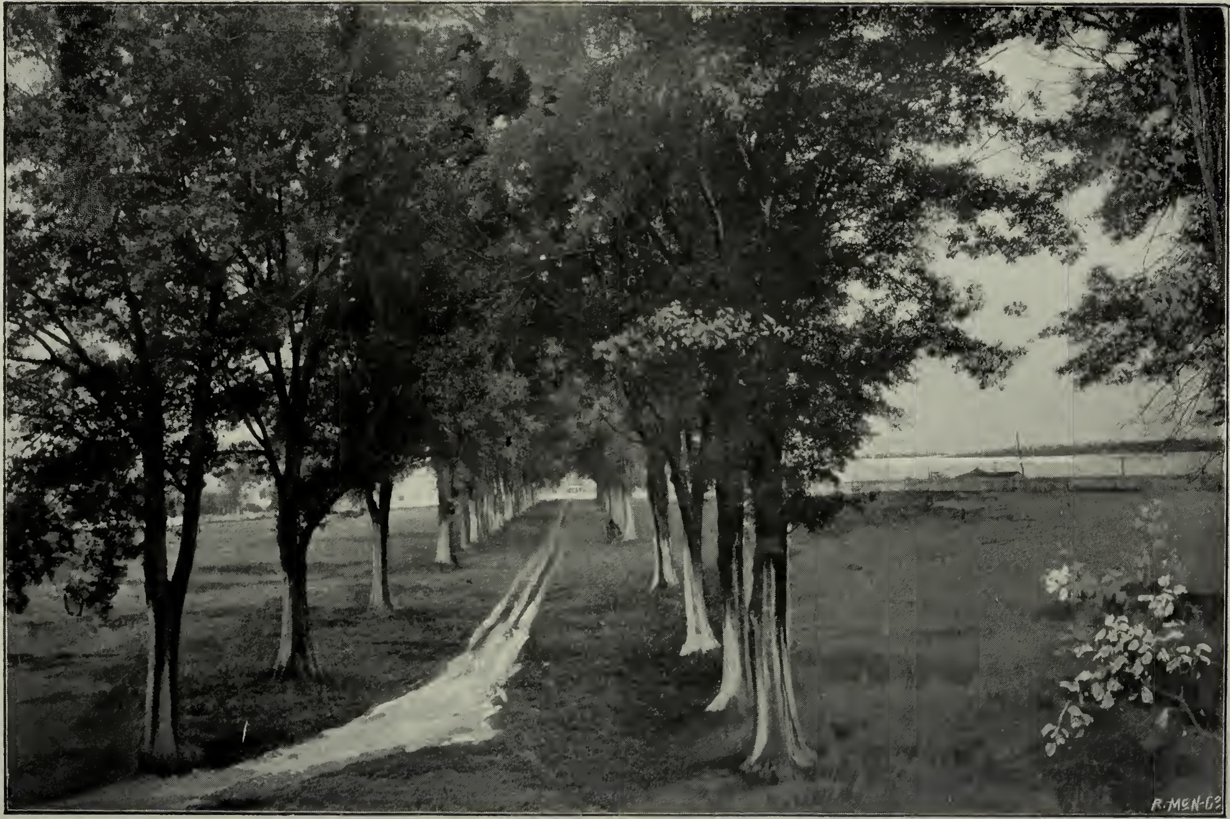
TEXT-BOOK—Merriman and Jacoby's *Roofs and Bridges*, *Part I.*

II. BRIDGE DESIGN.—(Requisite, Course V.)—The theory and design of framed structures, paying special attention to highway and railroad bridges. Also, a study of the principles and methods of masonry construction, taking up the subjects of abutments, piers, culverts, etc.

TEXT-BOOKS—Merriman and Jacoby's *Bridge Design*, *Part III;* Baker's *Masonry Construction.*

EQUIPMENT.—The department is supplied with the following instruments, in the use of which the students taking this course are thoroughly drilled.

Two complete engineer's transits, one of which is equipped with the Saegmuller Solar Attachment and stadia wires; two engineer's levels with self-reading and vernier target rods; an improved surveying aneroid barometer compensated for temperature, two plain needle standard compasses, a tripod mounted telescope compass, an improved telescope sextant, a Johnston's patent plane table with telemeter telescope, polar planimeter, a hand level, an altimeter, with all the necessary accompanying apparatus for field and office work, such as chains, standard base line tapes, stadia rods, sounding line, drawing boards, blue print apparatus, beam compasses, English and metric scales, and a very complete set of blue prints and drawings of engineering structures and machines.



CAMPUS. AVENUE FROM CADET BARRACKS TO CITY. MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The department has been furnished by the government with complete sets of the maps and reports published by the Mississippi River Commission, and with charts and reports of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

A very good reference library for the department is being collected, and the students have at all times access to the current periodicals, *Engineering News*, *Electric World*, *Popular Science Monthly*, and others.

COMMERCE.

PROFESSOR HIMES.

I. COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.—Physical geography and geology, and their relation to the industrial life of a people.

TEXT-BOOKS—Tarr's *Physical Geography;* Chisholm's *Commercial Geography.*

II. COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.—Course I continued, with special reference to the United States. Consular reports on trade and commercial conditions studied. Essays on trade relations of the United States with other countries, and studies in possible trade developments for the future.

III. COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, BUSINESS FORMS, AND PENMANSHIP.—A thorough course in rapid reckoning, balancing of accounts, averaging of accounts, cash balance; reduction of money values from one denomination to another according to countries with which we trade; discount, exchange; proportion and averages. Drill in writing, using bills, notes, drafts, receipts, letters, invoices, etc., as copies. This course takes the handwriting of the pupil as it is when he enters the class and shapes it into a rapid legible form.

For students of the Sugar Course, the instruction in Commercial Arithmetic will include problems in the application of percentage to quantitative chemical analysis, etc.

TEXT-BOOK—Nicholson's *Advanced Arithmetic*, and problems selected from actual business transactions and from other text-books.

IV. COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.—Course III continued.

ACCOUNTS.—A study of the elements of double-entry bookkeeping. This course develops the general principles of double-entry bookkeeping preparatory to a course in their application to the transactions of special lines of business.

V. Theory of Bookkeeping applied to general merchandising, special merchandising, departmental stores, stock companies, corporations, banks, etc.

VI. Practical Bookkeeping.—Course V put into actual use in a department equipped with bank, post office, business firms, etc., so that everything demanded in business will be made familiar and easy to the student.

It is the purpose of the University to increase the facilities of this department so as to give thorough instruction, after the year 1899-1900, in all the commercial branches mentioned in the outline of the Commercial Course on page 23.

ENGLISH.

Professor Smith.

The aims of the course are:

1. To discipline the student in the logical formulation and correct expression of thought.
2. To impart a scientific knowledge of English by the study of both language and literature in the process of their common growth from century to century.
3. To familiarize the student with the masterpieces of literature, English and American, by an extended course of reading, and by requiring frequent reproduction of the results of his reading in original compositions and essays.
4. To acquaint the student with the methods of comparative criticism, to cultivate in him a refined appreciation of what is best in literature, and thus to reveal an unfailing source of mental enjoyment and mental quickening.

Compositions and Essays.—The compositions and essays, by being based on the subjects studied, constitute an organic part of the work. The student is thus made familiar not only with the subject that he may be pursuing, but with the literature of the subject as well. He is trained to handle, compare, and cite the most recent and trustworthy authorities in every department of literary work that he may be pursuing.

The following courses are offered:

I. GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION, with readings in American Literature. The student is drilled in the principles of English grammar, and taught the application of these principles by constant practice in writing. The paragraph is considered the unit of composition.

TEXT-BOOKS—Carpenter's *Principles of English Grammar;* Butler's *School English;* and complete annotated selections from the following ten American authors: Irving, Poe, Webster, Bryant, Holmes, Hawthorne, Whittier, Lowell, Longfellow, and Lanier.

II. GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION, with readings in English Literature.

TEXT-BOOKS—Carpenter and Butler completed, with annotated selections from the following ten English authors: Shakespeare, Milton, Addison, Goldsmith, Burns, Scott, Coleridge, Byron, Macaulay, and Tennyson.

III. ENGLISH LITERATURE FROM CHAUCER TO TENNYSON.

The readings of Course II are supplemented, and the development of English literature as a whole is carefully traced. No attempt is made to teach the history of literature until enough literature itself has been read to serve as basis for the illustration of every important literary movement.

TEXT-BOOKS—Pancoast's *Representative English Literature.* Frequent use is also made, especially for original essays, of such reference works as Ward's *English Poets*, Craik's *English Prose*, and Warner's *Library of the World's Best Literature.*

IV. SHAKESPEARE, AND AMERICAN LITERATURE.

The greatest of Shakespeare's dramas are studied, their dates of composition investigated, their construction analyzed, their *dramatis personae* compared, and all grammatical peculiarities noted and explained. Each student is required to sum up his investigation of an assigned play in an exhaustive original essay.

American literature is studied from its beginnings in colonial days to the present time. The readings in American literature of Course I are supplemented, and the growth of our literature is traced in the authors read. The progress of the South in literature since 1870 is made the subject of special study.

TEXT-BOOKS—The Arden Edition of Shakespeare's Plays is preferred, with Dowden's *Shakespeare Primer.* The student is not required to purchase but uses for constant reference the commentaries of Gervinus, Ulrici, Coleridge, Dowden, Hudson, Boas, Furness, and Brandes. In American literature, the text-book is Pancoast's *Introduction to American Literature*, frequent reference being made to Stedman and Hutchinson's *Library of American Literature*. Each student is required to subscribe for a literary journal.

V. ENGLISH LITERATURE OF THE 19TH CENTURY.

The leading poets and prose writers of this century are read in their most representative works. In poetry, most attention is paid to Browning and Tennyson; in prose, to Macaulay, De Quincey, Carlyle, and Ruskin. The aim of the course is to place the student abreast of the most recent movements in English literature, and to bring him in touch with the writers whose works are now most influential in moulding English taste and thought.

TEXT-BOOKS—Saintsbury's *History of Nineteenth Century Literature*, with annotated editions of the authors studied. Ward's *English Poets* and Craik's *English Prose* are used as reference books.

VI. LITERARY CRITICISM.

In this course, the great literary critics from Dryden to Matthew Arnold are studied in their chronological order. The student is expected to apply the principles of literary criticism, as exemplified in the masterpieces of English critical literature, to the masterpieces of creative literature already studied. The course is, thus, partly in the nature of a review and final appraisal of all the literature that he has studied.

TEXT-BOOKS—McLaughlin's *Literary Criticism for Students;* Vaughan's *English Literary Criticism.*

VII. OLD ENGLISH AND CHAUCER.

This course is literary and philological. The student learns to read Old English prose and poetry, is given a few lectures on Middle English, and then begins a thorough study of Chaucer. In this and the next course, the beginnings of the English language and literature are studied, and the student lays a secure foundation for the scientific investigation of the more abstruse literary and philological questions.

TEXT-BOOKS—Emerson's *History of the English Language;* Smith's *Old English Grammar and Exercise Book;* Corson's *Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.*

VIII. OLD ENGLISH, CHAUCER, SPENSER, AND LECTURES ON HISTORICAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

The study of Old English and Chaucer is completed. The lectures are devoted to syntax, and are designed to sum up the bearing of Old and Middle English on Modern English, and to introduce the student to the deeper questions of English grammar.

Text-Books—The same text-books are continued, with the addition of Skeat's *Minor Poems of Chaucer* and the Globe Edition of Spenser.

IX. Comparative Literature.

The course for 1899-1900 will consist of a comparative study of Plautus' *Menæchmi* and Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*. Shakespeare's indebtedness to the *Menaechmi* will be exhaustively traced, and an effort made to estimate the dramatic gains and losses due to his divergences from his Latin original.

The first part of the course, the study of Plautus, will be conducted by Professor Scott.

X. Post-Graduate Course.

This will be adapted to the needs of those desiring more advanced work in literature or philology. During the last session the course was philological, consisting of a study of Clark's *Manual of Linguistics,* Smith's *Old English Grammar and Exercise Book,* Skeat's *Specimens of Early English* (Vol. I), the Morris-Skeat edition of Chaucer's *Prologue* and *Knight's Tale,* Kellner's *Historical Outlines of English Syntax,* and Ten Brink's *Early English Literature (to Wiclif).*

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Professor Prescott.

HISTORY.

I. Historical Geography. Hamitic and Semitic contributions to civilization. Greece and Rome. Formative influences of the medieval period. Origin and development of modern nations. Historic ideals.

Text-Book—Carl Ploetz's *Epitome of Ancient, Medieval, and Modern History*, Tilinghast's translation.

II. Origin and Growth of the English Nation, Representative government. English constitutional documents. The English Cabinet system. English experience in colonial government.

Text-Book—Gardiner's *Student's History of England.*

CIVICS.

I. Types of colonial governments; their origin and development. Evolution of state and federal governments in the United States.

TEXT-BOOK—Bryce's *American Commonwealth*, with topical studies.

II. State, parochial, and municipal government in Louisiana.

ECONOMICS.

I. The principles of political economy and their important applications. Economic tendencies of the day.

TEXT-BOOK—Walker's *Political Economy*.

LAW.

I. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

TEXT-BOOK—Cooley's *Constitutional Law*.

II. INTERNATIONAL LAW.

TEXT-BOOK—Woolsey's *International Law*.

III. LAW OF CONTRACTS.—Lectures on transfers of property, common carriers, principal and agent, contracts, etc.

HORTICULTURE.

PROFESSOR BURNETTE.

I. HORTICULTURE.—This course includes a study of plant environment, vegetable gardening, and handicraft. Instruction is given by lectures, supplemented by field work. The course offered is planned with special reference to the conditions and climate of Louisiana.

TEXT-BOOK—Bailey's *Garden Making and Rule Book*.

II. HORTICULTURE.—A continuation of Course I, including a study of Pomology and Landscape Horticulture.

TEXT-BOOK—Bailey's *Nursery Book*.

The laboratory work consists in the practical operations of the nursery. In this the student is given full instruction in all the methods of plant propagation, including seedage, cuttage, buddage, and graftage, as well as training and pruning. The course embraces a study of the different styles of landscape gardening, characters of trees, shrubs, and flowers, and planning and laying out home grounds and parks. Practical hints are given as opportunity offers in the work of beautifying the campus.

Special work in cross-breeding and hybridizing will be given by appointment. Graduate work, also, will be given with reference to the desires of students pursuing advanced work in agriculture.

EQUIPMENT.—A full line of lantern slides, illustrating all the subjects above mentioned, has been recently added to the department. Also one set of Deyrolle models of fruit, flowers and grafts, and one set of Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co.'s colored plates of vegetables. These are used as aids in the class-room.

The horticultural grounds of the Experiment Station are situated close at hand, and in them may be found all varieties of fruits and vegetables. An opportunity is here available for a full study of all the plants grown in them, as well as of the interesting and valuable investigations in the line of cultural, fertilizing, and physiological experiments that are being constantly carried on.

MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR NICHOLSON.

Instruction is given by text-books and lectures.

The following courses are offered:

I,*a*. GEOMETRY.—This course begins at Book III and includes Plane Geometry, and also one Book (VI) in Solid Geometry.

TEXT-BOOK—Wentworth's *Plane and Solid Geometry.*

I,*b*. ALGEBRA.—This course begins at Chapter XV (Ratio), and includes Proportion, the Progressions, Binomial Theorem, Logarithms, and Interest and Annuities.

TEXT-BOOK—Wentworth's *College Algebra.*

II,*a*. GEOMETRY.—This course begins at Book VII, and includes Solid and Spherical Geometry and also Conic Sections.

TEXT-BOOK—Wentworth's *Plane and Solid Geometry.*

II,*b*. ALGEBRA.—This course begins at Chapter XXI, and includes Choice, Chance, Continued Fractions, Series, Determinants, and General Equations

TEXT-BOOK—Wentworth's *College Algebra.*

III. TRIGONOMETRY.—This course includes both Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.

TEXT-BOOK—Nicholson's *Trigonometry.*

IV. Analytical Geometry.—This course embraces Plane Co-ordinate Geometry as far as Transcendental Curves.

Text-Book—Nichol's *Analytic Geometry.*

V. Analytics and Calculus.—This course embraces Higher Co-ordinate Geometry (continuation of Course IV) and Differential and Integral Calculus as far as Chapter V.

Text-Book—Nichol's *Analytic Geometry* and Nicholson's *Calculus.*

VI. Calculus.—In this course the Differential and Integral Calculus is completed except in its applications to problems in Mechanics.

VII. Special Topics.—This course embraces Differential Equations and applications of the Calculus to problems in Mechanics, Probability, etc.

Text-Book—Professor's Notes and Lectures.

VIII. Special Topics.—A continuation of Course VII.

Text-Book—Professor's Notes and Lectures.

Graduate Work.—Advanced work in Calculus, Quaternions, and Determinants is given to post-graduate students.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Prof. Atkinson. Mr. Kretz.

MECHANICS.

I. Elementary Mechanics.—This course deals with statics, kinematics, kinetics, centre of gravity, and moment of inertia.

Text-Book—Wood's *Elementary Mechanics.*

II. Mechanics of Materials.—A course in the resistance and properties of engineering materials, including the mechanics of beams, columns, and shafts.

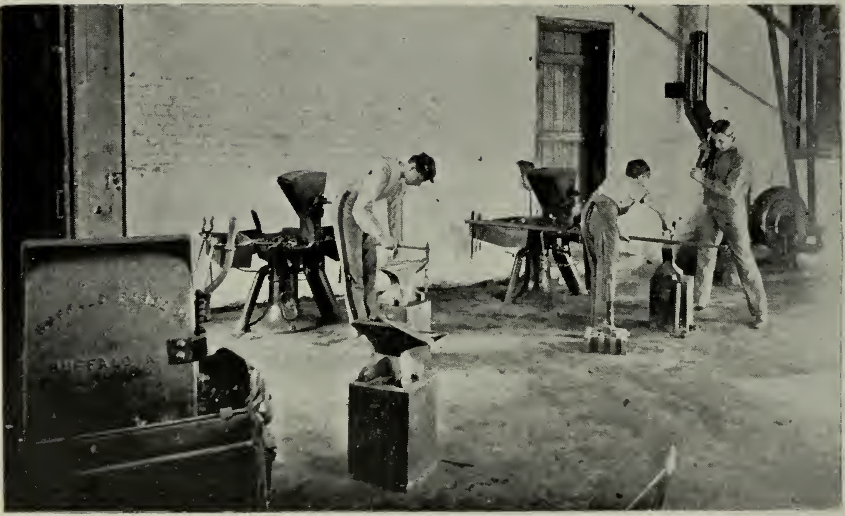
Text-Book—Merriman's *Mechanics of Materials.*

III. Mechanics of Engineering.—In this course, problems and principles in statics and dynamics which occur most often in engineering work, claim the attention of the student.

Text-Books—Church's *Mechanics of Engineering.* Professor's Notes.

IV. Mechanics of Engineering.—This course is a continuation of course III, including a course in the mechanics of fluids.

Text-Books—Church's *Mechanics of Engineering.* Professor's Notes.



FORGE ROOM.

VIEW FROM TOP OF FLAGSTAFF, LOOKING SOUTH.

V. Graphic Statics.—This course includes the general theory of graphic statics and its application to practical problems in roof and bridge trusses. All the work is done in the drawing room.

Text-Book—Merriman's *Graphic Statics.*

STEAM MACHINERY.

I. Steam Engine.—The fundamental principles of thermodynamics in their relation to the steam engine and other motors, are studied. The conversion of heat into work by the steam engine and the accompanying losses, are considered.

Text-Book—Holmes' *Steam Engine.*

II. Valve Gearing.—Study and design of valves and valve gearing by the Zeuner and Bilgram Diagram, the last month being devoted to the Corliss gear.

Text-Books—Halsey's *Valve Gears* and Professor's Notes.

MECHANICAL LABORATORY.

I. Applied Theory.—Thermal and mechanical tests of steam engine, boiler, pumps, etc., are made. Setting of valves and adjustment of valve gear, calibration of instruments used in making determinations. An important part of this course consists of investigations of many of the power plants and factories in and near Baton Rouge.

Reference Book—Carpenter's *Experimental Engineering.*

II. Applied Theory.—A continuation of Course I.

MACHINE DESIGN.

I. Kinematics of Machinery.—The following subjects are considered: kinematics, general methods of transmitting motion in machines, pure rolling, frictional gearing, outlines of gear teeth, cams, and other contact mechanism, link-work, wrapping connectors, and trains of mechanism. Six hours a week of drawing.

Text-Book—Barr's *Kinematics of Machinery.*

II. Sugar and Cotton Machinery.—This work includes the calculation and design of machine parts. Special attention is paid to the design of sugar and cotton machinery.

Text-Book—To be selected.

III. Engines and Boilers.—This course is a continuation of Course II, and is supplemented with lectures on the details of steam engine and boiler design.
Text-Book—Professor's Notes.

IV. Sugar House Machinery.—After the student has thoroughly mastered steam engineering and general mechanics, a special study is made of sugar house machinery, covering the mill, diffusion battery, filter presses, double and triple effects, vacuum pans, centrifugals, etc. He is taught to calculate mathematically their capacity, and to determine the relative size of each apparatus in a large and well constructed sugar house.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY.

II. Descriptive Geometry.—A continuation of Course. The problems relating to the point, line, plane, cylinder, cone, double curved surfaces of revolution, intersection of planes and solids, intersection of solids, and development of solids.
Text-Book—Faunce's *Descriptive Geometry*.

II. Descriptive Geometry.—A continuation of Course. The first three months are spent in the study of shades and shadows, warped surfaces and perspective; the last month is devoted to the application of Descriptive Geometry to engineering problems.
Text-Book—Faunce's *Notes*.

DRAWING.

I. Geometrical Drawing.—A series of geometrical constructions such as are in common use in mechanical drawing, and practice in plain lettering. Elementary projection is begun.
Text-Book—Faunce's *Mechanical Drawing*. Notes and Lectures.

II. Projection Drawing.—Exercises in projections and simple working drawings. Practice in tracing and blue printing forms a part of the work.

III. Descriptive Geometry Drawing.—This drawing is given in connection with Course I, Descriptive Geometry.

IV. Descriptive Geometry Drawing.—The work of this course is given in connection with Course II, Descriptive Geometry.

V. Sugar Machinery.—This course is devoted to drawing and designing sugar machinery.

VI. Sugar Machinery.—A continuation of Course V.

WORKSHOP.

I. Woodwork.—In this course the student is required to construct a series of exercises in joint work. The aim of the instruction is to familiarize the student with tools such as are in common use in practical joinery, and to give him a good idea of mechanical construction.

II. Pattern Making.—The work of this course is devoted to face-plate and center-turning, followed by a course in pattern making.

III. Forge and Machine Work.—The work of this course consists of a series of exercises in forging, welding, tool making, and tempering, followed by a course in the machine shop in screw cutting, turning, planing, drill press work, and vise work.

Equipment.—The workshop occupies a brick building one story high, thirty feet wide, and one hundred and thirty feet long. The wood shop is furnished with twenty benches and necessary hand tools. Besides the above, there are the following hand and power machines: two rip and cross-cut saw tables, one former, one mortising machine, two scroll-sawing machines, one tenoning machine, one surface planer, fifteen turning lathes, and one large pattern-makers' lathe. The blacksmith shop is equipped with six down blast Buffalo forges, anvils, sets, and necessary tongs, etc. The machine shop contains one thirteen-inch Sebastian lathe, one twelve-inch and one nine-inch Read lathe, one fifteen-inch Steptoe shaper, and one twenty-two inch drill press, together with the necessary bench tools.

MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS.

Major Chavanne.

The cadets are formed into an infantry battalion, and are put through a systematic military course during the year. This course consists of military drills in the squad, company, and battalion, both in close and extended order, and artillery drill dismounted. Instruction is given in all the ceremonies: review, dress parade, guard mounting, inspections, etc.

The cadets are also taught army regulations, the interior economy of companies, "paper work," and how properly to transmit official papers and letters.

The names of the three seniors who graduate with the highest standing in this department are reported to the War Department at Washington, and published in the next *Army Register* as among the distinguished graduates of military schools.

I. TACTICS.

TEXT-BOOKS—*United States Infantry Drill Regulations; United States Artillery Drill Regulations.*

II. MILITARY SCIENCE.—This is a short course in military science and the art of war, consisting of army organization and discipline; infantry, artillery, and mounted tactics; scouting and reconnoisance, sketching and foraging, advance and rear guards, outposts, tactical marches, offensive and defensive battles, positions, minor operations, logistics, and strategy.

TEXT-BOOK—Pettit's *Manual for Military Colleges.*

MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR STUMBERG.

FRENCH.

I. ELEMENTARY WORK.—Grammar, composition, and translation.

TEXT-BOOK—Van Daell's *Introduction to French Language.*

II. READING AND IRREGULAR VERBS.—A continuation of Course I.

TEXT-BOOKS—Van Daell's *Introduction to French Language;* Van Daell's *Introduction to French Authors.*

III. MODERN FRENCH PROSE.—Review of grammar; exercises in writing and speaking French; reading of modern French.

TEXT-BOOKS—Daudet: *Trois Contes Choisis;* Grandgent's *Exercises Based on Trois Contes Choisis;* Sarcey's *Siège de Paris.*

IV. MODERN FRENCH PROSE.—A continuation of Course III.

TEXT-BOOKS—The same; de Maistre's *Voyage autour de ma chambre.*

V. CLASSIC FRENCH DRAMA.—Reading of plays in class, and reports, written and oral, on outside assigned reading.

TEXT-BOOKS—*Athalie*, *Le Cid*, and other plays in annotated editions.

VI. Modern French Drama.—Reading of plays in class and reports on outside reading.

Text-Books—*Hernani*, *Cyrano de Bergerac*, and other plays in annotated editions.

Note.—For students who speak French, a separate class is arranged when possible.

GERMAN.

I. Elementary Work.

Text-Books—Thomas' *Practical German Grammar;* Hempl's *The Easiest German Reading.*

II. Elementary Work.—A continuation of Course I, with additional reading.

Text-Books—Thomas' *Practical German Grammar;* Van Daell's *German Reader;* Bernhardt's *German Composition.*

III. German Literature.—Grammar review, composition, translation, conversation. Selections from masterpieces and accounts of them are read in German.

Text-Books—Bernhardt's *German Composition;* Keller's *Bilder aus der deutschen Literatur.*

IV. German Literature.—A continuation of Course III.

Text-Books—The same; Schiller's *Wilhelm Tell.*

SPANISH.

I. Elementary Work.

Text-Book—Edgren's *Spanish Grammar.*

II. Elementary Work and Reading.

Text-Books—The same; Knapp's *Spanish Readings.*

III. Reading and Conversation.

Text-Books—Knapp's *Spanish Grammar;* Knapp's *Spanish Readings.*

IV. Spanish Literature.

Note.—Spanish may be substituted for French or German in any course of study, except the General Science course, a full two years' course of the one being replaced by a full two years' course of the other. The student cannot take one year of each without the special consent of the Faculty.

PHYSICS.

Professor Atkinson.

The instruction is given by lectures and recitations from text-books; and the principles involved, as well as their applications, are illustrated by experiments. Constant attention is paid to the progress of the student, who is kept in touch with the development of the subject by individual work asigned him, usually a practical application of principles already considered, and by means of written examinations.

It is the aim of the instruction in this department to impress upon the student that simply knowing that a physical law exists can be of little profit to him unless he learns to *measure* its effects. With this end in view, the student is required to elucidate the meaning of each experiment made by him or before him.

The following courses are taught:

I. Elementary Physics.—(Requisite, Arithmetic and Algebra through quadratics.)—An elementary course for beginners, intended to ground the student in the more simple underlying principles, and to prepare him for the study of chemistry and for the heavier work required of him later on in the course.

Text-Book—Gage's *Introduction to Physical Science.*

II. Heat and Mechanics.—(Requisite, Algebra and Geometry.)—A general course in Heat and Mechanics.

Text-Book—Rowland and Ames' *Physics.*

III. Light and Sound.—(Requisite, Trigonometry and Course II.)—A general course in Light and Sound.

Text-Book—Rowland and Ames' *Physics.*

IV. Electricity and Magnetism.—(Requisite, Course III.) —An elementary course in Electricity and Magnetism. Each member of this class is also required to write an essay of not less than one thousand words on some subject pertaining to physics. The subject is selected by the professor.

PSYCHOLOGY AND ETHICS.

Professor Himes.

I. Psychology.—A study of the new psychology, supplemented by lectures on the history and development of mental philosophy.

Text-Book—James' *Psychology.*

II. Ethics.—Part first, the theory of moral conduct; part second, application to individual conduct and to community and state. Relation of Ethics to other branches of study.

Text-Book—Mackenzie's *Mnuaal of Ethics.*

VETERINARY SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR DALRYMPLE.

I. VETERINARY HYGIENE.—This course embraces in condensed form the various subjects which are required to make the student familiar with the science and art of veterinary medicine and surgery, to an extent sufficient for his own use as an agriculturist or owner of live stock. These include the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the different systems of the animal economy, diagnosis and treatment.

TEXT-BOOK—Professor's Notes and Lectures.

II. VETERINARY HYGIENE.—The course for the Senior students in agriculture is a continuation of the work of the Junior year, with a similar number of lectures and recitations and clinical work.

TEXT-BOOK—Professor's Notes and Lectures.

III. VETERINARY HYGIENE.—This is a continuation of the work of the first term of the Senior year, and its accomplishment completes the course. The facilities for teaching are lectures, models, charts, and living animals which are brought to the clinic for treatment or operation.

IV. HYGIENE OF SUGAR PLANTATION STOCK.—This is a short course in veterinary science for students of the Sugar course. The object is to educate the student along the lines of animal hygiene, so that he may have an intelligent idea how to maintain the most perfect health and usefulness in the sugar plantation live stock.

TEXT-BOOK—Professor's Notes and Lectures.

The Veterinary Department, besides the class-room and its equipment, has a commodious and well arranged infirmary and pharmacy for the care and treatment of patients. Operations are conducted from time to time in which the students assist, and thereby become familiar not only with the treatment of disease, but with special operations and with the principles of modern antisepsis.

ZOOLOGY AND ENTOMOLOGY.

PROFESSOR MORGAN.

ZOOLOGY.

I. ELEMENTARY ZOOLOGY.—This course is designed to train the student in the manipulation of the microscope, and in the general laboratory methods, thus preparing him for the more advanced

Zoological courses. It will include a preliminary study of the whole animal kingdom, beginning with the cell and protozoa and ending with vertebrata.

TEXT-BOOK—Kingsley's *Elements of Comparative Zoology.*

II. ELEMENTARY ZOOLOGY.—Course I continued, with the same text-book.

III. INVERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY.—(*a.*) THE ANIMAL CELL.—This is studied morphologically and physiologically in unicellular and metazoa or multicellular animals, the student using as types of the former, amœba, paramecium, vorticella, and of the latter, salivary cells, blood cells, and ciliated cells. The laboratory offers opportunities for the student to familiarize himself with the use of the microscope and general microscopical technique.

(*b.*) THE BIOLOGY OF THE ANIMAL.—Here begins the systematic study of the metazoans with reference to structure, function, development, and relationship, the student using as types the sponge (commercial, spongilla, and grantia), fresh-water hydra and campanularian hydroid (campanularia), and star fish (asterias).

TEXT-BOOKS—McMurrich's *Invertebrate Morphology;* Chapin and Rettger's *Elementary Zoology and Laboratory Guide.*

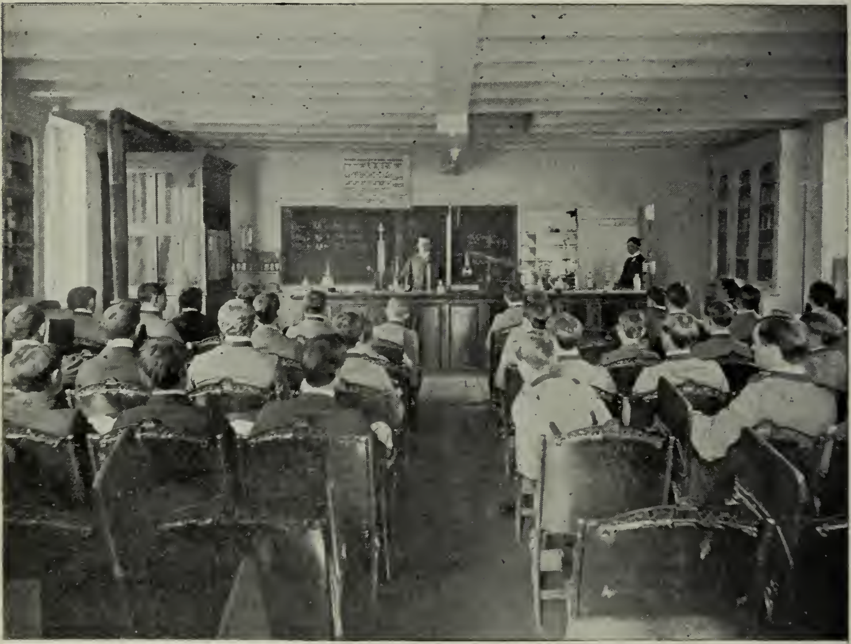
IV. HIGHER INVERTEBRATE AND VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY.—This course, open to students who have taken Course I, contemplates a continuation of Course I, the students studying, by lecture, more systematically the classification and structure of animal life, while the laboratory work involves the study of the representatives of the principal groups, using as types the earth worm, the crayfish, the grasshopper, the mussel, the frog, the fish, the pigeon, and the rabbit.

TEXT-BOOKS—McMurrich's *Invertebrate Morphology;* Chapin and Rettger's *Elementary Zoology and Laboratory Guide,* and Wells and Davies' *Text-Book of Zoology.*

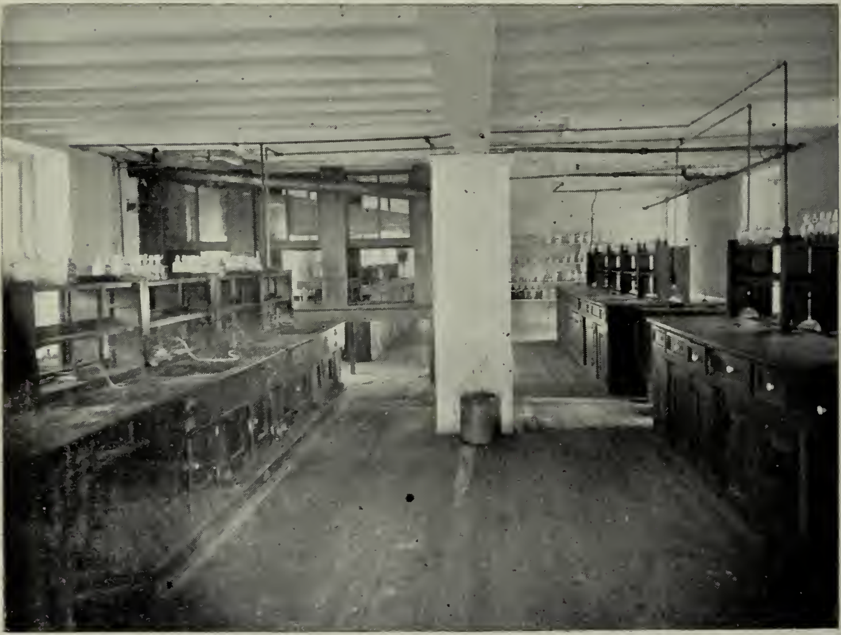
V. ADVANCED LABORATORY COURSE.—(Open to students who elect Zoology in the General Science course.)—Research work in morphology, physiology, and classification of invertebrates. Should the study of insects be selected, the working out of their life history will form a part of this course.

ENTOMOLOGY.

I. ENTOMOLOGY.—(Open to students who have taken Zoology I and II.)—This course embraces a careful study, by means of lec-



CHEMICAL LECTURE ROOM.



VIEW IN CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

tures, with laboratory and field work, of the relation of insects to other fauna, of their anatomy, composition, and development, with special reference to Economic Entomology. Much time is spent in collecting and preparing specimens for the cabinet (Entomotaxy), and in studying the haunts and habits of the different groups. Each student is supplied with cases, and as he advances in the study of the groups, he is enabled to enter more minutely into the classification of the specimens collected. During the whole of this course, opportunity is offered for breeding, and for determining the life histories of such insects as will illustrate the different methods of breeding. At the close of this course, lectures are given which treat of the practical application of Entomology, including the preparation and application of insecticides, together with the dissemination of predacious insects and fungus diseases as a means of controlling insect ravages.

TEXT-BOOKS—Comstock and Kellogg's *Elements of Insect Anatomy;* Comstock's *Manual for the Study of Insects.*

II. ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGY.—This contemplates a study, by means of lectures, field investigations, and laboratory work, of the injurious and beneficial insects of Louisiana. The life histories are carefully studied, as well as the best means of overcoming the enemies and of disseminating the friends.

TEXT-BOOK—Comstock's *Manual for the Study of Insects.*

FACILITIES.—This department occupies a large room in the Agricultural Hall. A second room in the same building has been secured and equipped for laboratory purposes. It contains dissecting tables, a large *dark room,* and all the modern laboratory arrangements. The department is well equipped with microscopes, reagents, and the necessary facilities for complete laboratory work. The zoological collections represent adequately the important types, and have been so arranged as to offer every inducement for specimen study. A carefully selected library and the leading journals are at the disposal of the students.

THE LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS.

CHAS. H. STUMBERG, LIBRARIAN.

The library contains over twenty thousand volumes. It is a repository of the United States Government, and constantly receives additions from this and other sources. The greater part of the library has been classified according to the Dewey decimal system. Shelf-lists give a fair catalogue of the books by classes. A card catalogue, by authors and subjects, is partially completed.

As students are required by their professors to do collateral reading on the subjects they study, the library is an important part of the educational equipment.

The reading rooms, which are open from eight to six daily, and till ten on Fridays and Saturdays, give free access to a large number of periodicals, and to the reference shelves, which are supplied with the usual reference books.

The following periodicals came regularly to the reading rooms during the past year. Those marked thus (*) were kindly contributed by their publishers, for which liberality we wish to make public acknowledgment here. Many exchanges of the *Reveille* are also to be seen in the reading rooms.

DAILIES.

*Advocate, Baton Rouge, La.
*Evening News, Monroe, La.
*Times-Democrat, New Orleans.

WEEKLIES.

*American Economist, New York.
*Assumption Pioneer, Napoleonville, La.
Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.
*Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.
*Donaldsonville Chief, Donaldsonville, La.
Electrical World, New York.
Engineering News, New York.
*Farmer's Voice, Chicago, Ill.
Harper's Weekly, New York.
*Iberville South, Plaquemine, La.
Independent, New York.
*Lake Charles Commercial, Lake Charles, La.
*Lake Charles Press, Lake Charles, La,
*Louisiana Pelican, Baton Rouge, La.
*Louisiana Planter, New Orleans, La.
*Louisiana Democrat, Alexandria, La.
*Mark Lane Express, London, Eng.
Monroe Bulletin, Monroe, La.
Nation, New York.
Nature, London, Eng.
*New Iberia Enterprise, New Iberia, La.
*New Orleans Deutsche Zeitung, New Orleans, La.
*Patent Office Gazette, Washington, D. C.
Picayune, New Orleans, La.
*Point Coupee Banner, New Rhodes, La.
*Progress, Shreveport, La.
Public Opinion, New York.
Puck, New York.
*Richland Beacon-News, Rayville, La.
Science, New York.
Scientific American, New York.
*Southern Farmer, New Orleans, La.
*Southern Record, Jennings, La.
*Sugar Planters' Journal, New Orleans, La.
*Tensas Gazette, St. Joseph, La.
*Thibodeaux Sentinel, Thibodeaux, La.
*Truth, Baton Rouge, La.
*Town Talk, Alexandria, La.
Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.

MONTHLIES.

*Advocate of Peace, Boston, Mass.
American Naturalist, Philadelphia, Pa.
*American Republics, Bureau of, Washington, D. C.
Atlantic Monthly, Boston, Mass.
*Book Reviews, New York.
Botanical Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
Century, New York.
Cosmopolitan, Irvington, N. Y.
*Consular Reports, Washington, D. C.
Contemporary Review, N. Y.
*Cotton Planters' Journal, Memphis, Tenn.
Cumulative Index, Cleveland, Ohio,
Current Literature, New York.
Educational Review, New York.
*Experiment Station Record, Washington, D. C.
Forum, New York.
*Finance and Commerce, Summary of, Washington, D. C.
*Georgetown College Journal, Georgetown, D. C.
Harper's Monthly, New York.
Knowledge, London, Eng.
Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.
Louisiana School Review, Lake Charles, La.
McClure's Magazine, New York.
New England Magazine, Boston, Mass.
North American Review.
*Our Dumb Animals, New York.
Outing, New York.
*Overland Monthly, San Francisco, Cal.
Popular Science Monthly, New York.
*Public Documents, Catalogue of, Washington, D. C.
Public Libraries, Chicago, Ill.
Review of Reviews, New York.
St. Nicholas, New York.
Scribner's Magazine, New York.

BI-MONTHLIES.

*Bulletin of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

QUARTERLIES.

Current History, Buffalo, N. Y.
*Modern Language Association of America, Baltimore, Md.
*Wool Manufacturers' Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

AUDUBON SUGAR SCHOOL.

WILLIAM C. STUBBS, DIRECTOR.

This school, successfully conducted for several years by Dr. William C. Stubbs, at the Sugar Experiment Station, Audubon Park, New Orleans, was removed to the University at Baton Rouge in 1897.

Doctor Stubbs, Professor of Agriculture in the University and Director of its Experiment Stations, will continue in charge of the Sugar School and conduct it on a more extensive scale.

The Sugar School aims to meet two demands: first, the preparation of sugar experts for the conduct and management of large factories, men who understand the planting and cultivation of the cane, harvesting it, extracting the juices therefrom, manufacturing the latter by the most improved processes and most economical methods into sugar; who know how to construct and arrange machinery capable of performing definite work during a given time, and to superintend intelligently all this machinery; and who are, at the same time, capable of analyzing any product of the field or sugar house in the laboratory. To this end, special attention is devoted to the thorough study of mechanics, chemistry, sugar making, drawing, and agriculture.

The second aim is to give to those who do not wish the full four-year course partial instruction in the different departments of sugar growing and manufacture. Therefore, irregular students are received in the following departments: Agriculture, Mechanics, Chemistry, Drawing, and Sugar Making.

To meet these demands, two courses of study are offered:

The Regular Course, of five years, embraces instruction in the growing of cane, beets, and sorghum; in the designing, construction, and operation of sugar houses; in the practical manipulation of sugar; and in the chemistry of its products. It leads to graduation.

An Irregular Course is also offered, which is designed to meet the wants of sugar makers, engineers, or planters, who have not the time to take the regular course, but who wish a knowledge of the principles upon which their practical work is done. Such students may enter the school at any time and choose such studies as they are prepared to take. This course leads to a certificate of the work done.

The subjects taught are given in the outlines of the Sugar Course on page 20.

The above courses have been planned especially to meet the wants of Louisiana sugar planters, but are open also to students from other states or from foreign countries.

The University is well equipped in the departments of Agriculture, Chemistry, Mechanics, Physics, Engineering, Drawing. Physiology, Botany, Bacteriology, and Geology.

It has an extensive library of scientific works, and a reading room where all the leading chemical and sugar journals are taken, with other scientific and literary periodicals and newspapers.

Eight or ten weeks, during the grinding season, of the last two years of the Sugar Course, are spent at the Sugar Experiment Station, Audubon Park, New Orleans, under the direct instruction of Dr. Stubbs. The Sugar Station has a splendidly equipped sugar

BOTANICAL LABORATORY.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

house, fields of sugar cane, and laboratories where thorough chemical control is held over the field and sugar house. The sugar house contains a nine-roller mill, a new and improved diffusion plant, with several kinds of cutters and comminutors; Horsin-Deon and Baldwin's juice weighers; clarifiers, filter presses, double-effect, vacuum strike pans, centrifugals, boilers; water, air, and vacuum pumps; juice and syrup tanks, sugar wagons, sugar shaker, and a hot room.

While at Audubon Park, the student is instructed in the planting and harvesting of cane, the study of its varieties, the fertilizers best adapted to its growth, and the effects of irrigation, tile and open drainage, upon the crop. During the grinding season, the student takes part in the manufacture of sugar from the cane. Each student, in order, serves with the sugar maker, engineer, and chemist, and during the season becomes practically familiar with all the operations incident to a well equipped sugar factory.

SUGAR HOUSE CONTROL.—After the student has thoroughly learned to analyze sugar cane, beets, etc., and the products of the sugar house, he is called upon to exercise a chemical control of the sugar house. To this end, examples are given him, taken from absolute and practical results in the sugar house at Audubon Park, and he is made to work out the chemical and mechanical losses incident to each run. Given a definite quantity of cane, he is required to find out the extraction, analyze the juice, determine the total sugar therein, and the amount lost in the processes of clarification and filtration, the mechanical and chemical losses in the double and triple effects and vacuum pans, the amount left in the masse cuite, in the molasses, etc. In other words, a thorough chemical and mechanical control of the sugar house is taught.

The results of this instruction are tested by rigid examinations, written and practical.

Two seasons of such practice, aided by the daily drill during the remainder of the year along theoretical lines, must prepare students for lives of usefulness in this profession.

The rules governing the Audubon Sugar School, in respect to admission, discipline, and fees, are the same as those governing the other students of the University. No charge is made for tuition.

Students of the Sugar School who have to spend part of the year at Audubon Park, are allowed to board in the city of Baton Rouge, provided they have the consent of their parents or guardians; but this privilege may be withdrawn at any time for misconduct or neglect of study. The selection of boarding houses is subject to the approval of the president of the University. Students who board in Baton Rouge are excused from military exercises.

Good board, including lodging, can be obtained in Baton Rouge at prices ranging from $15 to $20 per month. Washing costs from $1.50 to $3 per month.

EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

WILLIAM C. STUBBS, DIRECTOR.

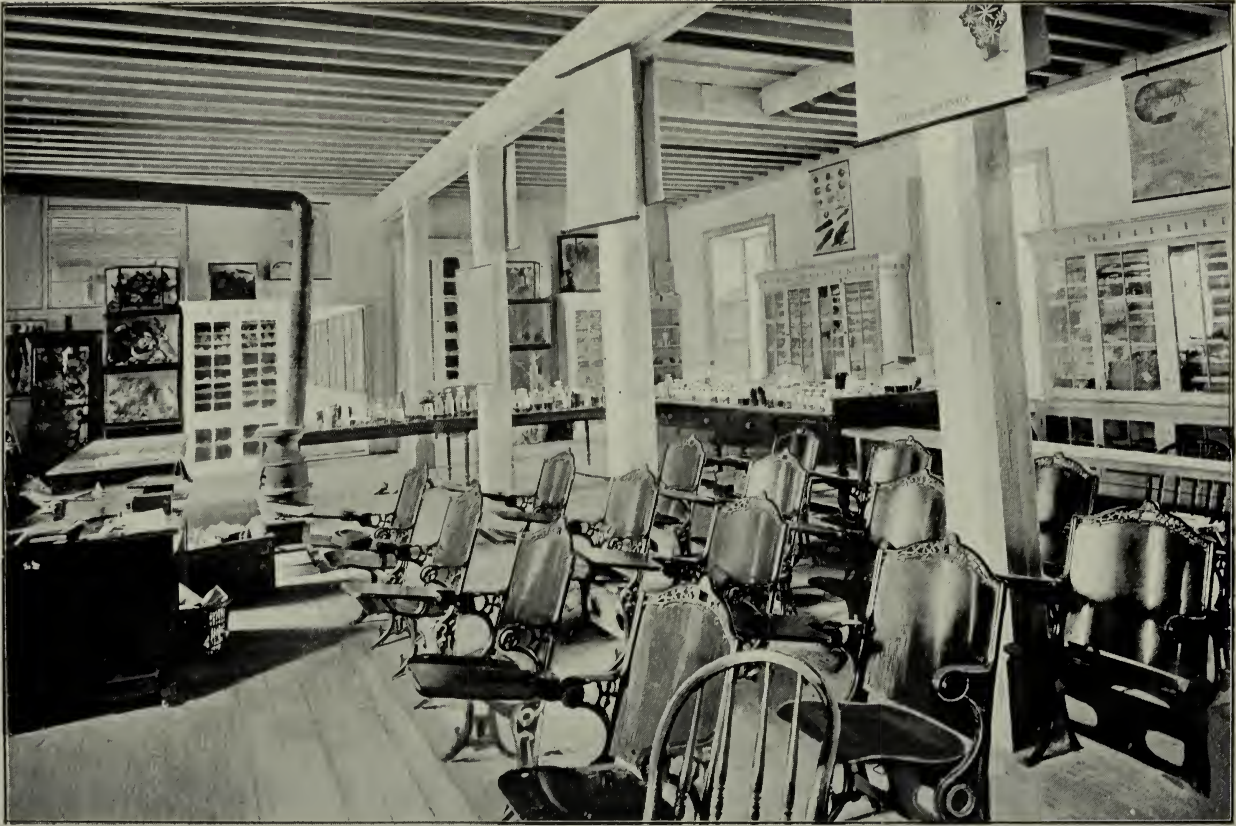
The experiment stations of the University are located with the view of accomplishing the greatest good to the diversified agriculture of the state. They are three in number, and are well supplied with buildings and equipments for their important work.

STATION NO. 1.

SUGAR EXPERIMENT STATION, Audubon Park, New Orleans, La. This station devotes special attention to sugar cane in the field, laboratory, and sugar house.

Experiments of a permanent character with fertilizers, looking to the ultimate solution of the requirements of cane under the various forms of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash; experiments in cultivation, drainage, and irrigation; and experiments in physiological investigations, are carried on in the field.

In the laboratory, exhaustive chemical analyses are made of the canes and juices in the various stages of working, and of the final products of sugar and molasses. Microscopical investigations are conducted in the bacteriological laboratory, looking to the elaboration of food in the plant in the field, and the study of bacteria at work in the sugar house. The study of new seedling canes, involving those of high sugar content and with large tonnage, has been engaging the attention of the station for several years, with satisfactory results in the two or three varieties now being distributed over the state to the planters.



DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY AND ENTOMOLOGY.

In the sugar house, experiments in clarification, filtration, the restraining influences of foreign matters upon the crystallization of sugar, as well as the economical conduct of sugar making, are being carried on, all checked by chemical control.

The trial, annually, of new machinery receives attention, and during the past season several new filter presses and an evaporating apparatus were secured and tested.

Alfalfa, which has been grown with such success at this station, is now being cultivated by many planters throughout the State, and is becoming a merchantable crop in the markets of New Orleans. Sundry varieties of clover, corn, sorghum, vegetable, and forage crops, are also grown.

STATION NO. 2.

STATE EXPERIMENT STATION, Baton Rouge, La. This station is devoted to practical and scientific studies along all lines of agriculture. On the farm numerous varieties of corn, cotton, and forage crops, are grown. Egyptian cotton, represented by several varieties that came directly from Dr. T. David, of Zagazig, Egypt, is annually grown and ginned upon a McCarthy roller gin, with the view of studying the evolution of this cotton upon our soils and its adaptation to the wants of the manufacturers who to-day are using Egyptian cotton in the manufacture of coarse underwear. The results of all these and sundry other trials will be reported later in a special bulletin.

The growing, curing, and fermentation of cigar tobacco constitute one of the most important lines of experimentation now under conduct at this station. In the field there are experiments under canvas, under half shade (laths), and in the open, to test the difference in texture of the leaf thus grown. There are experiments also to test fertilizing requirements of cigar tobacco on these soils. Numerous varieties are also being tested. After curing by different processes, fermentation by different methods is being studied, both chemically and bacteriologically, to determine how the best cigar leaf may be obtained.

In the Horticultural Department, under the control of Prof. F. H. Burnette, there is to be found nearly every variety of vegetables and fruits. Important experiments have been conducted here, as well as at Calhoun and Audubon Park, to test the comparative merits of home-grown seed versus Northern and Eastern grown for use in this state.

The Veterinary Department, under the direction of Dr. W. H. Dalrymple, has been busily engaged during the past year in investigating charbon, glanders, and other contagious diseases in various parishes of the state.

The Entomologist, Prof. H. A. Morgan, has been engaged for the past twelve months in studying the life history of many new and injurious insects, and has recently given to the public a bulletin with his results.

Interesting experiments, begun last season, have been continued up to date by Professors Morgan, Dodson, and Dalrymple, with a view of eradicating and preventing Texas cattle fever, and thereby removing the embargo upon Southern stock in Northern markets. These experiments are throwing light on this interesting subject, and will be persistently prosecuted until accurate conclusions are reached.

STATION NO. 3.

NORTH LOUISIANA EXPERIMENT STATION, Calhoun, La. This station is in charge of Hon. J. G. Lee, ex-Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration.

The crops upon the station last year gave very fine returns. Fall-planted grain crops furnished excellent grazing through the winter and well into the spring, and subsequently produced fine crops of grain.

The services of Mr. Allen, a tobacco expert, have this year been secured, and numerous experiments in the growing and curing of yellow leaf tobacco have again been instituted upon this station, with a view of reviving the interest in this crop in this section of the state, almost destroyed by the burning of the tobacco factory at Calhoun a few years since. The erection of a tobacco factory at Monroe is contemplated in the near future.

The dairy continues to attract the attention of farmers, and has been instrumental in increasing not only the butter product, both in quantity and quality, but also the growing of better dairy stock. Recently registered Herefords and some grade Shorthorns have been introduced to meet the growing demands of this section for beef breeds. Later on Red Poles will also be introduced. In fact, the high price of cattle now prevailing has given an impetus to the growing of improved dairy and beef stock all through this section.

A poultry department, established many years ago, with an expert to superintend it, has given an increased interest in poultry raising.

The Sugar Planters' Association at Audubon Park, the Central Louisiana Agricultural Association at Baton Rouge, and the North Louisiana Agricultural Society at Calhoun, are valuable aids to the stations, and the monthly meetings are well attended. The latter organization holds annually at Calhoun an agricultural camp-meeting and fair, which is attended by many thousand people, and is productive of the largest amount of good.

SUB-FRESHMAN DEPARTMENT.

Professor Himes, Mr. Baum, Mr. Plaisance, Mr. Washburn.

This department provides instruction for those students who are not qualified to enter the Freshman class.

The course of study covers one year, and embraces the following subjects:

Advanced Arithmetic, Algebra through quadratics, two books of Plane Geometry, English Grammar and Composition and Literature, United States History and Civil Government, Louisiana History, Physiology and Hygiene, Physical Geography, and Declamation.

Students who are preparing for the Latin-Science or the Literary course, take the following course in Latin instead of United States History and Civil Government:

Arrowsmith and Whicher's *First Latin Readings;* Bennett's *Latin Grammar;* elementary exercises in prose composition.

Candidates for admission to the Sub-Freshman Department must be fourteen years of age and must give satisfactory evidence, by examination or certificate, of such qualifications as will enable them to be fitted for the Freshman class in one year. The entrance examination includes Arithmetic through percentage, Geography, Spelling, English Grammar and Composition, and United States History.

Applicants who wish to take Sub-Freshman Latin should have at least one year's preparation: Collar and Daniell's *First Latin Book,* or an equivalent; and readings from *Viri Romae,* or something similar.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Discipline.

The discipline of the University is military, and is designed to train the cadet to habits of neatness, order, and punctuality; to develop in him self-control—that mastery of all his powers, mental, moral, and physical, which conduces to the highest success in life; and to inculcate the principles of truth, honor, and devotion to duty underlying the upright, manly, Christian character.

Under the military system the aim is to exercise such control over the cadets at all times as will enable them to derive the greatest advantage from the opportunities afforded by the University for their development in all right directions.

A very common error is to think that under the military system academic work is sacrificed to drills and discipline. Nearly if not quite as much time is given for study as in non-military schools; and owing to the greater regularity of life, the better observance of the rules of health and physical culture, and the removal of all distracting influences, the mind is prepared to effect greater and more lasting results.

Cadets are not allowed to leave the grounds at any time except upon permit issued in regular order, and are not permitted to visit objectionable places of resort. At night, they are required to be in their rooms for the purpose of study, except when absent on duty or by special permission.

Keeping arms, or deadly weapons, in possession; drinking intoxicating liquors of any kind; playing cards or other games of chance; having in possession intoxicants, cards or other materials

VIEW OF THE GROUNDS FROM THE MOUND IN THE HORTICULTURAL GARDEN.

used in games of chance, or bringing them or causing them to be brought within cadet limits; and hazing in all its forms,—are positively forbidden by the regulations of the University.

No cadet will be permited to resign or to leave the University on furlough without a written request from his parent or guardian.

Except in extreme cases, no cadet will be allowed to resign during the last thirty days of either term, nor will his resignation be accepted at any time if he has 100 or more demerits, or is charged with a serious offence.

All cadets, whether boarding in or out of the University, are required to conduct themselves, at all times and in all places, in such manner as to bring no discredit on themselves or on the institution.

No degree or certificate will be conferred upon a cadet who is in arrears for any University dues, and the contraction of debts elsewhere is forbidden.

Habitual or continued absence from, or neglect of, any duty, may result in the removal of the cadet at any time.

A cadet absent from the University for more than five days, without previous permission or valid excuse, will be either dismissed or suspended for the current term.

When any cadet receives 100 demerits during any one term, he is dismissed.

Every cadet, or student, upon matriculating at the University, assumes an obligation to take good care of all property provided by the University for his use; to obey all rules and regulations made by proper authority; and to discharge his duties with regularity, fidelity, and honor.

Students who board in the town are excused from military exercises, but are subject to all regulations that do not pertain to military duties.

Physical Training.

The physical training of youth has come to be recognized as of equal educational importance with the mental, and the military drills at the University have been regulated to meet this want.

The college graduate has severe demands made upon his physical as well as his mental qualifications, and those graduates who neglect proper physical exercise often have weak heart action and flaccid muscles, and through weak lungs are often liable to pulmonary diseases. Students urged on toward scholastic prizes, medals, etc., by their own desire or by the ambitious desires of their parents, too often neglect physical exercise under the mistaken idea that time taken from study for drill or athletic sport is wasted.

It will be the policy of the University to encourage and foster clean college athletics. All necessary safeguards will be thrown around the games to keep out every element of brutality and professional sport, and to prevent their interfering with the class work of students. Cadets will be allowed to engage in games for which they are physically fitted, and to take part in intercollegiate contests, unless positively forbidden by their parents by letter to the president of the University.

REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION.

All applicants for admission to the University must be at least fourteen years of age, of good moral character, and free from any contagious or infectious disease.

Students are admitted to the University by examination, certificate, or diploma. Applicants who have not satisfactory certificates or diplomas are examined and classed on the results of the examination.

For entrance to the Sub-Freshman class, the examination includes Arithmetic through percentage, Geography, Spelling, English Grammar and Composition, and United States History.

For entrance to the Freshman class, the examination includes Mathematics and English and any three of the following seven subjects the applicant may choose: United States History, Political Geography, Physical Geography, the elements of Physics, Physiology, Botany, and Zoology. Latin is also included for applicants who wish to pursue the Latin-Science or the Literary course.

The scope of the preparation required in the subjects named below is as follows:

MATHEMATICS: The examination for admission to the Freshman class in Mathematics includes Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, and a portion of Plane Geometry.

In Arithmetic, a thorough knowledge of common and decimal fractions, percentage, proportion, and their applications, is required; and in addition to these the applicant is examined on ordinary mensuration, the metric system of measures, and extraction of square root of numbers.

In Algebra, the student is expected to understand fractions, simple and quadratic equations, the binomial theorem for integral exponents, extraction of square root, radicals, and radical equations. Much importance it attached to the solution of problems involving simple and quadratic equations. The applicant who understands Nicholson's *Elementary Algebra* to arithmetical progression, omitting indeterminate equations, has ample preparation.

In Geometry, the first two books of Plane Geometry, as in Wentworth's *Geometry,* or a similar treatise, are required.

ENGLISH: The examination for entrance into the Freshman class in English includes English Grammar, English Composition, and English Literature.

In Grammar, the applicant must show familiarity with the forms and the functions of the parts of speech, and with the analysis of sentences. He will be expected to illustrate by original examples the fundamental principles of English grammar, and to apply these principles in the correction of the more common forms of incorrect usage.

In Composition, special attention is paid to paragraph structure. The student must prove his ability to write a composition consisting of at least six paragraphs, with due attention to spelling, punctuation, capitalization, and unity of structure.

In Literature, the examination will test the applicant's familiarity with four literary masterpieces to be selected from the following six, the choice to be made by the applicant himself: Longfellow's *Evangeline,* Cooper's *Last of the Mohicans,* Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe,* Franklin's *Autobiography,* Scott's *Lady of the Lake,* and Tennyson's *Enoch Arden.*

LATIN: Instruction in Latin is given in two courses, the Literary and the Latin-Science.

The following are the requirements for admission to the Freshman class:

Grammar: A ready knowledge of inflections, especially of all regular forms and the most important irregular forms. An intelligent acquaintance with elementary syntax, particularly that of nouns, pronouns, and the most common uses of moods and tenses.

Reading: The ability to translate with appreciation into good English ordinary Latin prose, narrative or descriptive.

Composition: Turning easy English sentences into Latin as an additional test of the applicant's mastery of inflections and syntax.

This preparation may be made in two years somewhat after the following plan:

First Year: Collar and Daniell's *First Latin Book,* or an equivalent; readings from *Viri Romae,* or something similar.

Second Year: One-half of Arrowsmith and Whicher's *First Latin Readings,* or an equivalent; a review of inflections and a study of syntax as in Bennett's *Latin Grammar;* frequent exercises in elementary prose composition.

Applicants who have satisfactory certificates from schools or teachers will be classed upon such certificates without examination.

In order that a certificate may be a fair basis for classification, it should contain a detailed statement of the studies pursued by the applicant, the time devoted to each, the text-books used, the progress and degree of efficiency attained in each study, and the character of the boy as a student.

Graduates of all officially recognized public high schools of the state, and of all other institutions that have successfully entered and maintained students in the Freshman class of the University, will be admitted to the Freshman class without examination.

An applicant who desires to enter a class higher than the Freshman class must show by examination, certificate, or diploma, that he is prepared for the work of the class that he wishes to enter.

Teachers holding first grade certificates will be admitted to the University without examination, and will be classed upon their certificates.

The certificates of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations will be accepted in lieu of entrance examinations for what such certificates actually cover of our entrance requirements.

Students of the University High School, Baton Rouge, which was established for the purpose of preparing boys for this University, will be admitted and classed upon the certificate of the principal, Prof. S. T. Sanders.

SPECIMEN ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

The following examination papers will serve as a guide to young men preparing to enter the University:

FOR ADMISSION TO THE SUB-FRESHMAN CLASS.

ARITHMETIC.

1. A piece of cloth is $29\frac{3}{4}$ yards in length. How many pieces, each containing $1\frac{55}{68}$ yard, can be cut from it?

2. A flour dealer bought 125 barrels of flour at $\$6\frac{2}{3}$. He sold 97 barrels at $\$7\frac{3}{4}$, and the remainder, being injured, brought only $\$5\frac{1}{2}$. What did he gain?

3. Find the difference in time between Philadelphia, longitnde 75 deg. 19 min. west, and Buenos Ayres, longitude 58 deg. 22 min. west.

4. Each person on the average breathes 28 cu. ft. of air in an hour. How many hours will the air in a room 14 ft. long, 12 ft. wide and 6 ft. high, last 12 men?

5. A grocer lost 5 per cent. in selling a 50 lb. tub of butter for $15. What did the butter cost per pound?

6. Find the tax of a citizen whose property assessment is as follows:
Farm with improvements, $3200.
3 horses at $25 each.
2 mules at $50 each.
Implements, $500.
6 head of cattle at $10.
5 head of hogs at $2.50.

The rate of taxation is 6 mills for state purposes, and 8 mills for parish.

7. Find the interest on $150 from August 5, 1883, to March 17, 1885, at 7 per cent.

8. Divide $31.40 among 6 men and 11 youths, giving a youth .525 of a man's share. What is each man's share?

9. Reduce 4 rd. 5 yd. 1 ft. 8 in. to a decimal part of a mile.

10. Find the cost of a carpet 30 in. wide, at $1.25 per yard, for a room 18 ft. by 14 ft., if the strips run lengthwise.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. What bodies of water do the following canals connect: Suez, Kiel, Welland, Erie?

2. Name the most important city on each of the following rivers, and tell where the river is located: Thames, Hudson, Mississippi, Danube, Yangtze, Nile, and Seine.

3. Draw an outline map of North America, and locate on it two mountain ranges, four important river systems, and two important railroads.

4. Name the leading sugar producing countries of the world.

5. What is a volcano? Name and locate three important volcanoes.

6. State briefly the importance of the Gulf Stream.

7. Name five of the greatest nations of the world. How are they governed? Who is chief ruler now?

8. Where are the following articles manufactured: Cutlery, cotton and woolen goods, railroad engines, war ships, iron bridges and window glass?

9. Draw a map of Louisiana, locating its principal rivers, towns, railroads and agricultural districts.

10. What articles are exported through New Orleans?

ENGLISH.

1. Name the parts of speech.

2. Write an interrogative sentence; a declarative sentence; an exclamatory sentence.

3. Name the parts of speech to which the italicized words in the following sentence belong:

"A *lake* is *properly* a part of a river, *and it* may have been *formed* by one *of several* causes."

4. Write three rules for use of capital letters.

5. In the following sentences write the proper form of the word *have* in the blank:

We —— a farm before we moved to town.
How many marbles —— I in my hand now?
He —— more money than he —— yesterday.

6. In the same manner write the word *see* in the following:

I —— you yesterday.
Have you —— my dog?
I —— your dog about five minutes ago.

7. Write the other gender for the following: man, girl, ram, buck, queen, sister, and wife.

8. Write the other number for the following: goose, teeth, I, these, cupful, self, leaf, and 5.

9. Write a short sketch of the best book you ever read.

10. Write a letter to a friend telling him of your trip to Baton Rouge.

HISTORY.

1. Tell what Capt. John Smith did for the colony at Jamestown?

2. What was the Northwest Territory?

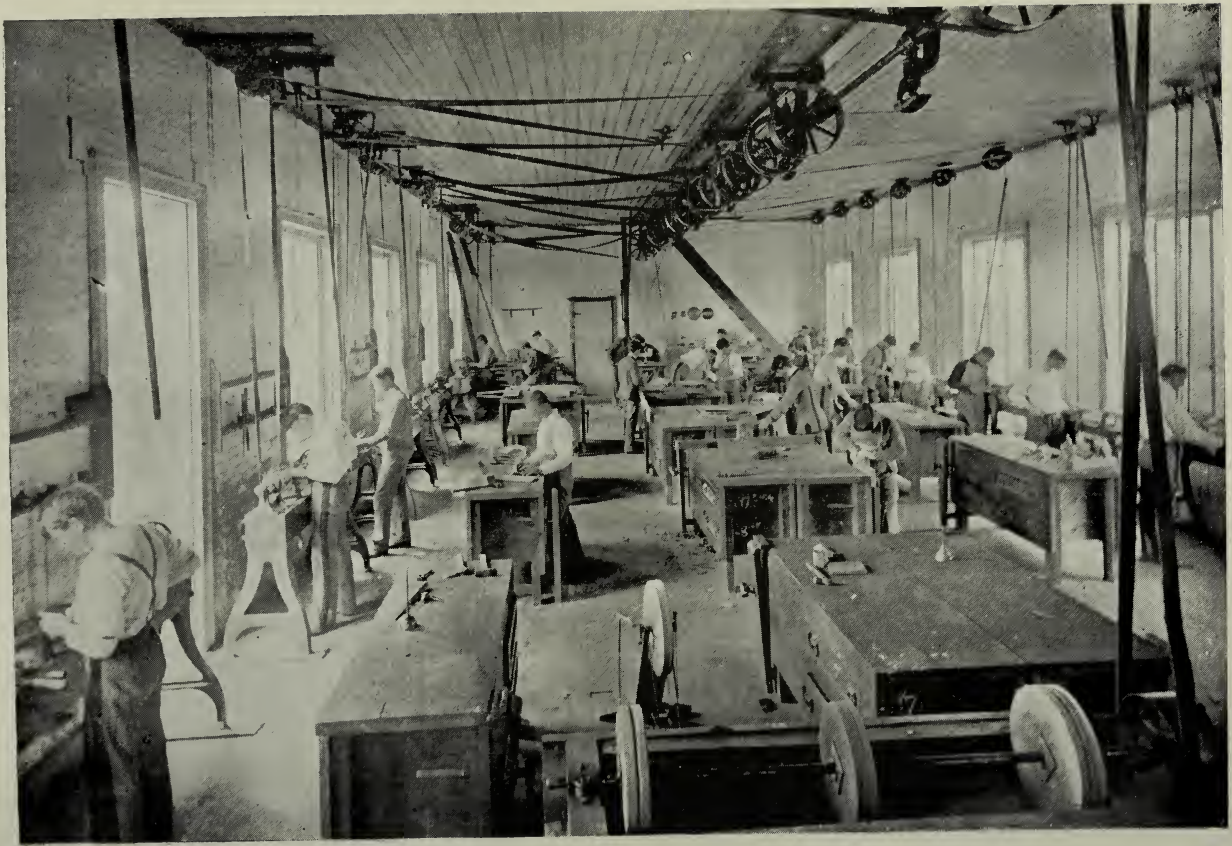
3. Name four great American generals of the war of 1812.

4. Why was January 8 made a legal holiday in Louisiana?

5. What event in American History suggested the story of the poem Evangeline?

6. Name the colonial wars.

7. Name the President of the United States and the Governor of your state.



SHOP FOR WOODWORK.

8. How do United States Senators get the position?

9. What armies fought the battle of Chancellorsville?

10. Name the Presidents of the United States in order of their administrations.

FOR ADMISSION TO THE FRESHMAN CLASS.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Reduce $\left(1-\frac{1+\frac{1}{5}}{15}\right)\div\left(1+\frac{12}{1-\frac{1}{5}}\right)$ to a decimal.

2. What number multiplied by the sum of $3\frac{3}{16}$ and .625 will produce the difference between $11.2\frac{5}{8}$ and .015625?

3. A rectangular field is 120 rd. long and contains 75 acres; if its width were 44 rd. greater, how much greater should its length be that the area might be doubled?

4. A tank $9\frac{3}{5}$ ft. long, 6 ft. 8 in. wide, and 5.75 ft. deep, is $\frac{4}{5}$ full of water; how long will the water last a family that uses 25 gal. per day?

5. A boy bought $19\frac{7}{8}$ dekaliters of milk at 15 cts. a liter, and sold it at 5 cts. per cup of 3 deciliters each. How much did he make by the transaction?

6. A merchant priced a buggy at $50, but in selling it deducted 6 per cent. for cash, and made a profit of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the cost. What per cent. would he have lost had he sold the buggy for $37.50?

7. What principal will produce $79.12 in 5 mo. 25 da. at 7 per cent?

8. A, B, and C join capitals, which are as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$; after 4 mo., A takes out $\frac{1}{2}$ of his; after 9 mo. more, their gain is $1988. Apportion this gain to A, B, C.

9. The face of a note is $360.60, the date January 2, 1895, the rate of interest 6 per cent., and the indorsements $125 May 17, 1896, $237.40 August 27, 1898. Find the amount due July 4, 1899, by the United States rule.

10. What per cent. does a man make who buys a barrel of flour for $3.78 on a credit of $7\frac{1}{2}$ mo. and sells it for $4.77 on a credit of 9 mo., allowing 8 per cent. interest?

ALGEBRA.

1. When is a trinomial a perfect square? Give examples: (1) $4x^2$ being the first term; (2) 18ab being the second term; (3) a and b being the first and second terms.

2. What becomes of the denominators when an equation is cleared of fractions? Explain it in clearing the following of fractions:

$$\frac{y-5}{2}-\frac{y-3}{4}=\frac{y+5}{6}-\frac{y+3}{5}.$$ Find the value of y.

3. Given $3+\cfrac{1}{6-\cfrac{4}{2+x}}=\frac{16}{5}$; find the value of x.

4. A and B can do a piece of work in a days, B and C in b days, and C and A in c days. How long will it take each to do it alone? What will be the required times if $a=1\frac{7}{8}$, $b=2\frac{3}{4}$, and $c=3\frac{1}{2}$.

5. Given $\frac{x+6}{3(3+x)}=\frac{1}{3+2x}$; find both values of x to three decimals.

6. Given $1+\frac{2x-3}{1+\sqrt{x-2}}=2\sqrt{x-2}$; find x.

7. Given $2x^2-7x+3=3(2x^2-7x+7)^{\frac{1}{2}}$; find the four values of x.

8. Fifty dollars was divided among a number of boys. If each had received \$1.25 more, the number of dollars received by each would have been $3\frac{3}{4}$ less than the number of boys. How many boys were there?

9. A man went a miles at a uniform rate in a certain number of hours. If his rate had been b miles more, the number of hours would have been c less. Required his rate per hour, and the number of hours.

10. Required the four values of x and y in

$$\left.\begin{aligned} 2x^2-9xy+9y^2&=5\\ 4x^2-10xy+11y^2&=35 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

GEOMETRY.

1. Draw two straight lines, and explain how you would find their sum and their difference.

2. Draw an acute and an obtuse angle, and explain how you would find their sum and their difference.

3. Without the aid of instruments, construct as nearly as you can angles of 40 deg., 70 deg., and 125 deg.

4. What is an axiom? A postulate? A theorem? A problem?

5. Give three axioms. Three postulates. Three theorems. Three problems.

Prove the following theorems:

6. The perpendicular is the shortest line that can be drawn from a point to a given straight line.

7. Two triangles are equal if a side and two adjacent angles of the one are equal respectively to a side and two adjacent angles of the other.

8. In the same circle, or equal circles, two angles at the centre have the same ratio as their intercepted arcs.

Construct the following problems:

9. Through a given point draw a tangent to a given circle.

10. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

ENGLISH.

1. Write a stanza from any poem that you know by heart, and tell what part of speech each word in it is.

2. Define and give an example of (a) a participial phrase, (b) a relative

clause, (c) a complex sentence, (d) an irregular transitive verb. (e) the subjunctive mood.

3. Show how prepositions may become adverbs, and how nouns may be used as adjectives.

4. How many parts of speech may *that* be? Illustrate.

5. Show how a clause may be used (a) as an adjective, (b) as an adverb, (c) as a noun.

6. Decline *ox*, *son-in-law*, *I*, *who*.

7. Write sentences illustrating the principal parts of *let*, *burst*, *lie*, *sit*, *be*.

8. Show that intransitive verbs can not be used in the passive voice.

9. Write a paragraph on the geography of *Evangeline;* another on the death of Enoch Arden.

10. Compare the character of Friday in *Robinson Crusoe* with that of Uncas in *The Last of the Mohicans.*

HISTORY.

1. Name the causes that led to the following settlements: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Georgia.

2. Name the causes of the French and Indian war, and state the result of the contest.

3. What was the territorial extent of the United States at the close of the Revolutionary war? Trace its growth to the present time.

4. What questions of importance came up for discussion by the convention that framed our Constitution?

5. What was Andrew Jackson's financial policy? How did it affect the country?

6. Give the leading facts of Burgoyne's campaign; its purpose and result.

7. What is the question of State rights?

8. Write briefly the important public service of John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Thomas Jefferson, Robert Morris, and Alexander Hamilton.

9. What has been our policy with the Indians?

10. Name five great American inventors, and state briefly the influence of their inventions.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

(Same as for the Sub-Freshman class.)

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. What is the nebular hypothesis?

2. What is a barometer? How is it made, and what is it used for?

3. What are the causes of cyclonic winds?

4. Explain the phenomena of dew, frost, rain, sleet, snow, hail, fog, and cloud.

5. Describe the surface of North America.

6. What is an isotherm? Why are isotherms not parallel with the Equator?

7. Describe the Gulf Stream.

8. Classify rocks and state their origin.

9. How are soils formed?

10. What is a river system?

PHYSICS.

1. Give the laws of falling bodies.

2. How far will a body fall in four seconds?

3. How can a weight of four pounds be made to produce equilibrium with a weight of twelve pounds?

4. How does change in pressure affect the boiling point?

5. Why will an egg float in salt water and sink in fresh water?

6. How does a sounding body differ from a silent body?

7. What is meant by pitch?

8. How is sound propagated?

9. Why does a stick partly immersed in water appear broken?

10. What is the law of reflection?

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Name the parts of the nervous system.

2. What are the organs of sense?

3. Draw a diagram illustrating the passage of blood through the heart.

4. State the effect of respiration on the blood.

5. Describe the vertebral column.

6. Compare the blood of the veins with that of the arteries.

7. What are the blood corpuscles? State their uses.

8. What part does bile play in the process of digestion?

9. Name the classes of foods.

10. Draw a figure illustrating the form and structure of bone. State the chemical composition of bone.

BOTANY.

1. Name the organs of a flower and the parts of each organ.

2. What position do buds occupy with respect to the leaves on the stem?

3. What is venation? Make drawings to illustrate all the types.

4. What are fleshy roots? Give some illustrations.

5. Define the following terms as applied to the stem: herbaceous, annual, perennial.

6. Define close and cross fertilization.

7. Name the agents that assist cross fertilization.

8. Describe the structure of a woody stem.

9. Tell what you know about how plants are protected from animals, from cold, from drought.

10. What constitutes the scientific name of a plant?

ZOOLOGY.

1. Define Zoology, Physiology, and Biology.

2. State the differences between plants and animals.

3. Name the types or sub-kingdoms into which the animal kingdom is divided.

4. Have you observed that a change in an animal's surroundings causes a corresponding change in its form? Give examples if such be the case.

5. Write short notes upon a bath sponge, a starfish, a crawfish, a butterfly, and a fish.

6. Name invertebrate animals that are of commercial interest, whether beneficial or injurious to commerce.

7. Define respiration, nutrition, and circulation, as applied to animals.

8. Compare the breathing of a caterpillar and of an earth-worm; of a sponge and of a fish.

9. Are the following injurious or beneficial animals: an earthworm, a snail, a spider, a starfish, a mud-dauber, a sparrow, a king snake, and a quail?

LATIN.

(Only for students who wish to take the Latin-Science or the Literary course.)

Specimen of examination for entrance to Freshman Latin:

1. Explain the ways of determining gender in Latin.

2. Decline: *deus* (god), *vulnus* (wound, n. gender), *bos* (ox, cow), *os* (bone), *alius* (another), *is* (he, that), *qui* (who).

3. Compare: *magnificus, parvus,* and the adverbs formed from the adjectives *levis, audax,* and *bonus.*

4. Write: the principal parts, passive, of a regular verb of each conjugation; the passive third plural, all tenses, of the indicative of *capere;* the passive second singular, future indicative, of a regular verb of each conjugation; the first plural, present indicative, of the two periphrastic conjugations of *facere;* and the present indicative of *posse.*

5. What prepositions take both the accusative and the ablative, and with what difference of meaning?

6. Translate into English: Arrowsmith and Whicher's *First Latin Readings,* page 73, *Mendacium . . . . . non posset;* and page 93, chapter 23, *His constitutis . . . . . conspexit.* Page 73, explain as to form and syntax, *vererentur* and *quod;* page 93, *rebus, se, tardius,* and *conspexit.*

7. Translate into Latin: (1) At daybreak the commander will send scouts to find out where the enemy are. (2) The Gauls replied that they would not surrender themselves to Cæsar. (3) Children must obey their parents. (4) The towns which belonged to Ariovistus were seized by the Roman generals.

8. Oral test in pronunciation (Roman method).

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

This association is wholly unsectarian. Its object is to bring the students together in healthful social intercourse, to surround them with an atmosphere of purity and refinement, to sow the seeds of a happier and more useful life, and thus to fit each cadet to become a centre of moral and religious influence.

FRATERNITIES.

There are four fraternities in the University: Kappa Sigma, Kappa Alpha, Sigma Nu, and Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Three of them have comfortable chapter houses.

MEDALS.

THE ALUMNI MEDAL, founded by the Society of the Alumni, is awarded to that cadet of the military corps, in one of the regular courses in the academic department, whose general standing in study and deportment is highest. It was won in 1899 by Cadet Alexander S. Pipes, of Ouachita, a member of the Freshman class.

THE FACULTY MEDAL, founded by the Faculty of the institution, is awarded to that member of the Senior class whose combined average for the Junior and Senior years is highest, provided this average is above 85 per cent. It was won in 1899 by Cadet Joseph S. Washburn, of Bienville.

THE GARIG MEDAL, founded by Hon. William Garig, of Baton Rouge, was awarded in 1899, for excellence in Debate, to Cadet Simon Baum, of Pointe Coupee.

THE LEE MEDAL, founded by Hon. J. G. Lee, of Calhoun, is awarded to that member of the graduating class who has shown greatest proficiency in the Agricultural course. It was won in 1899 by Cadet Samuel E. McClendon, of Ouachita.

THE BRYAN MEDAL, founded by Col. Wm. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, is awarded to that cadet who presents the best original essay on the Science of Government. This medal was not awarded in 1899.

THE FISHER MEDAL, founded by Hon. J. D. Fisher, of Baton Rouge, is awarded to that member of the Sub-Freshman class whose general standing in both study and conduct is highest. This medal was won in 1899 by Cadet Lawrence G. Menuet, of Lafourche.

No medal is awarded unless the successful competitor reaches a standard of excellence satisfactory to the Faculty.

SESSIONS.

The annual session opens on the third Wednesday in September, and closes on the first Wednesday in June. The session is divided into two terms. The session of 1899-1900 will begin September 20, 1899, and end June 6, 1900. The second term will begin Monday, January 29, 1900.

Examinations of applicants for entrance and of students who have deficiencies to make up, will be held on the first two days of the session; and any such deficiency must be made up then, or the student must take the deficient study again in class. If a former student who has any deficient study behind him, returns after the regular opening, he must make good such deficiency in the first two days after his return, or take the deficient study again in class.

Students will be received at any time during the session, but are advised to enter at the beginning of a term.

Parents are requested to instruct their sons to report for duty at the University as soon as they reach Baton Rouge.

REPORTS TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

That parents may be kept fully advised, regular reports of the progress and deportment of students are made to the president, and by him to parents. For the Freshman and Sub-Freshman students, monthly reports are sent out; for the higher classes, reports are sent out only at the close of each term. For beneficiary cadets, reports are sent also to their police juries at the close of the term.

BENEFICIARY CADETS.

The General Assembly, by Act No. 100 of 1886, has empowered the police juries of the several parishes to send one cadet from each parish, and the city council of New Orleans to send one cadet from each representative ward of that city, to be maintained, wholly or partly, at the expense of the parishes or the city of New Orleans, provided the annual expense per cadet to parish or city does not exceed $250.

These beneficiaries are to "be selected from the number of those residents who have not the means of defraying the whole of their necessary expenses of maintenance and support" at the University.

According to the terms of the act, the police juries and the city council of New Orleans are empowered to appropriate annually a sum not less than $150 nor more than $250 for the expenses of each beneficiary cadet.

Police juries wishing to avail themselves of this act are advised to appropriate such sum as they deem proper for the purpose; then either to select the beneficiary from the most advanced and meritorious pupils of the parish high school, or to appoint a board of examiners to make the selection by competitive examination.

Beneficiary cadets must pursue one of the regular courses of study and must board and lodge at the University.

Society of the Alumni.

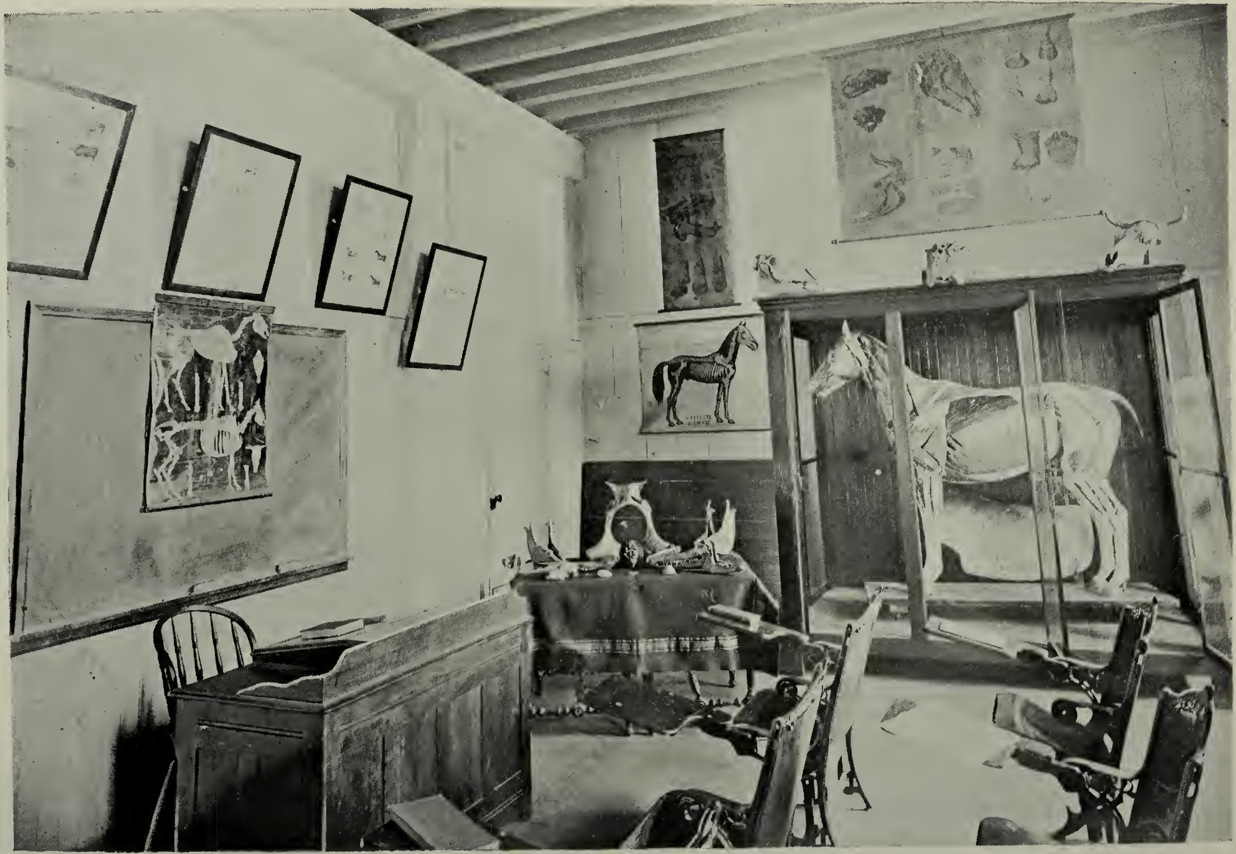
This society is composed of the graduates of the University and other ex-cadets who have from time to time been admitted to membership from the number of those who successfully followed one of the regular courses of study but did not remain until graduation. The Alumni meet annually at the University during the last week of the session, and their exercises are a prominent feature of the commencement. Among them are many men who have achieved great success and risen to high rank in their respective callings; and their annual reunions at the University are fruitful in pleasure and benefit to themselves and to their Alma Mater.

Branch associations have been organized and are in successful operation in New Orleans, at Ruston, at Marksville ,and at Alexandria.

During the Industrial Exposition recently held in New Orleans, the corps of cadets visited the exposition and remained in the city several days as the guests of the New Orleans Branch Alumni Association.

"The Reveille."

A college paper, edited by cadets, is published weekly. It is of value as an exercise in writing, as a stimulus to those conducting it



CORNER OF VETERINARY CLASS ROOM.

to keep abreast with current literature, and as an organ of communication with the student body of our country. It has accomplished much good.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Prayers are held at the University every morning, the Catholics and Protestants occupying separate rooms when either wish to do so. Every cadet is required to attend the church of his choice on Sunday, and all those who desire it have permission to attend the Sunday Schools.

Bible classes are conducted by professors at several of the churches, and at the University on Sunday afternoons. Cadets are encouraged and urged to attend these classes.

Persistent effort is made to throw around the University an atmosphere of enlightened Christian morality, and to imbue its students with the spirit of Christian living.

THE UNIVERSITY LYCEUM.

The course of lectures has been successfully continued during the present session. It is thought that they have the effect of increasing the knowledge of the cadets, broadening their views, liberalizing their feelings, refining their manners, and elevating their characters.

Lectures have been delivered in the University Pavilion this session by Governor Robert L. Taylor, of Tennessee; John Fox, Jr., of Kentucky; Rev. Beverley Warner, of New Orleans; and John Temple Graves, of Georgia; and concerts have been given by the Brehany Concert Troupe, of Chicago, and the Scalchi Operatic Company, of New York.

Hereafter all students of the University will be admitted free of charge to the lectures, etc., of the Lyceum Course.

CARE OF THE SICK.

The hospital, built especially for the purpose, is supplied with modern conveniences and comforts for the sick.

The surgeon is present every day at a stated hour, to examine and prescribe for those who may be sick. He also visits the University whenever called. He is assisted by a hospital steward, and expert nurses are employed in cases of serious illness. Frequent inspections of the hospital are made by the president and the commandant of cadets.

EXPENSES.

TUITION IS FREE TO ALL CADETS.

All cadets not residents of Baton Rouge, except the older students of the Audubon Sugar School, such other older students as may receive special permission to board in the town, and students boarding with near relatives, are required to board and lodge at the University, and are provided with comfortable rooms without cost.

Cadets living in Baton Rouge are given the option of boarding and lodging either at home or at the University. Those who board and lodge in Baton Rouge are not required to wear the uniform, and are excused from military exercises. The privilege of boarding and lodging in the town may be withheld at any time for misconduct or neglect of study.

Every cadet, whether boarding in or out of the University, is charged an incidental fee of $5 per session.

Every cadet who boards at the University must provide himself with four sheets and two blankets for single bed, one pillow, four pillow slips, towels, tooth-brush mug, and toilet articles. The bedroom furniture is supplied by the University, and each cadet is charged a fee of $5 per session for its use.

The Boarding Department is independent of the University, except that (1) the University furnishes a comfortable and convenient house for the purpose free of charge; (2) the steward is required to provide a stipulated bill of fare, and to give bond of $1000 for the faithful performance of duty; and (3) the boarding house, in all its arrangements and management, is subject to the police and military regulations of the institution.

The steward is Mr. J. R. Holmes, of the parish of East Baton Rouge, and the following moderate rates have been established:

For board, per month	$10 00
For washing, per month	1 50
For fuel and lights, per month	50
Total, per month	$12 00

Every cadet who boards at the University is required to pay a surgeon's fee of $5, and a medicine fee of $2, per session, which entitle him to medical attendance and medicines for the entire session.

Thus it will be seen that the total expenses for maintenance per session of nine months are:

Board, washing, fuel and lights	$108 00
Surgeon's fee and medicine fee	7 00
Furniture rent	5 00
Incidental fee	5 00
Total	$125 00

This must be deposited with H. Skolfield, Treasurer, on entrance, as follows:

Board, three months in advance	$36 00
Surgeon's fee and medicine fee	7 00
Furniture rent	5 00
Incidental fee	5 00
First deposit for maintenance	$53 00

To this should be added a deposit on entrance of $10 for text-books and $13.45 for one suit of uniform clothing.

This leaves a balance of $72 for board, payable, one-half on the 15th of December, the other half on the 15th of March.

The cadet uniform (including cap) can be purchased for the sum of $13.45, which is less than the cost of ordinary clothing for the same length of time, and is, therefore, not regarded as an extra expense.

The following amounts are charged for laboratory work: Chemical Laboratory, $10; Mechanical Workshop, $5; Botanical and Zoological Laboratories, $2.50 each. These fees must be paid before beginning the laboratory work.

The text-books cost about $10 per session. Text-books and uniforms must be paid for when ordered.

The unexpended balances of deposits made for board, text-books, and uniforms, are returned when the cadet leaves the University.

The surgeon's fee, medicine fee, incidental fee, furniture rent, and laboratory fees are not returnable, but a cadet entering during the second term of the session is charged only one-half of these fees. No deduction is made for board on account of absence, unless the absence is caused by sickness and is longer than two weeks.

All amounts, including charges for board, uniform, surgeon's fee, laboratory fees, etc., must be paid directly to H. Skolfield, Treasurer, and parents and guardians, in remitting money, should invariably send it to this officer.

Parents and guardians are advised to deposit with the Treasurer all the funds for their sons or wards, whether intended for University charges or not. No cadet should be allowed a large amount of pocket money, as it encourages habits that may cause trouble.

ROSTER OF CADET OFFICERS.

E. A. Chavanne	Major and Acting Commandant

Staff.

E. R. Barrow	First Lieutenant and Adjutant
J. S. Washburn	First Lieutenant and Quartermaster
W. O. Wheelock	Color Sergeant and Commandant's Clerk
W. H. Sylvester	Sergeant Major

Company A.

W. C. Youngs	Captain
R. N. Hunter	First Lieutenant
J. B. Sanford	Second Lieutenant
G. C. Mills	First Sergeant
W. B. Robert	Second Sergeant
R. D. Harp	Third Sergeant
A. J. Bordelon	Fourth Sergeant
H. S. Singletary	Fifth Sergeant
A. C. Mills	Corporal
O. B. Hicks	Corporal
A. K. Barton	Corporal
J. M. Levy	Corporal
T. W. Young	Corporal
J. T. Moore	Corporal

Company B.

L. Kaffie	Captain
R. P. Kennedy	First Lieutenant (Detached)
J. E. Schwing	First Lieutenant
S. Y. Alexander	Second Lieutenant
H. F. Cantzon	First Sergeant
I H. Schwing	Second Sergeant
A. A. McBride	Third Sergeant
G. M. Graham	Fourth Sergeant
G. Galliot	Fifth Sergeant
C. E. Schwing	Corporal
A. Durio	Corporal
D. Lorio	Corporal
M. Boudreau	Corporal

Company C.

A. P. Daspit	Captain
D. P. Staples	First Lieutenant
R. F. Rhodes	Second Lieutenant
J. G. LeBlanc	First Sergeant
T. D. Boyd, Jr	Second Sergeant
C. K. Olivier	Third Sergeant
H. B. Womble	Fourth Sergeant
F. W. Quin	Fifth Sergeant
M. S. Picard	Corporal
J. C. Best	Corporal
E. L. Aaron	Corporal
G. W. Agee	Corporal
T. H. McNeely	Corporal
R. R. Williams	Corporal

COMPANY D.

J. C. Daspit	Captain
W. B. Chamberlin	First Lieutenant
J. A. Price	Second Lieutenant
J. B. Bateman	First Sergeant
H. H. Bouanchaud	Second Sergeant
C. H. Burley	Third Sergeant
F. O. Pavy	Fourth Sergeant
R. L. Gilmer	Fifth Sergeant
H. T. Lemoine	Corporal
S. A. Bordelon	Corporal
F. W. Cook	Corporal
W. D. Williams	Corporal
J. F. Odom	Corporal
H. W. Liebman	Corporal

L. S. U. CADET BAND.

Prof. C. A. Kellogg	*Musical Director*
B. H. Guilbeau	Solo B*b* Cornet
K. A. Pleasant	Solo B*b* Cornet
F. C. Guilbeau	Solo B*b* Cornet
C. J. Muller	Second B*b* Cornet
T. S. McVea	Second B*b* Cornet
L. R. Graham	Third B*b* Cornet
M. M. Hahn	Third B*b* Cornet
J. C. de Armas	First Flugelhorn
J. M. Cunningham	Second Flugelhorn
M. Mugnier	Solo B*b* Clarinet
J. R. Heard	Solo B*b* Clarinet
A. Landry	First B*b* Clarinet
P. B. Landry	First B*b* Clarinet
G. W. Stephens	Second B*b* Clarinet
L. A. Youngs	Second B*b* Clarinet
W. R. Waddill	Third B*b* Clarinet
L. J. Menville	E*b* Clarinet
E. N. Roth	Solo Piccolo
S. T. Lozano	Second Piccolo
E. F. Bel	French Horn
J. F. Broussard	Solo E*b* Alto
F. F. Fournet	First E*b* Alto
I. C. Johnson	Second E*b* Alto
J. B. Martin	First Tenor
L. L. Gouaux	Second Tenor
R. P. Kennedy	Solo Baritone
S. Kaffie	B*b* Bass
F. P. Wilbert	Solo Trombone
S. A. Guilbeau	First Trombone
S. A. Bourg	Second Trombone
W. E. Atkinson	Bass Trombone
W. R. Goyne	Second Baritone
T. M. Davis	E*b* Bass
E. C. Taylor	E*b* Bass
W. J. Coco	Bass Drum
F. V. Gremillion	Cymbals
L. J. Williams	Snare Drum
H. C. Cole	Traps
A. B. Lacour	Incidental
T. A. Douglass	Drum Major

OFFICERS OF THE "REVEILLE."

CHAS. M. ROBERTS, Class '00	Editor in Chief.
S. M. DOOLEY, Class '00	Business Manager.

STAFF.

H. K. Strickland, Class '98.
J. C. Daspit, Class '99.
W. L. Denham, Class '00.
J. B. Sanford, Class '00.
T. D. Boyd, Jr., Class '01.
A. A. McBride, Class '01.
J. F. Broussard, Class '02.
I. C. Johnson, Class '02.
J. C. de Armas, Class '03.

OFFICERS OF THE Y. M. C. A.

T. W. YOUNG, Class '00	President.
S. M. DOOLEY, Class '00	Vice President.
I. C. JOHNSON, Class '02	Secretary and Treasurer.

ROLL OF CADETS.

POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS.

NAME.	STATE	SCHOOL	SUBJECTS
Chavanne, E. A	Louisiana	La. State University	Mathematics, Engineering, Spanish.
Feltus, Dr. H. J	Louisiana	Northwestern Univ	Spanish.
Strickland, H. K	Louisiana	La. State University	English, Latin, German, Spanish.

SENIOR CLASS.

NAME.	PARISH.	COURSE OF STUDY.
Barrow, Edward R	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
Baum, Simon	Pointe Coupee	General Science.
Chamberlin, William B	West Baton Rouge	Mechanical.
Chaney, Bailey E	East Feliciana	Agricultural.
Daspit, Armand P	Iberia	Agricultural.
Daspit, Justin C	Iberia	Literary.
Glenk, Robert	Philadelphia, Pa	Sugar.
Hunter, Guy N	Tensas	Agricultural.
Hunter, Randal N	Tensas	Agricultural.
Kaffie, Leopold	Natchitoches	Agricultural.
Kennedy, Robert P	East Carroll	Latin Science.
McClendon, Samuel E	Ouachita	Agricultural.
Plaisance, Robert H	St. James	Literary.
Randolph, John H	East Baton Rouge	Mechanical.
Schwing, John E	Iberia	Literary.
Sherburne, Thomas L	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
Slaughter, William S	East Baton Rouge	Sugar.
Washburn, Joseph S	Bienville	Literary.
Williams, Lester J	East Baton Rouge	Latin Science.
Youngs, Walter C	St. Charles	Mechanical.

JUNIOR CLASS.

NAME.	PARISH.	COURSE OF STUDY.
Albritton, Alvin R	East Baton Rouge	Mechanical.
Alexander, Silas Y	Caddo	Literary.
Atkinson, William E	Lincoln	Mechanical.
Bateman, Joel B	St. Mary	Mechanical.
Davis, Thomas M	St. Helena	Agricultural.
Denham, William Leslie	East Baton Rouge	Agricultural.
Dooley, Samuel M	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
Esnard, Miguel	Cuba	Sugar.
Hebert, Francis V	Iberville	Mechanical.
Kelly, Daniel W	Grant	Latin Science.
LeSueur, George B	East Baton Rouge	Agricultural.
Mills, Gilman C	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
Olivier, Charles K	Lafayette	General Science.
Price, Joseph A	Lafourche	General Science.
Rhodes, Ralph F	Mississippi	Mechanical.
Sanford, Julian B	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
Sylvester, William H	St. Landry	Mechanical.
Wheelock, Warren O	Mississippi	Agricultural.
Wilson, Thomas B	East Baton Rouge	Latin Science.
Young, Tacitus W	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
Youngs, Luther A	St. Charles	Mechanical.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

NAME.	PARISH.	COURSE OF STUDY.
Agee, George W	Tennessee	General Science.
Best, John C	Mississippi	Agricultural.
Blackshear, David A	Natchitoches	Latin Science.
Bordelon, Alfred J	Avoyelles	Literary.
Bouanchaud, Hewitt H	Pointe Coupee	Literary.
Boudreau, Martial	St. Landry	General Science.
Bourg, Sidney A	Lafourche	Sugar.
Boyd, Thomas D	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
Burley, Charles H	Concordia	Latin Science.
Byrnes, Charles W	Mississippi	General Science.
Cantzon, Henry F	Orleans	Sugar.
Coco, Walter J	Avoyelles	Latin Science.
Cohn, Daniel	East Baton Rouge	Latin Science.
Cook, Thomas J	Lincoln	Mechanical.
Cunningham, James M	Acadia	Literary.
Davidson, Neal	Rapides	Literary.
Delaune, Eldon J	Lafourche	Mechanical.
Evans, Buckner H	Richland	Agricultural.
Fuchs, George	Orleans	Mechanical.
Fulton, William S	Tensas	Mechanical.
Galliot, Gaston	St. John Baptist	Mechanical.
Gilmer, Robert L	Natchitoches	Mechanical.
Goyne, William R	Union	Agricultural.
Graham, George M	Rapides	Literary.
Guilbeau, Braxton H	St. Martin	General Science.
Guilbeau, Felix C	St. Landry	Agricultural.
Harp, Robert D	Morehouse	Agricultural.
Heard, Joseph R	Union	Mechanical.
Jones, Benjamin A	East Baton Rouge	Agricultural.
Landry, Adolph	St. Landry	Agricultural.
Landry, Paul B	Iberville	Literary.

PAVILION.

SOPHOMORE CLASS—Continued.

NAME.	PARISH.	COURSE OF STUDY.
LeBlanc, Joseph G	Iberia	Sugar.
Lemoine, Hampton T	Avoyelles	Latin Science.
Lorio, Desire	St. Charles	Mechanical.
McBride, Andrew A	Lafayette	General Science.
McCaa, Robert H	East Baton Rouge	Mechanical.
McVea, Thomas S	East Baton Rouge	Mechanical.
Miller, Stanley A	East Baton Rouge	Mechanical.
Muller, Charles J	West Feliciana	Agricultural.
Mundinger, John J	East Baton Rouge	Mechanical.
Pavy, Felix O	St. Landry	Latin Science
Picard, Michael S	Ascension	Literary.
Pillet, Frederick F	West Feliciana	Mechanical.
Reymond, Charles D	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
Robert, Walter B	Rapides	Mechanical.
Schwing, Charles E	Iberville	Literary.
Schwing, Ivan H	Calcasieu	General Science.
Singletary, Henry S	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
Stephens, George W	Natchitoches	Mechanical.
Wax, Edward A	East Baton Rouge	Mechanical.
White, M. M	Lincoln	Agricultural.
Williams, Robert R	Grant	Literary.
Wilson, Charles W	West Baton Rouge	Agricultural.
Womble, Henry B	Franklin	Agricultural.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

NAME.	PARISH.	COURSE OF STUDY.
Aaron, Edwin L	Rapides	Agricultural.
Anders, Willis H	Ouachita	Agricultural.
Ash, Edward C	Mississippi	Latin Science.
Beale, Lindsay D	East Baton Rouge	Literary.
Bennett, Thomas S	East Feliciana	Agricultural.
Best, Francis F	Mississippi	Agricultural.
Blanchard, Frank A	Rapides	General Science.
Brogan, John E	Natchitoches	Mechanical.
Bel, Ernest F	Calcasieu	General Science.
Broussard, Frank E	Lafayette	General Science.
Broussard, James F	St. Martin	Latin Science.
Byram, James E	Bossier	General Science.
Chaffe, Christopher F	Orleans	General Science.
Cole, Herbert C	Ouachita	Agricultural.
Collins, Matthias M	East Feliciana	Agricultural.
Cook, Frederick W	Terrebonne	Mechanical.
Corry, Edwin E	Claiborne	Mechanical.
Douglass, Thomas A	Tensas	Mechanical.
Durio, Adelin	St. Landry	General Science.
Erwin, Wilkins D	Mississippi	Agricultural.
Evans, Alfred J	Richland	General Science.
Foraz, Fernand	St. Landry	General Science.
Fournet, Fernand F	St. Martin	General Science.
Fournet, Jean J	St. Martin	Agricultural.
Garland, Joseph M	St. Landry	Literary.
Gaudet, James K	St. John Baptist	Latin Science.
Gayle, Charles T	Pointe Coupee	Agricultural.
Gibbens, Evert W	East Baton Rouge	Mechanical.
Glynn, Aloysius L	Pointe Coupee	Agricultural.

FRESHMAN CLASS—Continued.

NAME.	PARISH.	COURSE OF STUDY.
Graham, Lewis R	Orleans	Literary.
Gremillion, Field V	Avoyelles	Latin Science.
Griffith, John K	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
Heroman, John B	East Baton Rouge	Mechanical.
Herpin, Joseph O	Lafayette	Mechanical.
Howell, Garnet C	West Feliciana	Agricultural.
Johnson, Harvey F	Orleans	Mechanical.
Johnson, Isaac C	Avoyelles	Latin Science.
Jones, Thomas S	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
Keller, Theodore P	St. Charles	Mechanical.
Landry, Henry E	St. John Baptist	Mechanical,
Lazarus, Harry L	Orleans	Mechanical.
LeBlanc, Wade E	Lafourche	Mechanical,
Levy, Julius M	Avoyelles	Agricultural.
Liebman, Henry W	Caddo	General Science.
Long, George S	Madison	Mechanical.
Loudon, Robert E	East Baton Rouge	Agricultural.
Mangham, Horace A	Richland	General Science.
Martin, Jean B	St. Charles	General Science.
Mathews, William C	Rapides	Literary.
McCall, Evan J	Ascension	Sugar.
McCrory, Cecil	Ascension	Mechanical.
McNeely, Theodore H	Grant	Mechanical.
Mills, Albert C	East Baton Rouge	Agricultural.
Monget, James C	East Baton Rouge	Mechanical.
Moore, Edgar R	Tangipahoa	Sugar.
Moore, John T	Catahoula	Agricultural.
Mundinger, Adam G	East Baton Rouge	Mechanical.
Odom, J. Fred	St. Helena	Mechanical.
Otis, Warren P	Orleans	Mechanical.
Parker, Cornelius A	West Baton Rouge	Mechanical.
Paulsen, Hans H	East Baton Rouge	Mechanical.
Peevy, Lannie H	Ouachita	Agricultural.
Picard, Achille	Ascension	Agricultural.
Picard, Samuel	Mississippi	General Science.
Pipes, Alex. S	Ouachita	Mechanical,
Pratt, George K	Orleans	Agricultural.
Pratt, Joel E	Orleans	Agricultural.
Quin, Frederick W	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
Ray, Paul J	St. Landry	Mechanical.
Read, Amasa K	East Baton Rouge	Literary.
Rhodes, Henry J	Mississippi	Mechanical.
Robertson, Thomas W	Catahoula	General Science.
Sanders, Henry E	Tangipahoa	General Science.
Seese, George L	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
Sibille, Joseph	St. Landry	General Science.
St. Amant, Alfred D	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
St. Clair, Albert F	Mississippi	Mechanical.
Thornton, Ralph S	Rapides	Latin Science.
Tucker, Lucius A	Terrebonne	General Science.
Waddill, William R	East Baton Rouge	Mechanical.
Wall, Benjamin B	Rapides	Mechanical.
Watters, Charles B	Caddo	Agricultural.

CHAPEL ROLL CALL.

SUB-FRESHMAN CLASS.

NAME.	PARISH.
Arbour, Tracy J	East Baton Rouge
Ash, George G	Mississippi
Barton, Arthur K	Terrebonne
Bayly, Richard P	Orleans
Benjamin, Isi C	East Baton Rouge
Bird, Fred. A	Calcasieu
Blanchard, Robert M	Rapides
Bordelon, Samuel A	Avoyelles
Bourgeois, Fernand J	St. James
Bourgeois, Louis C	St. John
Brandon, Lane W	Mississippi
Carl, Louis M	East Baton Rouge
Carlton, Jesse K. B	Orleans
Chargois, Richard	Lafayette
Coco, Wilmore A	Avoyelles
Cornwell, Frederick M	East Baton Rouge
Damare, Eugene	St. James
Daniel, Walter E	Morehouse
Davenport, Leon	Morehouse
Davis, William G	Terrebonne
De Armas, Jean C	Plaquemines
Denègre, John	St. Tammany
Dodd, Louis G.	Natchitoches
Doherty, Robert J	Lafourche
Dooley, Chase	East Baton Rouge
Druilhet, Becknell	Terrebonne
Favret, Bernard	Plaquemines
Garig, George G	East Baton Rouge
Giordano, Eloi	Plaquemines
Gouaux, Leon L	Terrebonne
Gremillion, Avit A	Avoyelles
Guidroz, Jules E	Pointe Coupee
Guilbeau, Stanley A	St. Martin
Guyther, James K	St. Mary
Hahn, Max M	Orleans
Hamilton, Oscar B	Orleans
Harp, Thomas	Morehouse
Hartson, David	West Feliciana
Hingle, Paul T	Plaquemines
Hodge, Duke	Madison
Hodge, Wesley J	Madison
Hopkins, Charles F	St. Charles
Hopkins, Clyde L	Morehouse
Hopkins, Felix L	St. Charles
Hopkins, Lyle S	Morehouse
Huguet, Clarence J	East Baton Rouge
Huhner, George M	Orleans
Hutchison, William W	St. Tammany
Innis, Joseph E	Pointe Coupee
Jones, Joseph P	Cameron
Kaffie, Sidney	Natchitoches
Lacour, August B	Pointe Coupee
Lacour, Joseph H	Pointe Coupee
Landry, Lucian H	Orleans
Lawrason, Charles M	West Feliciana

SUB-FRESHMAN CLASS—Continued.

NAME.	PARISH.
Lawrence, John B	Tangipahoa
Ledoux, Valery G	Calcasieu
Levy, Harry S	Iberville
Lob, Charles L	Orleans
Lobdell, William A	East Baton Rouge
Lopez, Fernando V	Mexico
Lozano, Samuel T	Iberville
Madere, Horace A	St. Charles
Menuet, Lawrence G	Assumption
Menville, Leon J	Terrebonne
Mevers, Frank C	Plaquemines
Mugnier, Michel	St. Tammany
Nelken, Emanuel	Natchitoches
Neveu, William M	Lafayette
Nickerson, Lorne D	Lafayette
O'Connell, Martin H	Pointe Coupee
Pecue, Henry L	East Baton Rouge
Pegues, William T	De Soto
Perez, Eldridge S	Plaquemines
Perkins, Agrippa G	East Feliciana
Petit, Andrew E	Iberville
Phillips, William D	Pointe Coupee
Picard, Joseph R	Ascension
Plauche, Wade E	Avoyelles
Pleasant, Karl A	Union
Portela, Henry	Cuba
Pugh, William W	Assumption
Quackenboss, Robert M	St. John Baptist
Ratliffe, Llewellyn	East Feliciana
Roberts, Walter P	East Baton Rouge
Rodney, William O	East Baton Rouge
Roth, Eugene N	Lafourche
Scally, Walter B	Lafourche
Sebastian, James A	Caddo
Smith, Victor E	Ouachita
Stribling, Statham P	De Soto
Tolson, John	Lafayette
Wax, Louis A	East Baton Rouge
Whited, Harry W	Bossier
Wilbert, Frederick P	Iberville
Williams, Eugene	East Baton Rouge
Williams, Warren D	Lafourche
Wilson, Albert I	Terrebonne

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

NAME.	PARISH.	SUBJECTS.
Aby, Hulette F	Mississippi	English, Psychology, History, Law, Ethics, Civics, Spanish, Comparative Literature.
Best, Alfred W	South America	Laboratory and Field Work in Sugar Course.
Hicks, Oliver B	De Soto	Mathematics, English, Chemistry, Zoology.
Roberts, Charles M	Lincoln	English, Greek, Law.

VIEW OF UNIVERSITY LAKE FROM THE MOUND IN THE HORTICULTURAL GARDEN.

SPECIAL STUDENTS—Continued.

NAME.	PARISH.	SUBJECTS.
Staples, Duncan P	Rapides	Chemistry, Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Horticulture, Military Science.
Stoutz, Henry L	East Baton Rouge	Mechanics.
Taylor, Edgar C	Calcasieu	Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology, Physiology.
Wall, Edward E	Mississippi	English, History, Law, Comparative Literature.
Wright, Harry E	Indiana	Laboratory and Field Work in Sugar Course.

SUMMARY.

Post Graduates	3
Seniors	20
Juniors	21
Sophomores	54
Freshmen	82
Sub-Freshmen	98
Special Students	9
Total	287

ROLL OF GRADUATES.

1869.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DEGREE.
Eady, John H	St. Helena	Bachelor of Arts.
Edwards, Travis B	Iberville	Bachelor of Arts.
Grimes, Tilman L	Avoyelles	Bachelor of Science.
McCollam, Henry A	Terrebonne	Bachelor of Arts.
Montgomery, Thos. F	East Carroll	Civil Engineer.
Nicholls, Robert W	Assumption	Bachelor of Arts.
Packard, Heman P	New Orleans	Bachelor of Science.
Pierson, Joseph	Bienville	Bachelor of Science.

1870.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DEGREE.
Hayden, Geo. M	Washington	Bachelor of Arts.
Lewis, Samuel H	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
McCormick, S. C	Union	Bachelor of Science.
Menge, Joseph	Plaquemines	Bachelor of Science.
Pratt, George K	St. Landry	Bachelor of Science.
Ransdell, John	Rapides	Bachelor of Science.
Roberts, Norton R	Rapides	Bachelor of Science.

1870.

HONORARY DEGREE.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DEGREE.
Buck, Chas. F	New Orleans	Master of Arts.

1871.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DEGREE.
Berger, Robert	Caddo	Bachelor of Science
Brown, William S	Terrebonne	Bachelor of Science.
Deslattes, Jean Louis	St. James	Bachelor of Science.
Ducote, C. J	Avoyelles	Bachelor of Arts.
Ducros, Edouard O	St. Bernard	Bachelor of Arts,
Easton, Warren	New Orleans	Bachelor of Philosophy.
Elmore, James P	Livingston	Bachelor of Science.
Ferguson, Robert G	New Orleans	Bachelor of Science.
Gallion, Z. T	Natchitoches	Bachelor of Science.
Gunby, Andrew A	Claiborne	Bachelor of Arts.
Guyol, Sidney L	New Orleans	Bachelor of Philosophy.
Hingle, Robert	Plaquemines	Bachelor of Science.
Hollingsworth, G. W	Bienville	Bachelor of Science.
Kerr, Frank M	Iberia	Civil Engineer.
Knoblock, Gustave A	Lafourche	Bachelor of Science.
Pipes, Martin Luther	De Soto	Bachelor of Arts.
Pugh, Thomas	New Orleans	Bachelor of Science.
Stuart, Robert S	New Orleans	Bachelor of Science.
Sutherlin, Edgar W	De Soto	Master of Arts.
Tarlton, Green Duke	St. Landry	Bachelor of Arts.

1872.

Boyd, Thomas D	Virginia	Master of Arts.
Brosnan, Daniel M	New Orleans	Bachelor of Science.
Feazle, Maximilian	Union	Bachelor of Science.
Hawkins, Griffin T	St. Landry	Bachelor of Science.
Perkins, James L	East Feliciana	Bachelor of Arts.
Ranson, Norbert	St. Charles	Bachelor of Science.
Radescich, Luke P	Winn	Civil Engineer.
Sibley, John T	New Orleans	Bachelor of Science.
Smith, Joseph D	West Feliciana	Bachelor of Philosophy.
White, Isaiah B	East Feliciana	Master of Arts.

1873.

Edwards, Harry L	Iberville	Bachelor of Arts.
Hebert, Olga P	Iberville	Bachelor of Science.
Hill, John	West Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Hogue, George	Livingston	Bachelor of Arts.
Price, Frederick W	Jackson	Bachelor of Science.
Strickland, Milton A	St. Helena	Master of Arts.
Tarlton, Leo C	St. Mary	Bachelor of Science.
Van Hook, W. A	Jackson	Bachelor of Arts.

1874.

Bogel, William W	Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Bourgeois, Louis	St. James	Master of Arts.
May, George D	New Orleans	Bachelor of Philosophy.
Robertson, Samuel M	Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Whetstone, Asbury H	Morehouse	Bachelor of Arts.

1882.

Jones, John Shaw	Ouachita	Bachelor of Arts.
Robertson, M. P	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.

1883.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DEGREE.
Ariail, Julius F	Rapides	Bachelor of Science.
Hanson, Robert L	Ascension	Graduate in Mechanics.
Jones, John Shaw	Ouachita	Master of Arts.
Moore, Pierre A	St. Landry	Bachelor of Science.
Pugh, Lawrence H	Assumption	Bachelor of Arts.
Pugh, Philip S	Assumption	Bachelor of Arts.

1884.

Ariail, Julius F	Rapides	Master of Arts.
Chenet, Henry S	St. John	Bachelor of Arts.
Dupuy, William M	Florida	Bachelor of Arts.
Pearce, John W	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Perkins, Samuel J	East Feliciana	Bachelor of Arts.
Prescott, Arthur T	St. Landry	Bachelor of Science.
Selman, George	Ouachita	Bachelor of Science.
Draughon, H. W	East Feliciana	Graduate in Mechanics.
Favrot, Charles A	West Baton Rouge	Graduate in Mechanics.
Huyck, Charles A	East Baton Rouge	Graduate in Mechanics.
Irion, V. K	Avoyelles	Graduate in Mechanics.
Jones, Charles C	Orleans	Graduate in Mechanics.

1885.

Barbe, B. M	Calcasieu	Bachelor of Arts.
Bynum, Walter W	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Chenet, H. S	St. John	Master of Arts.
Prescott, A. T	St. Landry	Master of Arts.
Pearce, John W	East Baton Rouge	Master of Arts.
Williams, J. A	Natchitoches	Bachelor of Science.

1886.

Carruth, W. C	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Caspari, R. L	Natchitoches	Bachelor of Science.
Hooe, L. L	Rapides	Bachelor of Science.
Tempel, E. W	West Feliciana	Bachelor of Science.

1887.

Amacker, A. K	Tangipahoa	Bachelor of Arts.
Barrow, D. N	Iberville	Bachelor of Science.
Elam, C. W	De Soto	Bachelor of Arts.
Luzenberg, C, C	New Orleans	Bachelor of Science.
Williams, R. A	Morehouse	Bachelor of Science.

1888.

Cocram, H. S	Natchitoches	Bachelor of Science.
Favrot, G. K	Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Gardner, A. M	Lafayette	Bachelor of Science.
Jiggitts, J. R	Mississippi	Bachelor of Science.
Lee, J. G	Union	Bachelor of Science.
Martin, W. P	Assumption	Bachelor of Science.
Waddill, F. H	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.

1889.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DEGREE.
Clinton, G. H	Tensas	Bachelor of Science.
Fuqua, C. K	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Lyons, S. M	Calcasieu	Bachelor of Science.
Pierson, Clarence	Natchitoches	Bachelor of Science.
Price, A. J	Terrebonne	Bachelor of Science.
Sutton, D. C	Tensas	Bachelor of Science.

1890.

Batchelor, J. M	Pointe Coupee	Bachelor of Science.
Bynum, W. H	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Furman, H. M	De Soto	Bachelor of Science.
Guilbeau, F. T	St. Martin	Bachelor of Science.
Ives, C. E	Lincoln	Bachelor of Arts.
McVea, C	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Overton, W	Avoyelles	Bachelor of Science.
Roy, V. L	Avoyelles	Bachelor of Science.
Stubbs. J. D	Virginia	Bachelor of Science.
Young, R. O.	Lafayette	Bachelor of Science.

1891.

Atkinson, T. W	Lincoln	Bachelor of Science.
Blouin, R. E	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Campbell, O. W	Concordia	Bachelor of Science.
Klotz, L	Tangipahoa	Bachelor of Science.
Maguire. F. E	East Carroll	Bachelor of Science.
Staples, S. B	Rapides	Bachelor of Science.
Stubbs, F. P	Ouachita	Bachelor of Science.
Thompson, C. K	West Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.

1892.

Atkinson, T. W	Lincoln	Civil Engineer.
Blouin, R. E	East Baton Rouge	Master of Science.
Gassie, H. J	West Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Jones, R. P	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Johnson, C	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Newell, E. F	Tensas	Bachelor ofScience.
Newman, G. W	West Feliciana	Bachelor of Arts.
Read, A. C	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Stephens, E. L	Natchitoches	Bachelor of Arts.
Thiel, C. A	Orleans	Bachelor of Science.
Thompson, C. K	West Baton Rouge	Civil Engineer.

1893.

Barrow, W. M	West Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Guilfoux, V. P	Iberia	Bachelor of Science.
Ives, C. A	Lincoln	Bachelor of Science.
Johnson, Charles	East Baton Rouge	Master of Arts.
Messick, W. R	Avoyelles	Bachelor of Science.
Newell, E. D	Tensas	Bachelor of Science.
Read, A. C	East Baton Rouge	Master of Arts.
Robison, A. J	Lincoln	Bachelor of Science.
Stevens, W. L	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Young, E. B	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.

1894.

NAME.	RESIDENCE	DEGREE.
Campbell, E. P	Concordia	Bachelor of Science.
Dennis, G. A	Caddo	Bachelor of Science.
Marshall, W. M	De Soto	Bachelor of Science.
Maxwell, F. T	Madison	Bachelor of Science.
Pegues, B. W	De Soto	Bachelor of Science.
Pleasant, R. G	Union	Bachelor of Science.
Pratt, J. M	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Purdy, S. M	East Carroll	Bachelor of Science.
Trichel, W. S	Natchitoches	Bachelor of Science.
Trudeau, C. F	Pointe Coupee	Bachelor of Science.
Widney, C. L	Iberia	Bachelor of Science.

1895.

Blum, H. N	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Boudreau, Wilfred	St. Landry	Bachelor of Science.
Brian, Alexis	Grant	Bachelor of Arts.
Broussard, R. A	Vermilion	Bachelor of Science.
Clark, J. D	West Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Clark, S. M. D	Orleans	Bachelor of Science.
Overton, J. H	Avoyelles	Bachelor of Arts.
Prescott, W. B	St. Landry	Bachelor of Science.
Roane, J. A	Lincoln	Bachelor of Science.
Roberts, J. B	Winn	Bachelor of Arts.
Tisdale, C. H	Orleans	Bachelor of Science.

1896.

Broussard, E. S	Iberia	Bachelor of Science.
Cooper, W. F	Union	Bachelor of Science.
Dupree, S. G	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Gamble, H. P	Natchitoches	Bachelor of Arts.
Gayle, E. F	Pointe Coupee	Bachelor of Arts.
Huey, J. M	Lincoln	Bachelor of Science.
Lewis, W. J	Lincoln	Bachelor of Science.
Matthews, E. S	Pointe Coupee	Bachelor of Science.
Nash, F. D	East Feliciana	Bachelor of Science.
Newell, E. T	Tensas	Bachelor of Science.
Schneider, F. H	East Carroll	Bachelor of Science.
Sholars, L. A	Lincoln	Bachelor of Science.
Turpin, Baynard	Morehouse	Bachelor of Science.
Washburn, A. E	Bienville	Bachelor of Science.
Whitaker, H. M	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.

1897.

Alford, Julius Harmon	Tangipahoa	Bachelor of Science.
Atkinson, Jas. Samuel	Lincoln	Bachelor of Science.
Dollerhide, Wm. McG	Richland	Bachelor of Science.
Guilbeau, Dudley L	St. Landry	Bachelor of Arts.
Harp, James Franklin	Morehouse	Bachelor of Science.
Harrison, Walter Estes	Grant	Bachelor of Arts.
Hillman, Geo. Waldo	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Lee, Thompson Wood	Ouachita	Bachelor of Arts.
Mouton, Jerome	St. Martin	Bachelor of Arts.
Muller, Jerome Lewis	West Feliciana	Bachelor of Science.
Roberts, Robert	Lincoln	Bachelor of Arts.
Swire, Roger Philip	West Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Waddill, Geo. Dan., Jr	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.

1898.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DEGREE.
Alleman, Samuel A	Assumption	Bachelor of Arts.
Best, Alfred	Mississippi	Bachelor of Science.
Chavanne, Edmond A	Calcasieu	Bachelor of Science.
Holmes, Louis Morey	Orleans	Bachelor of Science.
Huguet, Aldolphe Hart	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Marshall, John James	De Soto	Bachelor of Science.
McKnight, Robert E	Grant	Bachelor of Science.
Mehler, Hunter Pierre	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Schoenberger, Geo. C	Plaquemines	Bachelor of Science.
Smith, Neil Dwight	Jackson	Bachelor of Arts.
Strickland, Henry K	St. Helena	Bachelor of Arts.
Westbrook, John Turner	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.

1899.

Barrow, Edward R	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Baum, Simon	Pointe Coupee	Bachelor of Science.
Chaney, Bailey E	East Feliciana	Bachelor of Science.
Chavanne, Edmond A	Calcasieu	Master of Science.
Daspit, Armand P	Iberia	Bachelor of Science.
Daspit, Justin C	Iberia	Bachelor of Arts.
Glenk, Robert	Pennsylvania	Bachelor of Science.
Hunter, Guy N	Tensas	Bachelor of Science.
Hunter, Randal N	Tensas	Bachelor of Science.
Kaffie, Leopold	Natchitoches	Bachelor of Science.
Kennedy, Robert P	East Carroll	Bachelor of Arts.
Kretz, Charles H	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
McClendon, Samuel E	Ouachita	Bachelor of Science.
Plaisance, Robert H	Saint James	Bachelor of Arts.
Randolph, John H	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Schwing, John E	Iberia	Bachelor of Arts.
Sherburne, Thomas L	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Slaughter, William S	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Strickland, Henry K	St. Helena	Master of Arts.
Washburn, Joseph S	Bienville	Bachelor of Arts.
Youngs, Walter C	St. Charles	Bachelor of Science.

OFFICERS
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GARIG HALL.
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

AND

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE,

BATON ROUGE, LA.

CATALOGUE, 1899-1900.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, 1900-1901.

NEW ORLEANS:
L. Graham & Son, Ltd., Printers, 207-211 Baronne St.
1900.

1900–1901.

SEPTEMBER, 1900.

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UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

Session 1900–1901.

Session Opens	Wednesday, September 19, 1900.
Entrance Examinations,	Wednesday and Thursday, September 19 and 20, 1900.
First Scholastic Month Ends	Friday, October 19, 1900.
Second Scholastic Month Ends	Friday, November 16, 1900.
Thanksgiving Day	Thursday, November 29, 1900.
Third Scholastic Month Ends	Friday, December 14, 1900.
Christmas	Tuesday, December 25, 1900.
Fourth Scholastic Month Ends	Friday, January 18, 1901.
Intermediate Examinations Begin	Saturday, January 19, 1901.
Second Term Opens	Monday, January 28, 1901.
Washington's Birthday	Friday, February 22, 1901.
Fifth Scholastic Month Ends	Friday, February 22, 1901.
Sixth Scholastic Month Ends	Friday, March 22, 1901.
Good Friday	Friday, April 5, 1901.
Seventh Scholastic Month Ends	Friday, April 26, 1901.
Eighth Scholastic Month Ends	Friday May 24, 1901.
Final Examinations Begin	Saturday, May 25, 1901.
Commencement Sermon	Sunday, June 2, 1901.
Commencement	Wednesday, June 5, 1901.

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---

*The work in English during the coming year (1900–1901) will be conducted by Julian Huguenin, Ph. D., Dr. Smith having obtained leave of absence for a year's study in Germany.

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JOSEPH S. WASHBURN, A. B.,
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Instructors in Sub-Freshman Department, 1899-1900.

NOTE.—For the year 1900–1901, Thomas H. Harris, Ralph F. Rhodes, and two cadet instructors will assist in the work of the Sub-Freshman Department; and Luther A. Youngs, in the Mechanical Department.

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EDMOND A. CHAVANNE	Commandant of Cadets.
WILLIAM C. STUBBS	Director of Experiment Stations.
CHARLES H. STUMBERG	Librarian.
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E. J. WATSON, Horticulturist, Calhoun.

J. K. McHUGH, Secretary and Stenographer, Audubon Park, New Orleans.

H. SKOLFIELD, Treasurer, Baton Rouge.

The Bulletins and Reports will be sent free of charge to all farmers who apply to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Baton Rouge, La.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT.

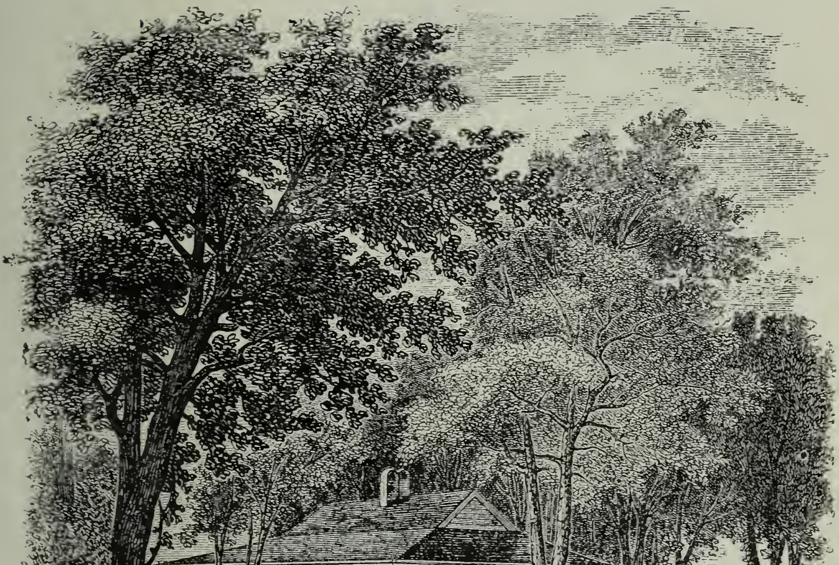
The Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College had its origin in certain grants of land made by the United States Government in 1806, 1811, and 1827, "for the use of a seminary of learning." In 1855 the Legislature founded the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy, locating it three miles from Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides. The institution was opened January 2, 1860, with Col. William Tecumseh Sherman as superintendent. Its exercises were suspended April 23, 1863, on account of the war, but were resumed October 2, 1865, under the superintendency of Col. David F. Boyd, who remained at the head of the institution for nearly twenty years. The college building was burned October 15, 1869, and the first day of November following, the institution resumed its exercises in Baton Rouge, where it has since remained.

The Louisiana State Agricultural and Mechanical College was established by an act of the Legislature approved April 7, 1873, to carry out the United States act of 1862, granting lands for this purpose. It was located at the Chalmette Battle Ground, but temporarily opened in New Orleans, June 1, 1874, where it remained till its merger with the University.

On the second day of January, 1877, the act as passed by the Legislature of 1876, uniting the State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College and locating the same temporarily at Baton Rouge, became a law and was promulgated June 1, 1877.

The two State institutions, as thus "united and constituted into one and the same institution of learning," began their first joint session on the fifth day of October, 1877, "under the name and legal title of the LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE."

The United States Government generously gave up the splendid buildings and grounds of the military garrison at Baton Rouge to the University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, August 27, 1886.



RESIDENCE ON THE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS OF GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR WHEN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1848. FROM AN OLD NUMBER OF HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE UNIVERSITY SITE.

The site of the University is historic ground; over it hovers the romance of the struggles of the great powers for supremacy in the Mississippi Valley. These extensive grounds and splendid buildings, the princely gift of our national government, were occupied successively by the armed battalions of France, England, Spain, and America.

Here, in 1779, Galvez, the Spanish Governor General of Louisiana, after three days' battle, captured the British garrison under Colonel Dickson.

Here, in 1810, Philemon Thomas, with his mixed band of pinewoodsmen and Ohio flatboatmen, captured the Spanish post, killing Grandpré, its commander, and wresting West Florida from Spain.

Here nearly every prominent officer in the United States army since the Revolution did duty. Wilkinson and the first Wade Hampton, Revolutionary heroes, commanded here; as did afterward Gaines and Jesup and Taylor, heroes of the war of 1812.

Here Winfield Scott, the conqueror of Mexico, saw his first service as lieutenant of artillery.

Here Lafayette was received by the military and citizens in 1824, and Andrew Jackson later.

Here was the home of Zachary Taylor, hero of Buena Vista and President of the United States, and the birthplace of his brilliant son "Dick," the distinguished Confederate general.

Here, in 1861, the Louisiana State Guard, before the secession of Louisiana, took the garrison and the arsenal, with all their munitions of war, from the United States troops.

Here, in 1862, General Breckinridge, commanding the Confederates, fought a desperate battle with the Union army and navy under Williams and Farragut. Williams was killed, and the Confederate ram Arkansas was blown up in full view.

These grounds were trod by Grant and Lee, Sherman and "Stonewall" Jackson; by McClellan and the Johnstons, Bragg and Rosecrans; by Longstreet and Harney, George H. Thomas and Beauregard; by Forrest and Phil Sheridan, Hardie and Hood; by Hancock and Custer, Admiral Porter and Bishop-

General Polk; and by the great civilians, Clay and Calhoun, Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis.

"Loose thy shoe from off thy foot, for the place whereon thou standest is holy."

THE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The Grounds form the northern boundary of the city of Baton Rouge, overlooking the Mississippi river, and contain 213½ acres. In the University enclosure proper, there are 52 acres. From the boundaries of this enclosure, the ground slopes away sharply in every direction except toward the city. The system of drainage was devised and executed by the United States engineers, and is well nigh perfect.

The grounds are more than sixteen feet above the extreme high water of the Mississippi. They are a part of the first bluffs on the river north of its mouth, and are beyond all possible danger of overflow.

The University has added an excellent sewerage system of its own, by which all refuse matter is emptied into the river. All the barracks buildings are supplied with water from the large artesian well supplying the city. The purity of this water has been established by chemical analysis and long use, and has never been questioned. The grounds are covered almost perpetually with rich green grass, and shaded by majestic old oaks. It is believed that no more beautiful campus is to be found in the South.

A handsome memorial tablet marking the site of President Zachary Taylor's residence was recently erected by Baton Rouge Camp No. 17, United Confederate Veterans, and adds materially to the beauty and the historic interest of the University campus.

The Garig Hall is a handsome brick building facing the parade ground on the east. It was built during the session of 1899-1900, and is a gift to the University from Mr. William Garig, of Baton Rouge. It is used as an assembly hall, and has a seating capacity of about 1200.

The Barracks are composed of five brick buildings, with broad galleries in front and rear, supported by massive brick columns. Four of these buildings occupy four sides of a pentagon, the fifth side opening out on the river. The rooms on the ground floors of the pentagon buildings are used as class rooms, offices, reading rooms, armories, etc.; those on the second floors are occupied by the cadets. The fifth building is devoted to cadet use exclusively.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY is a brick building east of the pentagon. The ground floor has rooms for elementary experiment work, for qualitative analysis, for sugar analysis and combustion work, and for the analysis of water and foodstuffs.

The second floor is divided into five rooms—a lecture room, an office and library, a balance room, a private laboratory, and a laboratory for quantitative analysis with desk room for twenty-four students.

THE AGRICULTURAL HALL is a three-story brick building. On the first floor are the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms and the Botanical and Zoological Laboratories for fifty students. On the second floor are the lecture rooms of the professors of Agriculture, Horticulture, Zoology and Entomology, and Veterinary Science. The University Museum is located on the third floor.

THE PHYSICS BUILDING, north of the barracks buildings, is divided into lecture and laboratory rooms.

THE MECHANICAL WORKSHOP is a one-story brick building east of the Agricultural Hall. It has a machine shop, a wood shop, a blacksmith shop, a boiler room, and an engine room. A large wooden building has recently been erected for the Mechanical Department, but is used temporarily for cadets' quarters.

THE LIBRARY BUILDING is famous for its beautiful groined vaulting, supported by a line of brick columns.

THE VETERINARY INFIRMARY, at the northeast corner of the University grounds, is partitioned into three large compartments, one of which is fitted up as a pharmacy. In the yard are stalls for animals under treatment.

THE HOSPITAL is one of the latest additions to the buildings on the grounds. This tasteful structure is close to the barracks buildings, contains six pleasant rooms, and is comfortably furnished.

OTHER BUIDINGS are the Pavilion, Treasurer's Office, Mechanical Drawing Room, Laundry, Fraternity Halls, Mess Hall, and four residences.

THE BOTANICAL GARDEN is a plat of nine acres on the right of the Third street entrance to the University grounds.

THE HORTICULTURAL GARDEN contains about twelve acres devoted to experiment work.

OBJECTS OF THE INSTITUTION.

In conformity with its charter, the object of the institution is to give special prominence to instruction in the sciences relating to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and at the same time to offer opportunities for a literary and general scientific education. In other words, we are attempting to build a University where the highest education will be in reach of the youth of Louisiana, and an Agricultural and Mechanical College where a liberal and practical education will be afforded to those whose purpose is the pursuit of an industrial career.

REGULAR COURSES.

The institution offers the following eight courses of study:

(1) The Agricultural Course.
(2) The Course in Mechanical Engineering.
(3) The Course in Civil Engineering.
(4) The General Science Course.
(5) The Sugar Course.
(6) The Latin-Science Course.
(7) The Literary Course.
(8) The Commercial Course.

Though intended to prepare students for different pursuits in life, the courses of study are parallel and substantially equivalent in the amount of training and instruction afforded.

POST-GRADUATE COURSES.

Post-graduate courses of study of one year are open to resident graduates of this University or of any other of equal grade and requirements.

THE BARRACKS.

Every applicant for a post-graduate degree must select a major and two minor subjects. The subjects must be selected with the advice of the president and the professor of the major subject, and must be approved by the faculty.

The work in the major subject must be equivalent to at least five hours of recitation or lecture per week, and must be in advance of any under-graduate requirement in the subject selected.

The work in each minor subject must be equivalent to at least three hours of recitation or lecture per week.

Two hours of laboratory work will be considered equivalent to one of recitation or lecture.

An acceptable thesis must be submitted to the professor of the major subject, and must be approved by the professor of English.

SPECIAL COURSES.

Special courses of study may be arranged for older students who have not the time or the inclination to pursue a full four-year course of study. There are two classes of special students.

The first class consists of those special students who do not board and lodge at the University, who are not required to perform military duty, and who pursue such subjects as they may select from those taught at the University. Non-resident students of this class must be of mature years, or must live with relatives in the town.

The second class of special students must board and lodge at the University, and must conform to all the military regulations. They must have not fewer than fifteen hours a week of recitations, and some English study must be one of the subjects selected.

All special students must give evidence by examination or certificate that they are prepared to pursue such subjects as they may select. Some of their subjects must be above the Sub-Freshman class.

A student who has failed in one of the regular courses of study will not be allowed to take a special course consisting of subjects in advance of those in which he has been found deficient. He must make up his deficiencies, or substitute subjects of the same grade.

The formation of separate classes for special students will be at the option of the professor concerned.

DEGREES.

The degree of Bachelor of Science (B. S.) is conferred upon any student who completes either the Agricultural, the Mechanical Engineering, the Civil Engineering, the General Science, the Commercial, or the Sugar course.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts (B. A.) is conferred upon any student who completes the Latin-Science or the Literary course.

POST-GRADUATE DEGREES.

The degree of Master of Science (M. S.) is conferred upon graduate students in the Agricultural, the General Science, or the Sugar course; the degree of Civil Engineer (C. E), on graduate students in the course in Civil Engineering; the degree of Mechanical Engineer (M. E.), on graduate students in the course in Mechanical Engineering; and the degree of Master of Arts (M. A.), on graduate students in the Latin-Science or the Literary course; provided that, in all cases, they comply with the conditions heretofore prescribed.

THESIS.

Every candidate for graduation must write and submit to the professor of English, by the 15th of May, an original thesis, which must deal with some principal subject of study in the course he is pursuing. The theme of this thesis must be selected before the first of December of the Senior year, and both theme and matter must be approved by the professor teaching said subject of study.

OUTLINES OF COURSES OF STUDY.

The following pages contain the schedule of the eight courses of study offered. Each course is arranged so as to give special instruction in some one line of study or investigation, while not neglecting the larger claims of a liberal education.

In the course in Agriculture, emphasis is put upon the practical work of the agriculturist, and a thorough drill is given in those subjects that border upon or underlie the general subject of agriculture.

The courses in Mechanical Engineering and Civil Engineering are designed to give students such training as will enable them, on graduation, to fill the positions that are rapidly opening to capable engineers.

The course in General Science has for its end a broad scientific training that will put the student in touch with modern scientific thought. In the Junior and Senior years, an opportunity is offered him to specialize on the scientific subject of his choice.

The aim of the Sugar Course is to make sugar experts. It has been established and is conducted solely in the interest of the sugar industry. (For fuller information, see " Audubon Sugar School.")

The Latin-Science Course combines linguistic and scientific training, and gives the student an insight into the two great culture sources of modern civilization.

In the Literary Course, stress is laid upon literary work. The student, while not neglecting the broader divisions of science, is made familiar with the masterpieces of literary art, ancient and modern, and thus trained in the appreciation and development of literary culture.

The Commercial Course, while not ignoring the liberal training and instruction which are of value in all occupations and professions, aims to " train the mental faculties most needed in business, and to impart the kinds of knowledge most serviceable in business."

In the following outlines, the Arabic numerals, 1, 2, 3, etc., indicate the number of recitations or lectures per week; the Roman numerals, I, II, III, etc., the teacher's course in the subject named. The left column represents the first term, the right column the second term.

The Spanish language may, at the option of the student, be substituted for either French or German in any of the courses of study, except the General Science Course.

AGRICULTURAL COURSE.

Freshman Class.

5. English	I	5. English	II
5. Mathematics	I	5. Mathematics	II
5. Physics	I	5. Botany	I
4. Zoological Laboratory	I	4. Zoological Laboratory	II
4. Drawing	I	4. Drawing	II
6. Mechanical Workshop	I	4. Botanical Laboratory	I

Sophomore Class.

3. English	III	3. English	IV
3. Mathematics	III	3. Surveying	III
3. Chemistry	I	3. Chemistry	II
3. Physics	II	3. Physics	III
3. Zoology	III	3. Zoology	IV
4. Chemical Laboratory	I	4. Chemical Laboratory	II
6. Zoological Laboratory	I	2. Zoological Laboratory	II
		4. Field Surveying	III

Junior Class.

5. Agriculture	I	5. Agriculture	II
3. Chemistry	III	3. Chemistry	IV
2. Chemistry	XI	5. Botany	II
3. Physics	IV	3. Veterinary Science	I
3. Entomology	I	6. Chemical Laboratory	VI
6. Chemical Laboratory	V	4. Botanical Laboratory	II
4. Entomological Laboratory	III		

Senior Class.

3. Agriculture	III	3. Agriculture	IV
3. Chemistry	VII	3. Chemistry	VIII
3. Geology	I	3. Entomology	II
3. Horticulture	I	3. Horticulture	II
3. Veterinary Science	II	3. Veterinary Science	III
2. Military Science	I	2. Military Science	II
6. Chemical Laboratory	VII	6. Chemical Laboratory	VIII
4. Field Agriculture	III	4. Field Agriculture	IV

AVENUE FROM CADET BARRACKS TO CITY.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING COURSE.

Freshman Class.

5. English I	5. English II
5. Mathematics I	5. Mathematics II
5. Physics I	8. Drawing II
4. Drawing I	12. Mechanical Workshop II
6. Mechanical Workshop I	

Sophomore Class.

3. English III	3. English IV
3. Mathematics III	3. Mathematics IV
3. Physics II	3. Physics III
3. Descriptive Geometry I	3. Descriptive Geometry II
6. Drawing III	6. Machine Design I
10. Mechanical Workshop III	3. Surveying II
	4. Field Work—Surveying II

Junior Class.

3. English V or French I	3. English VI or French II
3. Mathematics V	3. Mathematics VI
3. Physics IV	6. Physics V
3. Chemistry I	3. Chemistry II
5. Mechanics I	5. Mechanics II
4. Chemical Laboratory I	4. Chemical Laboratory II

Senior Class.

3. History I or French III	3. History II or French IV
5. Mechanics III	5. Mechanics IV
2. Mathematics VII	2. Mathematics VIII
3. Machine Design II	3. Machine Design III
3. Steam Machinery I	3. Steam Machinery II
2. Military Science I	2. Military Science I
4. Mechanical Laboratory I	4. Mechanical Laboratory II

CIVIL ENGINEERING COURSE.

Freshman Class.

5.	English	I	5.	English	II
5.	Mathematics	I	5.	Mathematics	II
5.	Physics	I	5.	Botany	I
10.	Drawing—Surveying	I	6.	Drawing—Surveying	II
			4.	Botanical Laboratory	I

Sophomore Class.

3.	English	III	3.	English	IV
3.	Mathematics	III	3.	Mathematics	IV
3.	Chemistry	I	3.	Chemistry	II
3.	Physics	II	3.	Physics	III
3.	Descriptive Geometry	I	3.	Surveying	III
6.	Drawing	III	6.	Field Work—Surveying	III
4.	Chemical Laboratory	I	4.	Chemical Laboratory	II

Junior Class.

3.	English	V	3.	English	VI
	or (3) French	I		or (3) French	II
	or (3) German	I		or (3) German	II
3.	Mathematics	V	3.	Mathematics	VI
3.	Physics	IV	3.	Surveying	V
3.	Surveying	IV	3.	Economics	I
5.	Mechanics	I	5.	Mechanics	II
4.	Drawing—Surveying	III	4.	Mechanics	V
4.	Field work—Surveying	IV	4.	Field Work—Surveying	V

Senior Class.

2.	English	VII	2.	English	VIII
	or (3) French	III		or (3) French	IV
	or (3) German	III		or (3) German	IV
2.	Mathematics	VII	2.	Mathematics	VIII
3.	Roofs and Bridges	I	6.	Roofs and Bridges	II
5.	Mechanics	III	5.	Mechanics	IV
3.	Geology I or Law	I	2.	Military Science	II
2.	Military Science	I	4.	Drawing—Roofs and Bridges	II
4.	Drawing—Roofs and Bridges	I			

GENERAL SCIENCE COURSE.

Freshman Class.

5.	English	I	5.	English	II
5.	Mathematics	I	5.	Mathematics	II
5.	Physics	I	5.	Botany	I
3.	French I or Zoological Laboratory	I	3.	French II or Zoological Laboratory	II
4.	Drawing	I	4.	Botanical Laboratory	I

Sophomore Class.

3.	English	III	3.	English	IV
3.	Mathematics	III	3.	Mathematics	IV
3.	Chemistry	I	3.	Chemistry	II
3.	Physics	II	3.	Physics	III
3.	French III or Zoology	III	3.	French IV or Zoology	IV
4.	Chemical Laboratory	I	4.	Drawing	II
6.	Zoological Laboratory	I	4.	Chemical Laboratory	II
			2.	Zoological Laboratory	II

Junior Class.

3.	English	V	3.	English	VI
3.	Mathematics	V	3.	Mathematics	VI
3.	Physics	IV	3.	Economics	I
3.	German	I	3.	German	II
5.	Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics, Zoology, or Biology (animal).		5.	Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics, Zoology, or Biology (plant).	
10.	Laboratory on elective subject.		10.	Laboratory on elective subject.	

Senior Class.

3.	German	III	3.	German	IV
3.	Psychology	I	3.	Ethics	II
3.	History	I	3.	History	II
2.	Military Science	I	2.	Military Science	II
5.	Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics, Zoology, or Biology (animal).		5.	Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics, Zoology, or Biology (plant).	
10.	Laboratory on elective subject.		10.	Laboratory on elective subject.	

Elective in Junior is continued in Senior year.

SUGAR COURSE.

First Year.

3.	German I or Spanish	I	3.	German II or Spanish	II
5.	Mathematics	I	5.	Mathematics	II
5.	Physics	I	5.	Botany	I
2.	Commercial Arithmetic	III	2.	Commercial Arithmetic	IV
4.	Drawing	I	8.	Drawing	II
10.	Mechanical Workshop	III	4.	Botanical Laboratory	II

Second Year.

3.	German III or Spanish	III	3.	German IV or Spanish	IV
3.	Mathematics	III	3.	Mathematics	IV
3.	Physics	II	3.	Physics	III
3.	Chemistry	I	3.	Chemistry	II
3.	Descriptive Geometry	I	3.	Surveying	III
6.	Drawing	III	6.	Field Work—Surveying	III
4.	Chemical Laboratory	I	4.	Chemical Laboratory	II

Third Year.

5.	Agriculture	I	5.	Agriculture	II
3.	Mathematics	V	3.	Mathematics	VI
5.	Mechanics	I	5.	Mechanics	II
3.	Chemistry	III	3.	Chemistry	IV
8.	Chemical Laboratory	V	8.	Chemical Laboratory	VI

Fourth Year.

Ten Weeks at Audubon Park.

3.	Agriculture	III	3.	Agriculture	IV
6.	Machine Design	I	3.	Machine Design	II
3.	Veterinary Science	IV	3.	Bacteriology	III
5.	Chemistry	VII	5.	Chemistry	VIII
3.	Geology	I	6.	Chemical Laboratory	VIII
6.	Chemical Laboratory	VII	4.	Field Work.	
4.	Field Work.				

Fifth Year.

Ten Weeks at Audubon Park.

3.	Agriculture	V	3.	Agriculture	VI
3.	Steam Machinery	I	3.	Sugar House Machinery	III
3.	Law of Contracts	III	3.	Botany	II
3.	Chemistry	XII	3.	Chemistry	XIII
4.	Drawing	V	4.	Drawing	VI
6.	Mechanical Laboratory	I	6.	Mechanical Laboratory	II
6.	Field Work and Chemical Laboratory.		6.	Field Work and Chemical Laboratory.	

LATIN-SCIENCE COURSE.

Freshman Class.

5. English I	5. English II
5. Mathematics I	5. Mathematics II
5. Latin I	5. Latin II
3. French I or Spanish I	3. French II or Spanish II
4. Zoological Laboratory I	4. Zoological Laboratory II

Sophomore Class.

3. English III	3. English IV
3. Mathematics III	3. Mathematics IV
5. Latin III	5. Latin IV
3. Physics II	3. Physics III
3. French III or Spanish III	3. French IV or Spanish IV
3. Civics I	3. Civics II

Junior Class.

3. English V	3. English VI
3. Mathematics V	3. Mathematics VI
3. Chemistry I	3. Chemistry II
3. Physics IV	3. Economics I
3. French V or Latin V	3. French VI or Latin VI
3. German I	3. German II
4. Chemical Laboratory I	4. Chemical Laboratory II

Senior Class.

2. English VII	2. English VIII
3. Law I or Chemistry III	3. Law II or Chemistry IV
3. Geology I	3. Comparative Literature IX
3. Psychology I	3. Ethics II
3. German III	3. German IV
3. History III	3. History IV
2. Military Science I	2. Military Science II

LITERARY COURSE.

Freshman Class.

5. English I	5. English II
5. Mathematics I	5. Mathematics II
5. Latin I	5. Latin II
5. Greek I	5. Greek II

Sophomore Class.

3. English III	3. English IV
3. Mathematics III	3. Mathematics IV
5. Latin III	5. Latin IV
3. Greek III	3. Greek IV
3. Physics II	3. Physics III
3. Civics I	3. Civics II

Junior Class.

3. English V	3. English VI
3. Chemistry I	3. Chemistry II
3. Latin V	3. Latin VI
3. French I, Greek V, or German I	3. French II, Greek VI, or German II
3. History I	3. History II
3. Physics IV	3. Economics I
4. Chemical Laboratory I	4. Chemical Laboratory II

Senior Class.

2. English VII	2. English VIII
3. Law I, or Chemistry III	3. Law II, or Chemistry IV
3. French III, Greek VII, or German III	3. French IV, Greek VIII, or German IV
3. Psychology I	3. Ethics II
3. Geology I	3. Comparative Literature IX
3. History III	3. History IV
2. Military Science I	2. Military Science II

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

Freshman Class.

5. English I	5. English II
5. Mathematics I	5. Mathematics II
3. Commercial Geography I	3. Commercial Geography II
3. Spanish I	3. Spanish II
8. Commercial Arithmetic and Penmanship III	8. Commercial Arithmetic and Accounts IV

Sophomore Class.

3. English III	3. English IV
3. Mathematics III	3. Surveying III
3. Physics II	3. Physics III
3. Spanish III	3. Spanish IV
3. Civics I	3. Civics II
6. Bookkeeping V	6. Bookkeeping VI
4. Stenography and Typewriting VII	4. Field Work—Surveying III

Junior Class.

3. English.	3. English.
3. French or German.	3. French or German.
2. Spanish	2. Spanish.
3. Industrial History of the United States.	3. Municipal and Local Institutions.
5. Commercial Law.	5. Commercial Law.
4. Banking.	3. Economics.
4. Economic Literature and Essays.	4. Economic Literature and Essays.

Senior Class.

2. English.	2. English.
3. French or German.	3. French or German.
3. Psychology.	3. Ethics.
2. Economics.	2. Economics.
3. Constitutional Law.	3. International Law.
2. Spanish.	2. Spanish.
2. Military Science.	2. Military Science.
3. History.	3. History.

Only the first two years of this course will be given for the session of 1900-1901.

DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION.

In the following detailed statements, each numbered division represents the work of one term, or half session, in the subject named. For the number of hours per week and the classes taking the subject, see Outlines of the Courses of Study.

AGRICULTURE.

PROFESSORS STUBBS, DALRYMPLE, AND BURNETTE.

The Freshman and Sophomore classes spend much of their time in the prosecution of the sciences which underlie Agriculture. When the Junior class reaches Agriculture, it has been drilled in Physics, Botany, Chemistry, and Zoology, and is, therefore, ready to comprehend the applications of these sciences to the elucidation of agricultural facts.

The following courses are taught:

I. GENERAL AGRICULTURE.—Origin and classification of soils; physical and chemical properties; relation of air and water to soils; physical amendments to soils; drainage, tillage, green manuring, rotation of crops, etc.; chemical additions; manures; home made, commercial, and other fertilizers, valuable ingredients and proper use of each; relation of plants to the soil and air; classification of plants; farm crops, study of composition, cultivation and requirements of each; nitrification and how accomplished, etc.

TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS—Johnson's *How Crops Grow;* Johnson's *How Crops Feed;* Storer's *Agriculture;* Allen's *Farm Book*; The Professors' Notes and Bulletins.

II. GENERAL AGRICULTURE.—This course is a continuation of Course I, with same text and reference books.

III. CATTLE FEEDING.—The principles of cattle feeding; giving the composition of the perfect ration for all domestic animals, under the conditions of rest, work, fat, milk, wool, etc., and compounding this ration out of the available foods, grains, grasses, straws, meals, etc.

TEXT-BOOKS—Henry's *Feeds and Feeding;* Armsby's *Manual of Cattle Feeding.*

VIEW OF UNIVERSITY LAKE FROM MOUND IN HORTICULTURAL GARDEN.

IV. Breeding and Dairying.—Stock raising; origin and characteristics of different breeds of cattle, special points of each; theory of breeding milch cows, bee cattle, general utility cattle; essentials for successful breeding; proper care of stock; creameries, cheese factories, etc. Sheep husbandry; origin and characteristics of different breeds; care of a flock; objects of sheep raising, etc. Hogs; varieties, with characteristics; rapidity of multiplication; how to fatten quickly; value of the hog. Horses; varieties, with characteristics; utility and value. Mules and other domestic animals.

Text and Reference Books—Randall's *Sheep Husbandry;* Allen's *American Cattle;* Allen's *Farm Book;* Miles' *Stock Breeding;* Gurler's *American Dairying*; Wing's *Milk and its Products.*

V. Sugar.—The student, having finished the general agriculture of the second and third year, now enters upon the special agriculture of sugar cane, beets and sorghum. All of the general principles of agriculture, as heretofore learned, will be applied to the growing of these crops. Besides the pure agriculture here taught, the cane, sorghum and beets will be followed into the sugar house with the view of determining the soils, fertilizers and cultivation needed to give a maximum tonnage with maximum sugar content.

Text and Reference Books—Stubbs' *Sugar Cane and Sugar Manufacturer:* Professor's Notes and Bulletins.

VI. Sugar.—This course is a continuation of Course V, with the same text and reference books.

GEOLOGY.

I. General Geology.—In this course it is the aim to give the student a fairly comprehensive elementary course in general Geology. To this end will be considered:

(*a*) Structural and Dynamical Geology, treating of the origin and nature of the earth's crust; its movements, producing mountain and continental folds, with the attendant phenomena of earthquakes, volcanoes, etc.; and erosion, transportation, and deposit by wind, water, and ice.

(*b*) Historic Geology, which briefly treats of the organic life of the various geologic periods, and its effects upon structural and dynamic processes, together with man's place in the economy of nature.

(*c*) Economic Geology, treating of the origin, distribution and preservation of soils; the distribution of economic products in their relation to soil and climate, and the relation of both to the welfare of man.

TEXT-BOOK—Dana's *Text-Book of Geology.*

The students of Agriculture have the full benefit of the Experiment Station located on the grounds, the object of which is to conduct original researches or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals; their diseases and the remedies for them; the chemical composition of useful plants at different stages of growth; the comparative advantage of rotative cropping as pursued under a varying series of crops; the capacity of new plants and trees for acclimation; the analysis of soils and water; the chemical composition of manures, both natural and artificial, with experiments designed to test their comparative effects on crops of various kinds; the adaptation and value of grasses and forage plants; the composition and digestibility of the different kinds of food for domestic animals; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese; and such other experiments bearing on agriculture as are deemed advisable.

While no system of compulsory labor prevails, the students spend some time in the practical operations of the farm—ploughing, hoeing, planting and manuring—thus acquiring practical information in the art of farming. This, together with the required labor of grafting, budding, pruning, etc., gives additional value to the instruction of the lecture room.

The students have access to an Agricultural Reading Room, containing the best and latest works on Agriculture, together with the best of agricultural periodicals.

There is also a Museum, handsomely fitted up, with nearly one thousand specimens of agricultural products, which is used to illustrate the lectures.

ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR SCOTT.

LATIN.

Instruction in Latin is given in two courses, the Literary and the Latin-Science. The following courses are offered:

I. CICERO.—Orations against Catiline; Oration for Archias; Latin Grammar; prose composition.

TEXT-BOOKS—Kelsey's *Cicero's Orations and Letters;* Bennett's *Latin Grammar;* Bennett's *Latin Composition.*

II. VIRGIL.—Selections from the first six books of the Æneid; lectures on epic poetry; the elements of mythology.

TEXT-BOOKS—Harper and Miller's *Virgil's Æneid, Books I-VI;* Gayley's *Classic Myths.*

III.—LIVY.—Selections from Books I, XXI, XXII; Latin grammar; prose composition.

TEXT-BOOKS—Westcott's *Livy;* Gildersleeve's *Latin Grammar* (Lodge); Jones's *Latin Prose Composition* (Drake).

IV. HORACE.—Selections from the Epodes and Odes; lectures on lyric poetry; Latin literature.

TEXT-BOOKS—Smith's *Odes and Epodes of Horace;* Mackail's *Latin Literature.*

V. TACITUS.—The Germania and Agricola; selections from Pliny's letters; Latin grammar; selected exercises.

TEXT-BOOKS—Hopkin's *Tacitus;* Westcott's *Pliny.*

VI. HORACE.—Selections from the Satires and Epistles; Latin literature; life of Horace through his writings.

TEXT-BOOKS—Kirkland's *Horace;* Mackail's *Latin Literature.*

GREEK.

Instruction in Greek is given only in the Literary course.

The following courses are offered:

1. BEGINNERS.—Vocabulary, forms, and exercises in translation.

TEXT-BOOK—White's *First Greek Book.*

II. BEGINNERS.—Course I continued.

TEXT-BOOK—White's *First Greek Book.*

III. XENOPHON.—Selections from the first four books of the Anabasis; Greek grammar; prose composition.

TEXT-BOOKS—Harper and Wallace's *Xenophon's Anabasis;* Goodwin's *Greek Grammar*; Higley's *Greek Composition.*

IV. Lysias.—Selected orations; Greek grammar; prose composition.

Text-Books—Shuckburgh's *Lysias;* Goodwin's *Greek Grammar;* Higley's *Greek Composition.*

V. Homer.—A course in epic poetry.

Text-Book—Seymour's *Homer's Iliad.*

VI. Sophocles.—A course in Greek tragedy. Selections from Sophocles and Euripides.

Text-Books—Humphrey's *Antigone of Sophocles;* Hayley's *Alcestis of Euripides.*

VII. Demosthenes.—Oration on the Crown.

Text-Book—D'Ooge's *Demosthenes on the Crown.*

VIII. Plato.—Apology and Crito; Protagoras; history of Greek literature.

Text-Books—Dyer's *Plato's Apology and Crito;* Towle's *Plato's Portagoras;* Jebb's *Greek Literature Primer.*

BOTANY.

Professor Dodson.

I. (*a*) Descriptive Botany.—This course contemplates a study of the subject as a college course, including the analysis of flowering plants and the preparation of herbarium specimens.

Text-Book—Gray's *School and Field Book of Botany, Revised Edition.*

I. (*b*) Timbers and Forests.—This course treats of timbers, their characters and structures, properties, varieties, classification, and some of their diseases.

II. Physiological Botany.—This embraces the general subjects of plant physiology and economic pathology. Lectures.

III. Bacteriology.—In this course the elementary principles of fermentation and bacteriology, as applied to the sugar house and plantation stock, are taught by lectures and demonstrations. This course is arranged for the second term, fourth year, of the Sugar course, but might well be taken by all students contemplating the study of medicine or veterinary science.

Text-Book—Novy's *Practical Bacteriology.*

Note—Biology in the General Science Course, second term, Junior year, is the same as Courses II and III above; in the second term, Senior year, it implies research work in Botany or Bacteriology.

LABORATORY.—In conjunction with the Zoological Laboratory, we have twenty-five compound microscopes, furnished with 2-3 and 1-6 objectives, fifty-four dissecting microscopes, all necessary accessories for embedding, sectioning, and mounting all kinds of tissues, and facilities for cultivating bacteria and fungi; complete equipment for photomicrographic work, camera for making stereopticon slides and photographs for photogravure, a good stereopticon and solar projector. The laboratory is also supplied with a number of botanical charts, photographs, and stereopticon views, for illustration.

The herbarium contains about 7500 plants, arranged according to their natural affinities.

CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR COATES. MR. BEST.

The following courses are offered:

I. GENERAL CHEMISTRY.—Lecture room demonstrations, supplemented by laboratory studies on the type elements and the general laws of chemical action.

TEXT-BOOKS—Remsen's *Inorganic Chemistry, Briefer Course;* Cooley's *Laboratory Studies.*

II. GENERAL CHEMISTRY (Requisite, Course I).—This course is the continuation of Course I, and includes lectures on the detailed manufacture of fertilizers, sulphuric acid, and the more important inorganic chemical products, as well as a brief course in elementary metallurgy. The laboratory work includes some inorganic preparations and the principles of qualitative analysis.

TEXT-BOOKS—Same as in Course I.

III. ORGANIC CHEMISTRY (Requisite, Courses I and II).—A course in Organic Chemistry, with experiments and some organic preparations.

TEXT-BOOK—Remsen's *Organic Chemistry.*

IV. ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.—The continuation of Course III.

TEXT-BOOK—Same as in Course III.

V. QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.—Six hours of laboratory work a week, with explanatory lectures from time to time.

TEXT-BOOK—Newth's *Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis.*

VI. QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS.—The principles and type methods of quantitative work. Six hours' laboratory work a week with explanatory lectures.

TEXT-BOOK—Talbot's *Quantitative Analysis.*

VII. TECHNICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY (Requisite, Courses III, IV, V, VI).—This course consists of lectures on the general principles of agricultural chemistry, on the technical chemistry of the sugar house, and on agricultural analytical methods as prescribed by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. It includes a course on the theory and use of the polariscope, is followed by a course in general technical organic chemistry, and is supplemented by laboratory work on the analysis of sugars, fertilizers, and agricultural products, and by visits to sugar houses, gas works, cotton-seed oil works, and such chemical manufacturing plants as may be accessible.

TEXT-BOOKS—*The Methods of Analytical Work,* published by the A. O. *A.* C.; Saddler's *Technical Organic Chemistry;* Thorp's *Outlines of Industrial Chemistry.*

VIII. TECHNICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY (Requisite, Course VII).—The continuation of Course VII.

TEXT-BOOKS—Same as in Course VII.

IX. HISTORICAL CHEMISTRY.

TEXT-BOOK—Venable's *History of Chemistry.*

X. THEORETICAL CHEMISTRY.

TEXT-BOOKS—Meyer's *Outlines of Theoretical Chemistry;* Walker's *Physical Chemistry.*

XI. ADVANCED INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

TEXT-BOOK—Newth's *Inorganic Chemistry.*

XII. ADVANCED ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.—Lectures on the chemistry of the carbohydrates, the albuminoids, and the amides, supplemented by laboratory work in ultimate organic analysis; the preparation and optical and chemical study of the various sugars, and such problems in the chemistry of the sugar house as may arise from time to time.

XIII. ADVANCED ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.—The continuation of Course XII.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

PROFESSOR PEGUES.

SURVEYING.

I. TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING.—A course in plain lettering, topographical drawing and sketching.

TEXT BOOK—Reinhardt's *Free-Hand Lettering.*

II. STRUCTURAL DRAWING.—Exercises in sketching. The details of some of the simple framed structures, and in making accurate drawings to a convenient scale.

TEXT-BOOK—Professor's Notes.

III. LAND SURVEYING.—A course in Plane Surveying and Leveling. The subjects of chaining, use of compass, level, transit, and plane table, are taught practically and theoretically. Problems relating to difference of level between points, laying out drains on uniform slope, areas, and their correct graphical representation, are set each student. Any student completing this course will be competent, with but little practice, to fill the position of parish surveyor, or would be an intelligent assistant in levee work.

TEXT-BOOK—Johnson's *Surveying.*

IV. TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYING.—A course in Topographic and Hydrographic Surveying. At least one complete map made from the student's own notes in the field, under the instructor's supervision, is required. The University is happily situated, fronting the Mississippi river. Ground that the students are free to use, illustrating almost every kind of topographic condition, can be reached in a five-minute walk from the University campus. The field work consists of surveys made for the map, which always include portions of the river. The river is sounded, cross-sectioned, its lines of equal depth determined over a limited area, and its discharge estimated at some of its stages. The triangulation for the map is connected in azimuth and elevation to known points of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and suitable checks are arranged to secure accuracy.

TEXT-BOOK—Same as in Course III.

V. RAILROAD SURVEYING (Requisite, Courses II, III, and Spherical Trigonometry).—A course in Geodetic and Railroad Surveying. The geodetic field work consists in the careful execution of base line measurements and triangulation, carried out according to the methods adopted by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey as far as the facilities at hand and the time of the student allow; and in the accurate determination of azimuth, latitude, and time by observations on the heavenly bodies, including the use of the American ephemeris.

The field work in railroad surveying consists in actual practice in running out on the ground the several kinds of curves discussed; in the location, from a topographic map made by the student, of a short piece of railway line on an ascending grade on rough ground; and in the cross-sectioning and calculation, from the student's own notes, of the excavations and embankments in the resulting cuts and fills, which, to give diversity to the exercise, are laid off to different roadbeds and slopes.

TEXT-BOOKS—Same as in Course III, and Searle's *Field Engineering.*

ROOFS AND BRIDGES.

I. ANALYTICAL METHOD (Requisite, Mechanics of Materials and Calculus).—A course giving the analytical methods of determining the stresses in roof and bridge trusses, with practical examples.

Text-Book—Merriman and Jacoby's *Roofs and Bridges*, *Part I.*

II. BRIDGE DESIGN (Requisite, Course V).—The theory and design of framed structures, paying special attention to highway and railroad bridges. Also, a study of the principles and methods of masonry construction, taking up the subjects of abutments, piers, culverts, etc.

TEXT-BOOKS—Merriman and Jacoby's *Bridge Design, Part III;* Baker's *Masonry Construction.*

EQUIPMENT.—The department is supplied with the following instruments, in the use of which the students taking this course are thoroughly drilled:

Two complete engineer's transits, one of which is equipped with the Saegmuller Solar Attachment and stadia wires; two engineer's levels with

PAVILION

SUGARY REFINERY IN THE DISTANCE

self-reading and vernier target rods; an improved surveying aneroid barometer compensated for temperature, two plain needle standard compasses, a tripod-mounted telescope compass, an improved telescope sextant, a Johnston's patent plane table with telemeter telescope. polar planimeter, a hand level, an altimeter, with all the necessary accompanying apparatus for field and office work, such as chains, standard base line tapes, stadia rods, sounding line, drawing boards, blue print apparatus, beam compasses, English and metric scales, and a very complete set of blue prints and drawings of engineering structures and machines.

The department has been furnished by the government with complete sets of the maps and reports published by the Mississippi River Commission, and with charts and reports of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

A very good reference library for the department is being collected, and the students have at all times access to the current periodicals, *Engineering News*, *Electrical World*, *Popular Science Monthly*, and others.

COMMERCE.

PROFESSOR HIMES.

I. COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.—Physical geography and geology with reference to the industrial resources of the nations. Political geography. Commercial conditions.

TEXT-BOOK — Tilden's *Commercial Geography*. Magazines and daily papers.

II. COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.—Course I continued, with special reference to the United States. Consular reports on trade and commercial conditions studied. Essays on trade relations of the United States with other countries, and studies in possible trade developments for the future.

III. COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, BUSINESS FORMS, AND PENMANSHIP.—A thorough course in rapid reckoning, balancing of accounts, averaging of accounts, cash balance; reduction of money values from one denomination to another according to countries with which we trade; discount, exchange; proportion and averages. Drill in writing, using bills, notes, drafts, receipts, letters, invoices, etc., as copies. This course takes the handwriting of the pupil as it is when he enters the class and shapes it into a rapid legible form.

Twice a week the arithmetic for Sugar course and commercial course is the same, consisting of exercises in quantitative chemical analysis, capacities of tanks, speeds of pulleys and gears, mixing fertilizers, etc.

TEXT-BOOK—Nicholson's *Advanced Arithmetic*. Selected Problems.

IV. COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.—Course III continued.

ACCOUNTS.—A study of the elements of double-entry bookkeeping. This course develops the general principles of double-entry bookkeeping preparatory to a course in their application to the transactions of special lines of business.

For students of the Sugar course, the instruction in commercial arithmetic will include problems in the application of percentage to quantitative chemical analysis, etc.

TEXT-BOOK—Nicholson's *Advanced Arithmetic*. and problems selected from actual business transactions and from other text-books.

V. THEORY OF BOOKKEEPING applied to general merchandising, special merchandising, departmental stores, stock companies, corporations, banks, etc.

VI. PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPING.—Course V put into actual use in a department equipped with bank, post office, business firms, etc., so that everything demanded in business will be made familiar and easy to the student.

VII. STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.—Four hours a week devoted to the study and practice of shorthand. Translation of short-hand notes to neatly type-written pages.

ENGLISH.

PROFESSOR SMITH. PROFFESSOR HUGUENIN.

The aims of the course are:

1. To discipline the student in the logical formulation and correct expression of thought.

2. To impart a scientific knowledge of English by the study of both language and literature in the process of their common growth from century to century.

3. To familiarize the student with the masterpieces of literature, English and American, by an extended course of reading, and by requiring frequent reproduction of the results of his reading in original compositions and essays.

4. To acquaint the student with the methods of comparative criticism, to cultivate in him a refined appreciation of what is best in literature, and thus to reveal an unfailing source of mental enjoyment and mental quickening.

COMPOSITIONS AND ESSAYS.—The compositions and essays, by being based on the subjects studied, constitute an organic part of the work. The student is thus made familiar not only with the subject that he may be pursuing, but with the literature of the subject as well. He is trained to handle, compare, and cite the most recent and trustworthy authorities in every department of literary work that he may be pursuing.

The following courses are offered:

I. GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION, with readings in American literature. The student is drilled in the principles of English grammar, and taught the application of these principles by constant practice in writing. The paragraph is considered the unit of composition.

TEXT BOOKS—Carpenter's *Principles of English Grammar;* Butler's *School English;* and complete annotated selections from the following ten American authors: Irving, Poe, Webster, Bryant, Holmes, Hawthorne, Whittier, Lowell, Longfellow, and Lanier.

II. GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION, with readings in English literature.

TEXT-BOOKS—Carpenter and Butler completed, with annotated selections from the following ten English authors: Shakespeare, Milton, Addison, Goldsmith, Burns, Scott, Coleridge, Byron, Macaulay, and Tennyson.

III. ENGLISH LITERATURE FROM CHAUCER TO TENNYSON.

The readings of Course II are supplemented, and the development of English literature as a whole is carefully traced. No attempt is made to teach the history of literature until enough literature itself has been read to serve as a basis for the illustration of every important literary movement.

TEXT-BOOKS—Pancoast's *Representative English Literature.* Frequent use is also made, especially for original essays, of such reference works as Ward's *English Poets*, Craik's *English Prose*, and Warner's *Library of the World's Best Literature.*

IV. SHAKESPEARE AND AMERICAN LITERATURE.

The greatest of Shakespeare's dramas are studied, their dates of composition investigated, their construction analyzed, their *dramatis personae* compared, and all grammatical peculiarities noted and explained. Each student is required to sum up his investigation of an assigned play in an exhaustive original essay.

American literature is studied from its beginnings in colonial days to the present time. The readings in American literature of Course I are supplemented, and the growth of our literature is traced in the authors read. The progress of the South in literature since 1870 is made the subject of special study.

TEXT-BOOKS—The Arden edition of Shakespeare's plays is preferred, with Dowden's *Shakespeare Primer*. The student is not required to purchase but uses for constant reference the commentaries of Gervinus, Ulrici, Coleridge, Dowden, Hudson, Boas, Furness, and Brandes. In American literature, the text-book is Pancoast's *Introduction to American Literature*, frequent reference being made to Stedman and Hutchinson's *Library of American Literature*. Each student is required to subscribe for a literary journal.

V. ENGLISH LITERATURE OF THE 19TH CENTURY.

The leading poets and prose writers of this century are read in their most representative works. In poetry, most attention is paid to Browning and Tennyson; in prose, to Macaulay, De Quincey, Carlyle, and Ruskin. The aim of the course is to place the student abreast of the most recent movements in English literature, and to bring him in touch with the writers whose works are now most influential in moulding English taste and thought.

TEXT-BOOKS—Sainsbury's *History of Nineteenth Century Literature*, with annotated editions of the authors studied. Ward's *English Poets* and Craik's *English Prose* are used as reference books.

VI. LITERARY CRITICISM.

In this course, the great critics from Dryden to Matthew Arnold are studied in their chronological order. The student is expected to apply the principles of literary criticism, as exemplified in the masterpieces of English critical literature, to the masterpieces of creative literature already studied. The course is, thus, partly in the nature of a review and final appraisal of all the literature that he has studied.

TEXT-BOOKS—McLaughlin's *Literary Criticism for Students*; Vaughan's *English Literary Criticism*.

VII. OLD ENGLISH AND CHAUCER.

This course is literary and philological. The student learns to read Old English prose and poetry, is given a few lectures on Middle English, and then begins a thorough study of Chaucer. In this and the next course, the beginnings of the English language and literature are studied, and the student lays a secure foundation for the scientific investigation of the more abstruse literary and philological questions.

TEXT-BOOKS—Emerson's *History of the English Language;* Smith's *Old English Grammar and Exercise Book;* Corson's *Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.*

VIII. OLD ENGLISH, CHAUCER, SPENCER, AND LECTURES ON HISTORICAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

The study of Old English and Chaucer is completed. The lectures are devoted to syntax, and are designed to sum up the bearing of Old and Middle English on Modern English, and to introduce the student to the deeper questions of English grammar.

TEXT-BOOKS—The same text-books are continued, with the addition of Skeat's *Minor Poems of Chaucer* and the Globe edition of Spenser.

IX. COMPARATIVE LITERATURE.

The course for 1900-1901 will consist of a comparative study of ancient and modern oratory. The best orations of Demosthenes and Cicero will be exhaustively analyzed, and critically compared with the master-pieces of Burke and Webster. The first part of the course will be conducted by Professor Scott.

X. POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

This course will be adapted to the needs of those desiring more advanced work in literature or philology. During the last session the course was literary, consisting of (a) a study of the evolution of nineteenth century fiction as illustrated in representative works of Bulwer, Dickens, Thackeray, and George Eliot; (b) nineteenth century poetry as illustrated in the best work of Tennyson, Browning, and Kipling; (c) nineteenth century criticism and prose style as illustrated in the writings of Matthew Arnold, Macaulay, Carlyle, and Ruskin.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

HISTORY.

I. Greece: The factors of Greek civilization. The Greek city-state. The spread of Greek influence.

TEXT-BOOK—Oman's *History of Greece.*

II. Rome: Political development. Conquests and their influence upon Roman history. Provincial government. The empire. Biography.

TEXT-BOOK—Pelham's *Outlines*, with references.

III. England: Geographic, educational, religious, and economic factors in English history. English colonial experiences.

TEXT-BOOK—Gardiner's *Student's History of England.*

IV. England: Political factors. Constitutional development. The English Parliamentary system.

TEXT-BOOK—Gneist's *English Constitution.*

CIVICS.

I. Types of colonial governments. Evolution of state and federal governments in the United States. State, parochial, and municipal government in Louisiana.

TEXT-BOOKS—Fiske's *Civil Government*; *Constitution and Statutes of Louisiana.*

II. Law: Its sources; its important provisions; its organs; legal procedure.

TEXT-BOOK—Dole's *Talks about Law.*

ECONOMICS.

I. The production, exchange, distribution, and consumption of wealth. The economic functions of the State.

TEXT-BOOK—Ely's *Outlines of Economics.*

LAW.

I. Constitutional Law: The sources of the Constitution of the United States. Organization and limitations of the Federal government. Checks and balances. Civil, political, and personal rights. Constitutional interpretation.

TEXT-BOOK—Cooley's *Constitutional Law.*

II. International Law: Its nature and history. The law of peace. The law of war. The law of neutrality.

TEXT-BOOK—Lawrence's *International Law.*

III. Law of Contracts: Lectures on transfers of property, common carriers, principal and agent, contracts, etc.

HORTICULTURE.

PROFESSOR BURNETTE.

I. HORTICULTURE.—This course includes a study of plant environment, vegetable gardening, and handicraft. Instruction is given by lectures, supplemented by field work. The course offered is planned with special reference to the conditions and climate of Louisiana.

TEXT-BOOK—Bailey's *Garden Making and Rule Book.*

II. HORTICULTURE.—A continuation of Course I, including a study of Pomology and Landscape Horticulture.

TEXT-BOOK—Bailey's *Nursery Book.*

The laboratory work consists in the practical operations of the nursery. In this the student is given full instruction in all the methods of plant propagation, including seedage, cuttage, buddage and graftage, as well as training and pruning. The course embraces a study of the different styles of landscape gardening, characters of trees, shrubs, and flowers, and planning and laying out home grounds and parks. Practical hints are given as opportunity offers in the work of beautifying the campus.

Special work in cross-breeding and hybridizing will be given by appointment. Graduate work, also, will be given with reference to the desires of students pursuing advanced work in agriculture.

EQUIPMENT.—A full line of lantern slides, illustrating all the subjects above mentioned, has been recently added to the department. Also one set of Deyrolle models of fruit, flowers, and grafts, and one set of Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co.'s colored plates of vegetables. These are used as aids in the class-room.

The horticultural grounds of the Experiment Station are situated close at hand, and in them may be found all varieties of fruits and vegetables. An opportunity is here available for a full study of all the plants grown in them, as well as of the interesting and valuable investigations in the line of cultural, fertilizing, and physiological experiments that are being constantly carried on.

MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR NICHOLSON.

Instruction is given by text-books and lectures.

The following courses are offered:

I,*a*. GEOMETRY.—This course begins at Book III, and includes Plane Geometry and also one Book (VI) in Solid Geometry.

TEXT-BOOK—Wentworth's *Plane and Solid Geometry.*

I,*b*. ALGEBRA.—This course begins at Chapter XV (Ratio), and includes Proportion, the Progressions, Binomial Theorem, Logarithms, and Interest and Annuities.

TEXT-BOOK—Wentworth's *College Algebra.*

II,*a*. GEOMETRY.—This course begins at Book VII, and includes Solid and Spherical Geometry and also Conic Sections.

TEXT-BOOK—Wentworth's *Plane and Solid Geometry.*

II,*b*. ALGEBRA.—This course begins at Chapter XXI, and includes Choice, Chance, Continued Fractions, Series, Determinants, and General Equations.

TEXT-BOOK—Wentworth's *College Algebra.*

III. TRIGONOMETRY.—This course includes both Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.

TEXT-BOOK—Nicholson's *Trigonometry.*

IV. ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.—This course embraces Plane Co-ordinate Geometry as far as Transcendental Curves.

TEXT- BOOK—Nichol's *Analytic Geometry.*

V. ANALYTICS AND CALCULUS.—This course embraces Higher Co-ordinate Geometry (continuation of Course IV) and Differential and Integral Calculus as far as Chapter V.

TEXT-BOOKS—Nichol's *Analytic Geometry* and Nicholson's *Calculus.*

VI. CALCULUS.—In this course the Differential and Integral Calculus is completed except in its application to problems in Mechanics.

VIEW IN CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

BOTANICAL LABORATORY.

VII. Special Topics.—This course embraces Differential Equations and Applications of the Calculus to problems in Mechanics, Probability, etc.

Text-Book—Professor's Notes and Lectures.

VIII. Special Topics.—A continuation of Course VII.

Text-Book—Professor's Notes and Lectures.

Graduate Work.—Advanced work in Calculus, Quaternions and Determinants is given to post-graduate students.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Professor Atkinson, Mr. Kretz, and Mr. Youngs.

MECHANICS.

I. Elementary Mechanics.—This course deals with statics, kinematics, kinetics, centre of gravity, and moment of inertia.

Text-Book—Wood's *Elementary Mechanics.*

II. Mechanics of Materials.—A course in the resistance and properties of engineering materials, including the mechanics of beams, columns, and shafts.

Text-Book—Merriman's *Mechanics of Materials.*

III. Mechanics of Engineering.—In this course, problems and principles in statics and dynamics which occur most often in engineering work, claim the attention of the student.

Text-Books—Church's *Mechanics of Engineering.* Professor's Notes.

IV. Mechanics of Engineering.—This course is a continuation of Course III, including a course in the mechanics of fluids.

Text-Books—Church's *Mechanics of Engineering.* Professor's Notes.

V. Graphic Statics.—This course includes the general theory of graphic statics and its application to practical problems in roof and bridge trusses. All the work is done in the drawing room.

Text-Book—Merriman's *Graphic Statics.*

STEAM MACHINERY.

I. Steam Engine.—The fundamental principles of thermodynamics in their relation to the steam engine and other motors, are studied. The conversion of heat into work by the steam engine and the accompanying losses, are considered.

TEXT-BOOK—Holmes' *Steam Engine.*

II. VALVE GEARING.—Study and design of valves and valve gearing by the Zeuner and Bilgram diagram, the last month being devoted to the Corliss gear.

TEXT-BOOK—Halsey's *Valve Gears* and Professor's Notes.

MECHANICAL LABORATORY.

I. APPLIED THEORY.—Thermal and mechanical tests of steam engine, boiler, pumps, etc., are made. Setting of valves and adjustment of valve gear, calibration of instruments used in making determinations. An important part of this course consists of investigations of many of the power plants and factories in and near Baton Rouge.

REFERENCE BOOK—Carpenter's *Experimental Engineering.*

II. APPLIED THEORY.—A continuation of Course I.

MACHINE DESIGN.

I. KINEMATICS OF MACHINERY.—The following subjects are considered: kinematics, general methods of transmitting motion in machines, pure rolling, frictional gearing, outlines of gear teeth, cams, and other contact mechanism, link-work, wrapping connectors, and trains of mechanism. Six hours a week of drawing.

TEXT-BOOK—Barr's *Kinematics of Machinery.*

II. ENGINES AND BOILERS.—This course is a continuation of Course I, and is supplemented with lectures on the details of steam engine and boiler design.

TEXT-BOOK—Professor's Notes.

III. SUGAR HOUSE MACHINERY.—After the student has thoroughly mastered steam engineering and general mechanics, a special study is made of sugar house machinery, covering the mill, diffusion battery, filter presses, double and triple effects, vacuum pans, centrifugals, etc. He is taught to calculate mathematically their capacity, and to determine the relative size of each apparatus in a large and well constructed sugar house.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY.

I. DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY.—The problems relating to the point, line, plane, cylinder, cone, double curved surfaces of revolution, intersection of planes and solids, intersection of solids, and development of solids.

TEXT-BOOK—Faunce's *Descriptive Geometry.*

II. DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY.—A continuation of Course I. The first three months are spent in the study of shades and shadows, warped surfaces and perspective; the last month is devoted to the application of Descriptive Geometry to engineering problems.

TEXT-BOOK—Faunce's *Notes.*

DRAWING.

I. GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.—A series of geometrical constructions such as are in common use in mechanical drawing, and practice in plain lettering. Elementary projection is begun.

TEXT-BOOK—Faunce's *Mechanical Drawing.* Notes and Lectures.

II. PROJECTION DRAWING.—Exercises in projections and simple working drawings. Practice in tracing and blue printing forms a part of the work.

III. DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY DRAWING.—This drawing is given in connection with Course I, Descriptive Geometry.

IV. DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY DRAWING.—The work of this course is given in connection with Course II, Descriptive Geometry.

V. SUGAR MACHINERY.—This course is devoted to drawing and designing sugar machinery.

VI. SUGAR MACHINERY.—A continuation of Course V.

WORKSHOP.

I. WOODWORK.—In this course the student is required to construct a series of exercises in joint work. The aim of the instruction is to familiarize the student with tools such as are in common use in practical joinery, and to give him a good idea of mechanical construction.

II. PATTERN MAKING.—The work of this course is devoted to face-plate and center-turning, followed by a course in pattern making.

III. FORGE AND MACHINE WORK.—The work of this course consists of a series of exercises in forging, welding, tool making, and tempering, followed by a course in the machine shop in screw cutting, turning, planing, drill press work, and vise work.

EQUIPMENT.—The workshop occupies a brick building one story high, thirty feet wide, and one hundred and thirty feet long. The wood shop is furnished with twenty benches and necessary hand tools. Besides the above, there are the following hand and power machines: two rip and cross-cut saw tables, one former, one mortising machine, two scroll-sawing machines, one tenoning machine, one surface planer, fifteen turning lathes and one large pattern makers' lathe. The blacksmith shop is equipped with six down blast Buffalo forges, anvils, sets, necessary tongs, etc. The machine shop contains one thirteen-inch Sebastian lathe, one twelve-inch and one nine-inch Read lathe, one fifteen-inch Steptoe shaper, and one twenty-two inch drill press, together with the necessary bench tools.

The shop is furnished with power from a ten by twenty-four inch Corliss engine, supplied with steam by a sixty horse-power Babcock & Wilcox, steel header, boiler.

There are also two small engines (one built by the students last session), which will be used to furnish power for separate machines. The one built by the students will be attached to a forty-light generator to supply the shop with electric lights.

MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS.

MAJOR CHAVANNE.

The cadets are formed into an infantry battalion, and are put through a systematic military course during the year. This course consists of military drills in the squad, company, and battalion, both in close and extended order, and artillery drill dismounted. Instruction is given in all the ceremonies: review, dress parade, guard mounting, inspections, etc.

FORGE ROOM.

CHEMICAL LECTURE ROOM.

The cadets are also taught army regulations, the interior economy of companies, "paper work," and how properly to transmit official papers and letters.

The names of the three seniors who graduate with the highest standing in this department are reported to the War Department at Washington, and published in the next *Army Register* as among the distinguished graduates of military schools.

I. TACTICS.

TEXT-BOOKS—*United States Infantry Drill Regulations*; *United States Artillery Drill Regulations.*

II. MILITARY SCIENCE.—This is a short course in military science and the art of war, consisting of army organization and discipline; infantry, artillery, and mounted tactics; scouting and reconnoissance, sketching and foraging, advance and rear guards, outposts, tactical marches, offensive and defensive battles, positions, minor operations, logistics, and strategy.

TEXT-BOOK.—Pettit's *Manual for Military Colleges.*

MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR STUMBERG.

FRENCH.

I. ELEMENTARY WORK.—Grammar, composition, and translation.

TEXT-BOOK—Van Daell's *Introduction to French Language.*

II. READING AND IRREGULAR VERBS.—A continuation of Course I.

TEXT-BOOKS—Van Daell's *Introduction to French Language;* Kuhn's *French Reading.*

III. MODERN FRENCH PROSE.—Review of grammar; exercises in writing and speaking French; reading of modern French.

TEXT-BOOKS—Daudet: *Trois Contes Choisis;* Grandgent's *Exercises Based on Trois Contes Choisis;* Sarcey's *Siège de Paris.*

IV. MODERN FRENCH PROSE.—A continuation of Course III.

TEXT-BOOKS—The same; de Maistre's *Voyage autour de ma chambre.*

V. CLASSIC FRENCH DRAMA.—Reading of plays in class, and reports, written and oral, on outside assigned reading.

TEXT-BOOKS—*Athalie*, *Le Cid*, and other plays in annotated editions.

VI. MODERN FRENCH DRAMA.—Reading of plays in class, and reports on outside assigned reading.

TEXT-BOOKS—*Hernani*, *Cyrano de Bergerac*, and other plays in annotated editions.

NOTE.—For students who speak French, a separate class is arranged when possible.

GERMAN.

I. ELEMENTARY WORK.

TEXT-BOOKS—Thomas's *Practical German Grammar;* Hempl's *The Easiest German Reading.*

II. ELEMENTARY WORK.—A continuation of Course I, with additional reading.

TEXT-BOOKS—Thomas's *Practical German Grammar;* Van Daell's *German Reader;* Bernhardt's *German Composition.*

III. GERMAN LITERATURE.—Grammar review, composition, translation, conversation. Selections from masterpieces and accounts of them are read in German.

TEXT-BOOKS—Bernhardt's *German Composition;* Scheffel's *Trompeter von Säkkingen.*

IV. GERMAN LITERATURE.—A continuation of Course III.

TEXT-BOOKS—The same; Schiller's *Wilhelm Tell.*

SPANISH.

I. ELEMENTARY WORK.

TEXT-BOOK—Edgren's *Spanish Grammar;* Clarke's *First Spanish Reader and Writer.*

II. ELEMENTARY WORK.

TEXT-BOOKS—The same; Matzke's *Spanish Readings.*

III. READING AND COMPOSITION.

TEXT-BOOKS—Knapp's *Spanish Grammar;* Ramsey's *Spanish Readings.*

IV. SPANISH LITERATURE.

NOTE—Spanish may be substituted for French or German in any course of study, except the General Science course, a full two years' course of the one being replaced by a full two years' course of the other. The student can not take one year of each without the special consent of the Faculty.

PHYSICS.

PROFESSOR ATKINSON.

The instruction is given by lectures and recitations from text-books; and the principles involved, as well as their applications, are illustrated by experiments. Constant attention is paid to the progress of the student, who is kept in touch with the development of the subject by individual work assigned him, usually a practical application of principles already considered, and by means of written examinations.

It is the aim of the instruction in this department to impress upon the student that simply knowing that a physical law exists can be of little profit to him unless he learns to *measure* its effects. With this end in view, the student is required to elucidate the meaning of each experiment made by him or before him.

The following courses are taught:

I. ELEMENTARY PHYSICS (Requisite, Arithmetic and Algebra through quadratics).—An elementary course for beginners, intended to ground the student in the more simple underlying principles, and to prepare him for the study of chemistry and for the heavier work required of him later on in the course.

TEXT-BOOK—Carhart & Chute's *Elements of Physics.*

II. HEAT AND MECHANICS (Requisite, Algebra and Geometry).—A general course in Heat and Mechanics.

TEXT-BOOK—Magnus's *Lessons in Elementary Mechanics;* Ames's *Theory of Physics.*

III. LIGHT AND SOUND (Requisite, Trigonometry, and Course II).—A general course in Light and Sound.

TEXT-BOOK—Ames's *Theory of Physics.*

IV. ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM (Requisite, Course III). —An elementary course in Electricity and Magnetism. Each member of this class is also required to write an essay of not less than one thousand words on some subject pertaining to physics. The subject is selected by the professor.

TEXT-BOOK—Sylvanus Thompson's *Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism;* Ames's *Theory of Physics.*

V. ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENTS (Requisite, Course IV).—A series of experiments in the measurement of current, resistance, and potential.

PSYCHOLOGY AND ETHICS.

PROFESSOR HIMES.

I. PSYCHOLOGY.—A study of the new psychology, supplemented by lectures on the history and development of mental philosophy.

TEXT-BOOK—James' *Psychology.*

II. Ethics.—Part first, the theory of moral conduct; part second, application to individual conduct and to community and state. Relation of Ethics to other branches of study.

Text-Book—Mackenzie's *Manual of Ethics.*

VETERINARY SCIENCE.

Professor Dalrymple.

I. Veterinary Hygiene.—This course embraces in condensed form the various subjects which are required to make the student familiar with the science and art of veterinary medicine and surgery, to an extent sufficient for his own use as an agriculturist or owner of live stock. These include the anatomy, physiology and pathology of the different systems of the animal economy, diagnosis and treatment.

Text-Book—Professor's Notes and Lectures.

II. Vetérinary Hygiene.—The course for the Senior students in agriculture is a continuation of the work of the Junior year, with a similar number of lectures and recitations and clinical work.

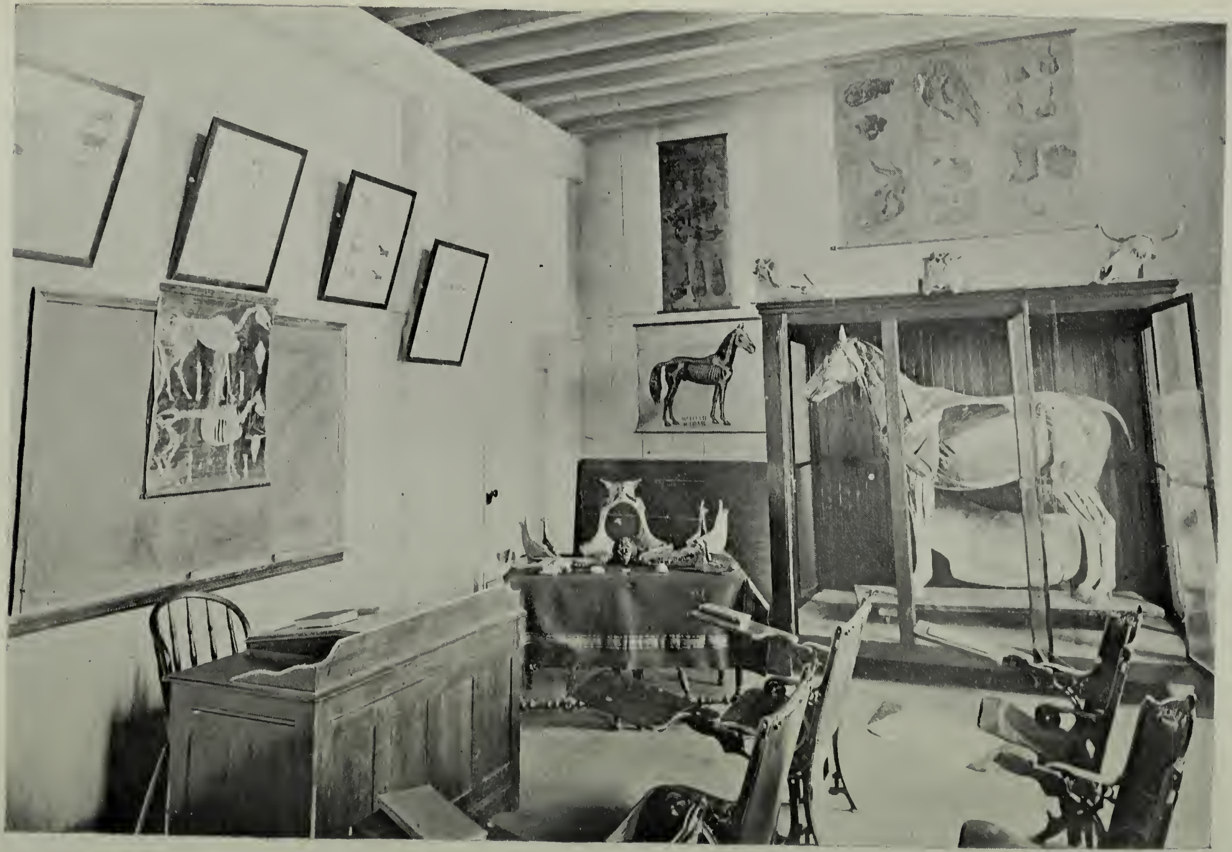
Text-Book—Professor's Notes and Lectures.

III. Veterinary Hygiene.—This is a continuation of the work of the first term of the Senior year, and its accomplishment completes the course. The facilities for teaching are lectures, models, charts, and living animals which are brought to the clinic for treatment or operation.

IV. Hygiene of Sugar Plantation Stock.—This is a short course in veterinary science for students of the Sugar course. The object is to educate the student along the lines of animal hygiene, so that he may have an intelligent idea how to maintain the most perfect health and usefulness in the sugar plantation live stock.

Text-Book—Professor's Notes and Lectures.

The Veterinary Department, besides the class-room and its equipment, has a commodious and well arranged infirmary and pharmacy for the care and treatment of patients. Operations are conducted from time to time in which the students assist, and thereby become familiar not only with the treatment of disease, but with special operations and with the principles of modern antisepsis.



CORNER OF VETERINARY CLASS ROOM.

ZOOLOGY AND ENTOMOLOGY.

PROFESSOR MORGAN.

ZOOLOGY.

I. ELEMENTARY ZOOLOGY.—This course is designed to train the student in the manipulation of the microscope, and in the general laboratory methods, thus preparing him for the more advanced Zoological courses. It will include a preliminary study of the whole animal kingdom, beginning with the cell and protozoa and ending with vertebrata.

TEXT-BOOK—Kingsley's *Elements of Comparative Zoology.*

II. ELEMENTARY ZOOLOGY.—Course I continued with the same text-books.

III. INVERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY. — (*a*) THE ANIMAL CELL.— This is studied morphologically and physiologically in unicellular and metazoa or multicellular animals, the student using as types of the former, amœba, paramecium, vorticella, and of the latter, salivary cells, blood cells, and ciliated cells. The laboratory offers opportunities for the student to familiarize himself with the use of the microscope and general microscopical technique.

(*b*) THE BIOLOGY OF THE ANIMAL. — Here begins the systematic study of the metazoans with reference to structure, function, development and relationship, the student using as types the sponge (commercial, spongilla, and grantia), fresh water hydra and campanularian hydroid (campanularia), and star fish (asterias).

TEXT-BOOKS—McMurrich's *Invertebrate Morphology;* Chapin and Rettger's *Elementary Zoology and Laboratory Guide.*

IV. HIGHER INVERTEBRATE AND VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY.— This course, open to students who have taken Courses I-III, contemplates a continuation of Course III, the students studying, by lecture, more systematically the classification and structure of animal life, while the laboratory work involves the study of the representatives of the principal groups, using as types the earth worm, the crayfish, the grasshopper, the mussel, the frog, the fish, the pigeon, and the rabbit.

TEXT-BOOKS—McMurrich's *Invertebrate Morphology;* Chapin and Rettger's *Elementary Zoology and Laboratorv Guide,* and Kingsley's *Vertebrate Zoology.*

V. Advanced Laboratory Course (Open to students who elect Zoology or Biology in the General Science Course).—Research work in morphology, physiology, and classification of invertebrates. Should the study of insects be selected, the working out of their life history will form a part of this course.

ENTOMOLOGY.

I. Entomology (Open to students who have taken Zoology IV).—This course embraces a careful study, by means of lectures, with laboratory and field work, of the relation of insects to other fauna, of their anatomy, composition, and development, with special reference to economic entomology. Much time is spent in collecting and preparing specimens for the cabinet (entomotaxy), and in studying the haunts and habits of the different groups. Each student is supplied with cases, and as he advances in the study of the groups, he is enabled to enter more minutely into the classification of the specimens collected. During the whole of this course, opportunity is offered for breeding and for determining the life histories of such insects as will illustrate the different methods of breeding. At the close of this course, lectures are given which treat of the practical application of entomology, including the preparation and application of insecticides, together with the dissemination of predacious insects and fungus diseases as a means of controlling insect ravages.

Text-Books—Comstock and Kellogg's *Elements of Insect Anatomy;* Comstock's *Manual for the Study of Insects.*

II. Economic Entomology.—This contemplates a study by means of lectures, field investigations, and laboratory work, of the injurious and beneficial insects of Louisiana. The life histories are carefully studied, as well as the best means of overcoming the enemies and of disseminating the friends.

Text-Book—Comstock's *Manual for the Study of Insects.*

Facilities.—This department occupies a large room in the Agricultural Hall. A second room in the same building has been secured and equipped for laboratory purposes. It contains dissecting tables, a large dark-room, and all the modern laboratory arrangements. The department is well equipped with microscopes, reagents, and the necessary facilities for complete laboratory work. The zoological collections represent adequately the important types, and have been so arranged as to offer every inducement for specimen study. A carefully selected library and leading journals are at the disposal of the students.

THE LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS.

CHAS. H. STUMBERG, LIBRARIAN.

The library contains nearly twenty-five thousand volumes. It is a repository of the United States Government, and constantly receives additions from this and other sources. The greater part of the library has been classified according to the Dewey decimal system. Shelf-lists give a fair catalogue of the books by classes. A card catalogue, by authors and subjects, is partially completed.

As students are required by their professors to do collateral reading on the subjects they study, the library is an important part of the educational equipment.

The reading rooms, which are open from eight to six daily, and till ten at night on Fridays and Saturdays, give free access to a large number of periodicals, and to the reference shelves, which are supplied with the usual reference books.

The following periodicals came regularly to the reading rooms during the past year. Those marked thus (*) were kindly contributed by their publishers, for which liberality we wish to make public acknowledgment here. Many exchanges of the *Reveille* are also to be seen in the reading rooms.

DAILIES.

*Advocate, Baton Rouge, La.
*Daily Caucasian, Shreveport, La.
*Times-Democrat, New Orleans.

WEEKLIES.

*American Economist, New York.
Army and Navy Journal, New York, N. Y.
*Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.
*Donaldsonville Chief, Donaldsonville, La.
Electrical World, New York.
Engineering News, New York.
*Farmer's Voice, Chicago, Ill.
Harper's Weekly, New York.
*Iberville South, Plaquemine, La.
Independent, New York.
*Lake Charles Commercial, Lake Charles, La.
*Lake Charles Press, Lake Charles, La.
*Louisiana Democrat, Alexandria, La.
*Louisiana Pelican, Baton Rouge, La.
*Louisiana Planter, New Orleans, La.

*Mark Lane Express, London, Eng.
*Monroe Bulletin, Monroe, La.
Nation, New York.
Nature, London, Eng.
*New Iberia Enterprise, New Iberia, La.
*New Orleans Deutsche Zeitung, New Orleans, La.
*Patent Office Gazette, Washington, D. C.
Picayune, New Orleans, La.
*Point Coupee Banner, New Rhodes, La.
*Progress, Shreveport, La.
Public Opinion, New York.
Puck, New York.
*Richland Beacon-News, Rayville, La.
Science, New York.
Scientifiic American, New York.
*Southern Farmer, New Orleans, La.
*Southern Record, Jennings, La.
*Sugar Planter's Journal, New Orleans, La.
*Tensas Gazette, St. Joseph, La.
*Truth, Baton Rouge, La.
*Town Talk, Alexandria, La.
Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.

MONTHLIES.

*Advocate of Peace, Boston, Mass.
*American Republics, Bureau of, Washington, D. C.
Atlantic Monthly, Boston, Mass.
*Book Reviews, New York.
Botanical Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
Century, New York.
*El Commercio, New York.
*Consular Reports, Washington, D. C.
Contemporary Review, New York.
Cosmopolitan, Irvington, N. Y.
*Cotton Planters' Journal, Memphis, Tenn.
Cumulative Index, Cleveland, Ohio.
Current History, Boston, Mass.
Current Literature, New York.
Educational Review, New York.
*Experiment Station Record, Washington, D. C.
*Finance and Commerce, Summary of, Washington, D. C.
Forum, New York.
*Georgetown College Journal, Georgetown, D. C.
Harper's Monthly, New York.
Knowledge, London, Eng.
Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.
*Louisiana School Review, New Iberia, La.
McClure's Magazine, New York.
New England Magazine, Boston, Mass.
North American Review, New York.
*Our Dumb Animals, New York.
Outing, New York.
Popular Science Monthly, New York.
*Public Documents, Catalogue of, Washington, D. C.
Public Libraries, Chicago, Ill.
Review of Reviews, New York.
St. Nicholas, New York.
Scribner's Magazine, New York.
*Weather Report, Washington, D. C.

BI-MONTHLIES.

*Bulletin of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

QUARTERLIES.

*Modern Language Association of America, Baltimore, Md.
*Wool Manufacturers' Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

AUDUBON SUGAR SCHOOL.[*]

WILLIAM C. STUBBS, DIRECTOR.

This school, successfully conducted for several years by Dr. William C. Stubbs, at the Sugar Experiment Station, Audubon

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY AND ENTOMOLOGY.

Park, New Orleans, was removed to the University at Baton Rouge in 1897.

Doctor Stubbs, Professor of Agriculture in the University and Director of its Experiment Stations, will continue in charge of the Sugar School and conduct it on a more extensive scale.

The Sugar School aims to meet two demands: first, the preparation of sugar experts for the conduct and management of large factories, men who understand the planting and cultivation of the cane, harvesting it, extracting the juices therefrom, manufacturing the latter by the most improved processes and most economical methods into sugar; who know how to construct and arrange machinery capable of performing definite work during a given time, and to superintend intelligently all this machinery; and who are, at the same time, capable of analyzing any product of the field or sugar house in the laboratory. To this end special attention is devoted to the thorough study of mechanics, chemistry, sugar making, drawing, and agriculture.

The second aim is to give to those who do not wish the full four-year course partial instruction in the different departments of sugar growing and manufacture. Therefore, irregular students are received in the following departments: Agriculture, Mechanics, Chemistry, Drawing, and Sugar Making.

To meet these demands, two courses of study are offered:

THE REGULAR COURSE, of five years, embraces instruction in the growing of cane, beets, and sorghum; in the designing, construction and operation of sugar houses; in the practical manipulation of sugar, and in the chemistry of its products. It leads to graduation.

AN IRREGULAR COURSE is offered, which is designed to meet the wants of sugar makers, engineers, or planters, who have not the time to take the regular course, but who wish a knowledge of the principles upon which their practical work is done. Such students may enter the school at any time and choose such studies as they are prepared to take.

The subjects taught are given in the outlines of the Sugar Course on page 20.

The above courses have been planned especially to meet the wants of Louisiana sugar planters, but are open also to students from other states or from foreign countries.

The University is well equipped in the departments of Agriculture, Chemistry, Mechanics, Physics, Engineering, Drawing, Physiology, Botany, Bacteriology, and Geology.

It has an extensive library of scientific works, and a reading room where all the leading chemical and sugar journals are taken, with other scientific and literary periodicals and newspapers.

Eight or ten weeks, during the grinding season, of the last two years of the Sugar course, are spent at the Sugar Experiment Station, Aububon Park, New Orleans, under the direct instruction of Dr. Stubbs. The Sugar Station has a splendidly equipped sugar house, fields of sugar cane, and laboratories where thorough chemical control is held over the field and sugar house. The sugar house contains a nine-roller mill, a new and improved diffusion plant, with several kinds of cutters and comminutors; Horsin-Deon and Baldwin's juice weighers; clarifiers, filter presses, double-effect, vacuum strike pans, centrifugals, boilers; water, air, and vacuum pumps; juice and syrup tanks, sugar wagons, sugar shaker, and a hot room.

While at Audubon Park, the student is instructed in the planting and harvesting of cane, the study of its varieties, the fertilizers best adapted to its growth, and the effects of irrigation, tile and open drainage, upon the crop. During the grinding season, the student takes part in the manufacture of sugar from the cane. Each student, in order, serves with the sugar maker, engineer, and chemist, and during the season becomes practically familiar with all the operations incident to a well equipped sugar factory.

SUGAR HOUSE CONTROL.—After the student has thoroughly learned to analyze sugar cane, beets, etc., and the products of the sugar house, he is called upon to exercise a chemical control of the sugar house. To this end, examples are given him, taken from absolute and practical results in the sugar house at Audubon Park, and he is made to work out the chemical and mechanical losses incident to each run. Given a definite quantity of cane, he is required to find out the extraction, analyze the juice, determine the total sugar therein, and the amount lost in the processes of clarification and filtration, the mechanical and chemical losses in the double and triple effects and vacuum pans, the amount left in the masse cuite, in the molasses, etc. In other words, a thorough chemical and mechanical control of the sugar house is taught.

The results of this instruction are tested by rigid examinations, written and practical.

Two seasons of such practice, aided by the daily drill during the remainder of the year along theoretical lines, must prepare students for lives of usefulness in this profession.

The rules governing the Audubon Sugar School, in respect to admission, discipline, and fees, are the same as those governing the other students of the University. No charge is made for tuition.

Students of the Sugar School who have to spend part of the year at Audubon Park, are allowed to board in the city of Baton Rouge, provided they have the consent of their parents or guardians; but this privilege may be withdrawn at any time for misconduct or neglect of duty. The selection of boarding houses is subject to the approval of the president of the University. Students who board in Baton Rouge are excused from military exercises.

Good board, including lodging, can be obtained in Baton Rouge at prices ranging from $15 to $20 per month. Washing costs from $1.50 to $3 per month.

EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

WILLIAM C. STUBBS, DIRECTOR.

The experiment stations of the University are located with the view of accomplishing the greatest good to the diversified agriculture of the State. They are three in number, and are well supplied with buildings and equipment for their important work.

STATION NO. 1.

SUGAR EXPERIMENT STATION, Audubon Park, New Orleans, La. This station devotes special attention to sugar cane in the field, laboratory, and sugar house.

Experiments of a permanent character with fertilizers, looking to the ultimate solution of the requirements of cane under the various forms of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash; experiments in cultivation, drainage, and irrigation; and experiments in physiological investigations, are carried on in the field.

In the laboratory, exhaustive chemical analyses are made of the canes and juices in the various stages of working, and of the final products of sugar and molasses. Microscopical investigations are conducted in the bacteriological laboratory, looking to the elaboration of food in the plant in the field, and the study of bacteria at work in the sugar house. The study of new seedling canes, involving those of high sugar content and with large tonnage, has been engaging the attention of the station for several years, with satisfactory results in the two or three varieties now being distributed over the state to the planters.

In the sugar house, experiments in clarification, filtration, the restraining influences of foreign matters upon the crystallization of sugar, as well as the economical conduct of sugar making, are being carried on, all checked by chemical control.

The trial, annually, of new machinery receives attention, and during the past season several new filter presses and an evaporating apparatus were secured and tested.

Alfalfa, which has been grown with such success at this station, is now being cultivated by many planters throughout the state, and is becoming a merchantable crop in the markets of New Orleans. Sundry varieties of clover, corn, sorghum, vegetable and forage crops are also grown.

STATION NO. 2.

STATE EXPERIMENT STATION, Baton Rouge, La. This station is devoted to practical and scientific studies along all lines of agriculture. On the farm, numerous varieties of corn, cotton, and forage crops are grown. Egyptian cotton, represented by several varieties that came directly from Dr. T. David, of Zagazig, Egypt, is annually grown, and ginned upon a McCarthy roller gin, with the view of studying the evolution of this cotton upon our soils and its adaptation to the wants of the manufacturers who to-day are using Egyptian cotton in the manufact-

VIEW FROM TOP OF FLAGSTAFF, LOOKING SOUTH.

NEW LABORATORY OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

ure of coarse underwear. The results of all these and sundry other trials will be reported later in a special bulletin.

The growing, curing and fermentation of cigar tobacco constitute one of the most important lines of experimentation now under conduct at this station. In the field there are experiments under half shade (laths), and in the open, to test the difference in texture of the leaf thus grown. There are experiments also to test fertilizing requirements of cigar tobacco on these soils. Numerous varieties are also being tested. After curing by different processes, fermentation by different methods is being studied, both chemically and bacteriologically, to determine how the best cigar leaf may be obtained.

In the Horticultural Department, under the control of Prof. F. H. Burnette, there is to be found nearly every variety of vegetables and fruits. Important experiments have been conducted here, as well as at Calhoun and Audubon Park, to test the comparative merits of home-grown seed versus Northern and Eastern grown for use in this State.

The Veterinary Department, under the direction of Dr. W. H. Dalrymple, has been busily engaged during the past year in investigating charbon, glanders, and other contagious diseases in various parishes of the state.

The entomologist, Prof. H. A. Morgan, has been engaged for the past twelve months studying the life history of many new and injurious insects, and has recently given to the public a bulletin with his results.

Experiments begun several years ago have demonstrated the efficacy of inoculation of imported Northern cattle against Texas fever. Last season over fifty head were so treated, and so far all have proven immune. Any citizen of the State can have his animals treated at the Veterinary Infirmary without cost, save that of feed and attendance. It has been found that the fall and winter are the best seasons to import and inoculate Northern cattle.

STATION NO. 3.

NORTH LOUISIANA EXPERIMENT STATION, Calhoun, La.—The crops upon the station last year gave very fine returns.

Fall-planted grain crops furnished excellent grazing through the winter and well into the spring, and subsequently produced fine crops of grain.

The services of Mr. Allen, a tobacco expert, have this year been continued, and numerous experiments in the growing and curing of yellow leaf tobacco have been tried at this station, with a view of reviving the interest in this crop in this section of the state, almost destroyed by the burning of the tobacco factory at Calhoun a few years since. The erection of a tobacco factory at Monroe is contemplated in the near future.

The dairy continues to attract the attention of farmers, and has been instrumental in increasing not only the butter product, both in quantity and quality, but also the growing of better dairy stock. Recently registered Herefords and some grade Shorthorns have been introduced to meet the growing demands of this section for beef breeds. Later on Red Poles will also be introduced. In fact, the high price of cattle now prevailing has given an impetus to the growing of improved dairy and beef stock all through this section.

A poultry department, established many years ago, with an expert to superintend it, has given an increased interest in poultry raising.

The Sugar Planters' Association at Audubon Park, the Central Louisiana Agricultural Association at Baton Rouge, and the North Louisiana Agricultural Society at Calhoun, are valuable aids to the stations, and the monthly meetings are well attended. The latter organization holds annually at Calhoun an agricultural camp-meeting and fair, which is attended by many thousand people, and is productive of the largest amount of good.

SUB-FRESHMAN DEPARTMENT.

Professor Himes, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Rhodes.

This department provides instruction for students who are not qualified to enter the Freshman class.

The course of study covers one year, and embraces the following subjects:

Advanced Arithmetic, Algebra through quadratics, two books of Plane Geometry, English Grammar and Composition and Literature, United States History and Civil Government, Louisiana History, Physiology and Hygiene, Physical Geography and Declamation.

Students who are preparing for the Latin-Science or the Literary course, take the following course in Latin instead of United States History and Civil Government:

Greenough, D'Ooge and Daniell's *Second Year Latin;* Bennett's *Latin Grammar;* elementary exercises in prose composition.

Candidates for admission to the Sub-Freshman Department must be fourteen years of age and must give satisfactory evidence, by examination or certificate, of such qualifications as will enable them to be fitted for the Freshman class in one year. The entrance examination includes Arithmetic through percentage, Geography, Spelling, English Grammar and Composition, and United States History.

Applicants who wish to take Sub-Freshman Latin should have at least one year's preparation; Collar and Daniell's *First Latin Book*, or an equivalent, and readings from *Viri Romae*, or something similar.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Discipline.

The discipline of the University is military, and is designed to train the cadet to habits of neatness, order, and punctuality; to develop in him self-control—that mastery of all his powers, mental, moral, and physical, which conduces to the highest success in life; and to inculcate the principles of truth, honor, and devotion to duty underlying the upright, manly, Christian character.

Under the military system the aim is to exercise such control over the cadets at all times as will enable them to derive the greatest advantage from the opportunities afforded by the University for their development in all right directions.

A very common error is to think that under the military system academic work is sacrificed to drills and discipline. Nearly if not quite as much time is given for study as in non-military schools; and owing to the greater regularity of life, the better observance of the rules of health and physical culture, and the removal of all distracting influences, the mind is prepared to effect greater and more lasting results.

Cadets are not allowed to leave the grounds at any time except upon permit issued in regular order, and are not permitted to visit objectionable places of resort. At night, they are required to be in their rooms for the purpose of study, except when absent on duty or by special permission.

Keeping arms, or deadly weapons, in possession; drinking intoxicating liquors of any kind; playing cards or other games of chance; having in possession intoxicants, cards or other materials used in games of chance, or bringing them or causing them to be brought within cadet limits; and hazing in all its forms,—are positively forbidden by the regulations of the University.

No cadet will be permitted to resign or to leave the University on furlough without a written request from his parent or guardian.

Except in extreme cases, no cadet will be allowed to resign during the last thirty days of either term, nor will his resignation be accepted at any time if he has 100 or more demerits, or is charged with a serious offense.

All cadets, whether boarding in or out of the University, are required to conduct themselves, at all times and in all places, in such manner as to bring no discredit on themselves or on the institution.

No degree or certificate will be conferred upon a cadet who is in arrears for any University dues, and the contraction of debts elsewhere is forbidden.

The authority of a parent to interfere with the work of the University by detaining or excusing the cadet from any duty can not be recognized.

Habitual or continued absence from, or neglect of, any duty, may result in the removal of the cadet at any time.

When any cadet receives 100 demerits during any one term, he is dismissed.

VIEW FROM TOP OF FLAGSTAFF, LOOKING NORTH.

BARRACKS—INTERIOR OF PENTAGON.

Every cadet, or student, upon matriculating at the University, assumes an obligation to take good care of all property provided by the University for his use; to obey all rules and regulations made by proper authority; and to discharge his duties with regularity, fidelity, and honor.

Students who board in the town are excused from military exercises, but are subject to all regulations that do not pertain strictly to military duties.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The physical training of youth has come to be recognized as of equal educational importance with the mental, and the military drills at the University have been regulated to meet this want.

The college graduate has severe demands made upon his physical as well as his mental qualifications, and those graduates who neglect proper physical exercise often have weak heart action and flaccid muscles, and through weak lungs are often liable to pulmonary diseases. Students urged on towards scholastic prizes, medals, etc., by their own desire or by the ambitious desires of their parents, too often neglect physical exercise under the mistaken idea that time taken from study for drill or athletic sport is wasted.

It will be the policy of the University to encourage and foster clean college athletics. All necessary safeguards will be thrown around the games to keep out every element of brutality and professional sport, and to prevent their interfering with the class work of students. Cadets will be allowed to engage in games for which they are physically fitted, and to take part in intercollegiate contests, unless positively forbidden by their parents by letter to the president of the University.

REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION.

All applicants for admission to the University must be at least fourteen years of age, of good moral character, and free from any contagious or infectious disease.

Students are admitted to the University by examination, certificate or diploma. Applicants who have not satisfactory certificates or diplomas are examined and classed on the results of the examination.

For entrance to the Sub-Freshman class, the examination includes Arithmetic through percentage, Geography, Spelling, English Grammar and Composition, and United States History.

For entrance to the Freshman class, the examination includes Mathematics and English, and any three of the following seven subjects the applicant may choose: United States History, Political Geography, Physical Geography, the elements of Physics, Physiology, Botany, and Zoology. Latin is also included for applicants who wish to pursue the Latin-Science or the Literary course.

The scope of the preparation required in the subjects named below is as follows:

MATHEMATICS: The examination for admission to the Freshman class in Mathematics includes Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, and a portion of Plane Geometry.

In Arithmetic, a thorough knowledge of common and decimal fractions, percentage, proportion, and their applications is required; and in addition to these the applicant is examined on ordinary mensuration, the metric system of measures, and extraction of square root of numbers.

In Algebra, the student is expected to understand fractions, simple and quadratic equations, the binomial theorem for integral exponents, extraction of square root, radicals and radical equations. Much importance is attached to the solution of problems involving simple and quadratic equations. The applicant who understands Nicholson's *Elementary Algebra* to arithmetical progression, omitting indeterminate equations, has ample preparation.

In Geometry, the first two books of Plane Geometry, as in Wentworth's *Geometry*, or a similar treatise, are required.

ENGLISH: The examination for entrance into the Freshman class in English includes English Grammar, English Composition, and English Literature.

In Grammar, the applicant must show familiarity with the forms and the functions of the parts of speech, and with the analysis of sentences. He will be expected to illustrate by original examples the fundamental principles of English grammar, and to apply these principles in the correction of the more common forms of incorrect usage.

In Composition, special attention is paid to paragraph structure. The student must prove his ability to write a composition consisting of at least six paragraphs, with due attention to spelling, punctuation, capitalization, and unity of structure.

In Literature, the examination will test the applicant's familiarity with four literary masterpieces to be selected from the following six, the choice to be made by the applicant himself: Longfellow's *Evangeline*, Cooper's *Last of the Mohicans*, Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*, Franklin's *Autobiography*, Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, and Tennyson's *Enoch Arden*.

LATIN: Instruction in Latin is given in two courses, the Literary and the Latin-Science.

The following are the requirements for admission to the Freshman class:

Grammar: A ready knowledge of inflections, especially of all regular forms and the most important irregular forms. An intelligent acquaintance with elementary syntax, particularly that of nouns, pronouns, and the most common uses of moods and tenses.

Reading: The ability to translate with appreciation into good English ordinary Latin prose, narrative or descriptive.

Composition: Turning easy English sentences into Latin as an additional test of the applicant's mastery of inflections and syntax.

This preparation may be made in two years somewhat after the following plan:

First Year: Collar and Daniell's *First Latin Book*, or an equivalent; readings from *Viri Romae*, or something similar.

Second Year: Greenough, D'Ooge and Daniell's *Second Year Latin*, or an equivalent; a review of inflections and a study of syntax as in Bennett's *Latin Grammar;* frequent exercises in elementary prose composition.

Applicants who have satisfactory certificates from schools or teachers will be classed upon such certificates without examination.

In order that a certificate may be a fair basis for classification, it should contain a detailed statement of the studies pursued by the applicant, the time devoted to each, the text-books used, the progress and degree of efficiency attained in each study, and the character of the boy as a student.

Graduates of all officially recognized public high schools of the State, and of all other institutions that have successfully entered and maintained students in the Freshman class of the University, will be admitted to the Freshman class without examination.

An applicant who desires to enter a class higher than the Freshman class must show by examination, certificate, or diploma, that he is prepared for the work of the class that he wishes to enter.

Teachers holding first grade certificates will be admitted to the University without examination, and will be classed upon their certificates.

The certificates of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations will be accepted in lieu of entrance examinations for what such certifiates actually cover of our entrance requirements.

Students of the University High School, Baton Rouge, which was established for the purpose of preparing boys for this University, will be admitted and classed upon the certificate of the principal, Prof. S. T. Sanders.

SPECIMEN ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

The following examination papers will serve as a guide to young men preparing to enter the University:

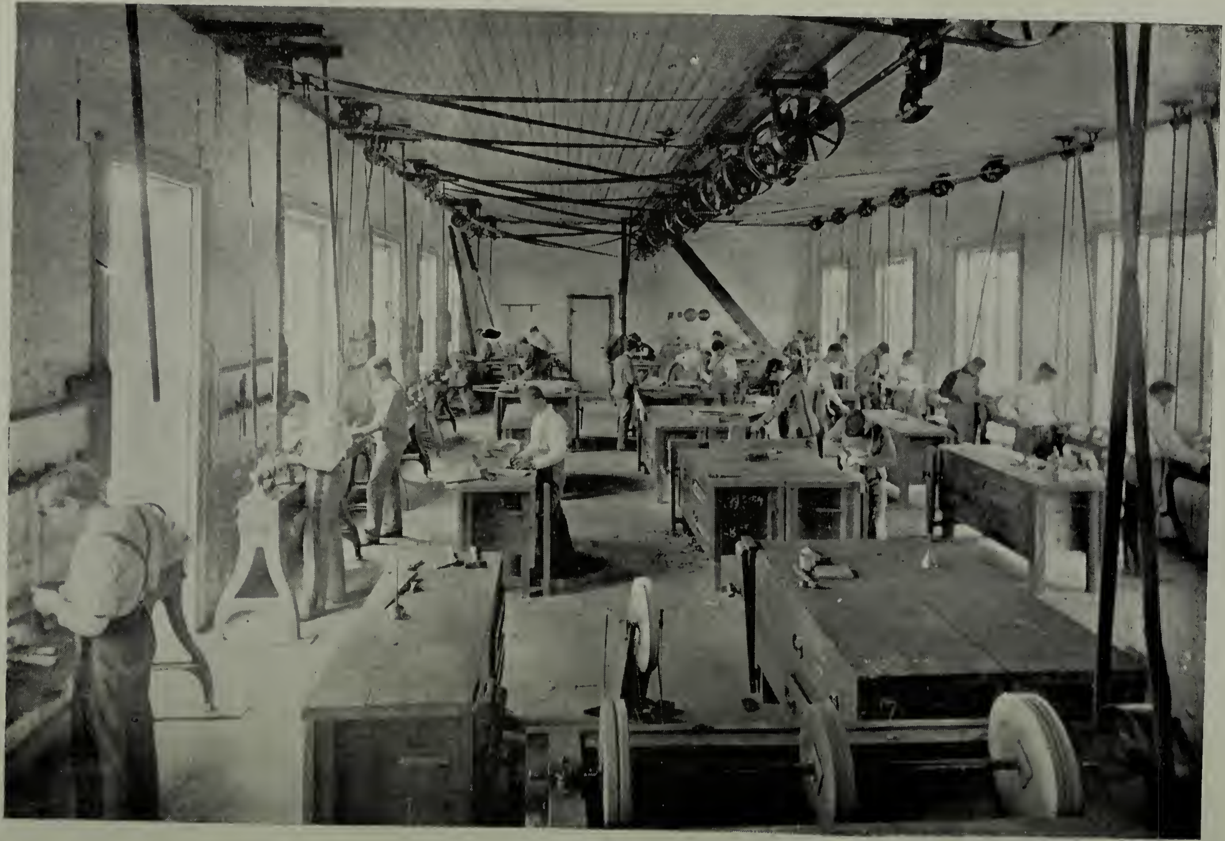
FOR ADMISSION TO THE SUB-FRESHMAN CLASS.

Arithmetic.

1. A piece of cloth is $29\frac{3}{4}$ yards in length. How many pieces, each containing $1\frac{55}{68}$ yards, can be cut from it?

2. A flour dealer bought 125 barrels of flour at $\$6\frac{2}{3}$. He sold 97 barrels at $\$7\frac{3}{4}$; and the remainder, being injured, brought only $\$5\frac{4}{5}$. What did he gain?

3. Find the difference in time between Philadelphia, longitude 75 deg. 19 min. west, and Buenos Ayres, longitude 58 deg. 22 min. west.



SHOP FOR WOODWORK.

4. Each person on the average breathes 28 cu. ft. of air in an hour. How many hours will the air in a room 14 ft. long, 12 ft. wide, and 6 ft. high, last 12 men?

5. A grocer lost 5 per cent. in selling a 50 lb. tub of butter for $15. What did the butter cost per pound?

6. Find the tax of a citizen whose property assessment is as follows:

Farm with improvements, $3200.
3 horses at $25 each.
2 mules at $50 each.
Implements, $500.
6 head of cattle at $10.
5 head of hogs at $2.50.

The rate of taxation is 6 mills for state purposes, and 8 mills for parish.

7. Find the interest on $150 from August 5, 1883, to March 17, 1885, at 7 per cent.

8. Divide $31.40 among 6 men and 11 youths, giving a youth .525 of a man's share. What is each man's share?

9. Reduce 4 rd. 5 yd. 1 ft. 8 in. to a decimal part of a mile.

10. Find the cost of a carpet 30 in. wide, at $1.25 per yard, for a room 18 ft. by 14 ft., if the strips run lengthwise.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. What bodies of water do the following canals connect: Suez, Kiel, Welland, Erie?

2. Name the most important city on each of the following rivers, and tell where the river is located: Thames, Hudson, Mississippi, Danube, Yangtze, Nile, and Seine.

3. Draw an outline map of North America, and locate on it two mountain ranges, four important river systems, and two important railroads.

4. Name the leading sugar producing countries of the world.

5. What is a volcano? Name and locate three important volcanoes.

6. State briefly the importance of the Gulf Stream.

7. Name five of the greatest nations of the world. How are they governed? Who is chief ruler now?

8. Where are the following articles manufactured: cutlery, cotton and woolen goods, railroad engines, war ships, iron bridges, and window glass?

9. Draw a map of Louisiana, locating its principal rivers, towns, railroads, and agricultural districts.

10. What articles are exported through New Orleans?

ENGLISH.

1. Name the parts of speech.

2. Write an interrogative sentence; a declarative sentence; an exclamatory sentence.

3. Name the parts of speech to which the italicized words in the following sentence belong:

"A *lake* is *properly* a part of a river, *and* it may have been *formed* by one *of several* causes."

4. Write three rules for the use of capital letters.

5. In the following sentences write the proper form of the word *have* in the blank:

We —— a farm before we moved to town.
How many marbles —— I in my hand now?
He —— more money than he —— yesterday.

6. In the same manner write the word *see* in the following:

I —— you yesterday.
Have you —— my dog?
I —— your dog about five minutes ago.

7. Write the other gender for the following: man, girl, ram, buck, queen, sister, and wife.

8. Write the other number for the following: goose, teeth, I, these, cupful, self, leaf, and 5.

9. Write a short sketch of the best book you ever read.

10. Write a letter to a friend telling him of your trip to Baton Rouge.

HISTORY.

1. Tell what Capt. John Smith did for the colony at Jamestown?
2. What was the Northwest Territory?
3. Name four great American generals of the war of 1812.
4. Why was January 8 made a legal holiday in Louisiana?
5. What event in American History suggested the story of the poem Evangeline?
6. Name the colonial wars.
7. Name the President of the United States and the Governor of your State.
8. How do United States Senators get the position?
9. What armies fought the battle of Chancellorsville?
10. Name the Presidents of the United States in order of their administrations.

FOR ADMISSION TO THE FRESHMAN CLASS.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Reduce $\left(1-\frac{1+\frac{1}{5}}{15}\right)\div\left(1+\frac{12}{1-\frac{1}{5}}\right)$ to a decimal.

2. What number multiplied by the sum of $3\frac{3}{16}$ and .625 will produce the difference between $11.2\frac{5}{8}$ and .015625?

3. A rectangular field is 120 rd. long and contains 75 acres; if its width

were 44 rd. greater, how much greater should its length be that the area might be doubled?

4. A tank 9⅗ ft. long, 6 ft. 8 in. wide, and 5.75 ft. deep, is ⅘ full of water; how long will the water last a family that uses 25 gal. per day?

5. A boy bought 19⅞ dekaliters of milk at 15 cts. a liter, and sold it at 5 cts. per cup of 3 deciliters each. How much did he make by the transaction?

6. A merchant priced a buggy at $50, but in selling it deducted 6 per cent. for cash, and made a profit of 17½ per cent. on the cost. What per cent. would he have lost had he sold the buggy for $37.50?

7. What principal will produce $79.12 in 5 mo. 25 da. at 7 per cent?

8. A, B and C join capitals, which are as ½, ⅓, ¼; after 4 mo., A takes out ½ of his; after 9 mo. more, their gain is $1988. Apportion this gain to A, B, C.

9. The face of a note is $360.60, the date January 2, 1895, the rate of interest 6 per cent., and the indorsements $125 May 17, 1896, $237.40 August 27, 1898. Find the amount due July 4, 1899, by the United States rule.

10. What per cent. does a man make who buys a barrel of flour for $3.78 on a credit of 7½ mo. and sells it for $4.77 on a credit of 9 mo., allowing 8 per cent. interest?

ALGEBRA.

1. When is a trinomial a perfect square? Give examples: (1) $4x^2$ being the first term; (2) $18ab$ being the second term; (3) a and b being the first and second terms.

2. What becomes of the denominators when an equation is cleared of fractions? Explain it in clearing the following of fractions:

$$\frac{y-5}{2} - \frac{y-3}{4} = \frac{y+5}{6} - \frac{y+3}{5}.$$ Find the value of y.

3. Given $3 + \dfrac{1}{6 - \dfrac{4}{2+x}} = \dfrac{16}{15}$. Find the value of x.

4. A and B can do a piece of work in a days, B and C in b days, and C and A in c days. How long will it take each to do it alone? What will be the required times if $a=1\frac{7}{8}$, $b=2\frac{3}{4}$, and $c=3\frac{1}{2}$.

5. Given $\dfrac{x+6}{3(3+x)} = \dfrac{1}{3+2x}$; find both values of x to three decimals.

6. Given $1 + \dfrac{2x-3}{1+\sqrt{x-2}} = 2\sqrt{x-2}$; find x.

7. Given $2x^2-7x+3=3(2x^2-7x+7)^{\frac{1}{2}}$; find the four values of x.

8. Fifty dollars was divided among a number of boys. If each had received $1.25 more, the number of dollars received by each would have been 3¾ less than the number of boys. How many boys were there?

9. A man went a miles at a uniform rate in a certain number of hours. If his rate had been b miles more, the number of hours would have been c less. Required his rate per hour, and the number of hours.

10. Required the four values of x and y in

$$2x^2 - 9xy + 9y^2 = 5$$
$$4x^2 - 10xy + 11y^2 = 35$$

GEOMETRY.

1. Draw two straight lines, and explain how you would find their sum and their difference.

2. Draw an acute and an obtuse angle, and explain how you would find their sum and their difference.

3. Without the aid of instruments, construct as nearly as you can angles of 40 deg., 70 deg., and 125 deg.

4. What is an axiom? A postulate? A theorem? A problem?

5. Give three axioms. Three postulates. Three theorems. Three problems.

Prove the following theorems:

6. The perpendicular is the shortest line that can be drawn from a point to a given straight line.

7. Two triangles are equal if a side and two adjacent angles of the one are equal respectively to a side and two adjacent angles of the other.

8. In the same circle, or equal circles, two angles at the centre have the same ratio as their intercepted arcs.

Construct the following problems:

9. Through a given point draw a tangent to a given circle.

10. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

ENGLISH.

1. Write a stanza from any poem that you know by heart, and tell what part of speech each word in it is.

2. Define and give an example of (a) a participial phrase, (b) a relative clause, (c) a complex sentence, (d) an irregular transitive verb, (e) the subjunctive mood.

3. Show how prepositions may become adverbs, and how nouns may be used as adjectives.

4. How many parts of speech may *that* be? Illustrate.

5. Show how a clause may be used (a) as an adjective, (b) as an adverb (c) as a noun.

6. Decline *ox*, *son-in-law*, *I*, *who*.

7. Write sentences illustrating the principal parts of *let*, *burst*, *lie*, *sit*, *be*.

8. Show that intransitive verbs can not be used in the passive voice.

9. Write a paragraph on the geography of *Evangeline;* another on the death of Enoch Arden.

10. Compare the character of Friday in *Robinson Crusoe* with that of Uncas in *The Last of the Mohicans*.

HISTORY.

1. Name the causes that led to the following settlements: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Georgia.

2. Name the causes of the French and Indian war, and state the result of the contest.

3. What was the territorial extent of the United States at the close of the Revolutionary war? Trace its growth to the present time.

4. What questions of importance came up for discussion by the convention that framed our constitution.

5. What was Andrew Jackson's financial policy? How did it affect the country?

6. Give the leading facts of Burgoyne's campaign; its purpose and result.

7. What is the question of State rights?

8. Write briefly the important public service of John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Thomas Jefferson, Robert Morris, and Alexander Hamilton.

9. What has been our policy with the Indians?

10. Name five great American inventors, and state briefly the influence of their inventions.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

(Same as for the Sub-Freshman class.)

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. What is the nebular hypothesis?

2. What is a barometer? How is it made, and what is it used for?

3. What are the causes of cyclonic winds?

4. Explain the phenomena of dew, frost, rain, sleet, snow, hail, fog, and cloud.

5. Describe the surface of North America.

6. What is an isotherm? Why are isotherms not parallel with the Equator?

7. Describe the Gulf Stream.

8. Classify rocks and state their origin.

9. How are soils formed?

10. What is a river system?

PHYSICS.

1. Give the laws of falling bodies.

2. How far will a body fall in four seconds?

3. How can a weight of four pounds be made to produce equilibrium with a weight of twelve pounds?

4. How does change in pressure affect the boiling point?

5. Why will an egg float in salt water and sink in fresh water?

6. How does a sounding body differ from a silent body?
7. What is meant by pitch?
8. How is sound propagated?
9. Why does a stick partly immersed in water appear broken?
10. What is the law of reflection?

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Name the parts of the nervous system.
2. What are the organs of sense?
3. Draw a diagram illustrating the passage of blood through the heart.
4. State the effect of respiration on the blood.
5. Describe the vertebral column.
6. Compare the blood of the veins with that of the arteries.
7. What are the blood corpuscles? State their uses.
8. What part does bile play in the process of digestion?
9. Name the classes of foods.
10. Draw a figure illustrating the form and structure of bone. State the chemical composition of bone.

BOTANY.

1. Name the organs of a flower and the parts of each organ.
2. What position do buds occupy with respect to the leaves on the stem?
3. What is venation? Make drawings to illustrate all the types.
4. What are fleshy roots? Give some illustrations.
5. Define the following terms as applied to the stem: herbaceous, annual, perennial.
6. Define close and cross fertilization.
7. Name the agents that assist cross fertilization.
8. Describe the structure of a woody stem.
9. Tell what you know about how plants are protected from animals, from cold, from drought.
10. What constitutes the scientific name of a plant?

ZOOLOGY.

1. Define Zoology, Physiology, and Biology.
2. State the differences between plants and animals.
3. Name the types or sub-kingdoms into which the animal kingdom is divided.
4. Have you observed that a change in an animal's surroundings causes a corresponding change in its form? Give examples, if such be the case.
5. Write short notes upon a bath sponge, a starfish, a crawfish, a butterfly, and a fish.
6. Name invertebrate animals that are of commercial interest, whether beneficial or injurious to commerce.

7. Define respiration, nutrition, and circulation, as applied to animals.

8. Compare the breathing of a caterpillar and of an earth-worm; of a sponge and of a fish.

9. Are the following injurious or beneficial animals: an earthworm, a snail, a spider, a starfish, a mud-dauber, a sparrow, a king snake, and a quail?

LATIN.

(Only for students who wish to take the Latin-Science or the Literary course.)

Specimen of examination for entrance to Freshman Latin:

1. Explain the ways of determining gender in Latin.

2. Decline: *deus* (god), *vulnus* (wound, n. gender), *bos* (ox, cow), *os* (bone), *alius* (another), *is* (he, that), *qui* (who).

3. Compare: *magnificus*, *parvus*, and the adverbs formed from the adjectives *levis*, *audax*, and *bonus*.

4. Write: the principal parts, passive, of a regular verb of each conjugation; the passive third plural, all tenses, of the indicative of *capere;* the passive second singular, future indicative, of a regular verb of each conjugation; the first plural, present indicative, of the two periphrastic conjugations of *facere;* and the present indicative of *posse.*

5. What prepositions take both the accusative and the ablative, and with what difference of meaning?

6. Translate into English: Arrowsmith and Whicher's *First Latin Readings*, page 73, *Mendacium* . . . . . *non posset;* and page 93, chapter 23, *His constitutis* . . . . . *conspexit.* Page 73, explain as to form and syntax *vererentur* and *quod;* page 93, *rebus*, *se*, *tardius*, and *conspexit.*

7. Translate into Latin: (1) At daybreak the commander will send scouts to find out where the enemy are. (2) The Gauls replied that they would not surrender themselves to Cæsar. (3) Children must obey their parents. (4) The towns which belonged to Ariovistus were seized by the Roman generals.

8. Oral test in pronunciation (Roman method).

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

This association is wholly unsectarian. Its object is to bring the students together in healthful social intercourse, to surround them with an atmosphere of purity and refinement, to sow the seeds of a happier and more useful life, and thus to fit each cadet to become a centre of moral and religious influence.

FRATERNITIES.

There are four fraternities in the University: Kappa Sigma, Kappa Alpha, Sigma Nu, and Sigma Alpha Epsilon. All of them have neat and comfortable chapter houses.

MEDALS.

THE ALUMNI MEDAL, founded by the Society of the Alumni, is awarded to that cadet of the military corps, in one of the regular courses in the academic department, whose general standing in study and deportment is highest. It was won in 1900 by Cadet Frederick Ratzburg, of Shreveport, La., a member of the Freshman class.

THE FACULTY MEDAL, founded by the Faculty of the institution, is awarded to that member of the Senior class whose combined average for the Junior and Senior years is highest, provided this average is above 85 per cent. It was won in 1900 by Cadet Ralph F. Rhodes, of Roxie, Miss.

THE GARIG MEDAL, founded by Hon. William Garig, of Baton Rouge, was awarded in 1900, for excellence in debate, to Cadet William P. Craddock, of Shreveport, La.

THE LEE MEDAL, founded by Hon. J. G. Lee, of Calhoun, is awarded to that member of the graduating class who has shown greatest proficiency in the Agricultural course. It was not awarded in 1900.

THE BRYAN MEDAL, founded by Col. Wm. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, is awarded to that cadet who presents the best original essay on the Science of Government. This medal was awarded in 1900 to Cadet James F. Broussard, of St. Martinville, La.

THE FISHER MEDAL, founded by Hon. J. D. Fisher, of Baton Rouge, is awarded to that member of the Sub-Freshman class whose general standing in both study and conduct is highest. This medal was won in 1900 by Cadet Edward S. Hardy, of Lecompte, La.

No medal is awarded unless the successful competitor reaches a standard of excellence satisfactory to the Faculty.

SESSIONS.

The annual session opens on the third Wednesday in September, and closes on the first Wednesday in June. The session is divided into two terms. The session of 1900–1901 will begin September 19, 1900, and end June 5, 1901. The second term will begin Monday, January 28, 1901.

MESS HALL.

Examinations of applicants for entrance and of students who have deficiencies to make up, will be held on the first two days of the session; and any such deficiency must be made up then, or the student must take the deficient study again in class. If a former student who has any deficient study behind him, returns after the regular opening, he must make good such deficiency in the first two days after his return, or take the deficient study again in class.

Students will be received at any time during the session, but are advised to enter at the beginning of a term.

Parents are requested to instruct their sons to report for duty at the University as soon as they reach Baton Rouge.

REPORTS TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

That parents may be kept fully advised, regular reports of the progress and deportment of students are made to the president, and by him to parents. For the Freshman and Sub-Freshman students, monthly reports are sent out; for the higher classes, reports are sent out only at the close of each term. For beneficiary cadets, reports are sent also to their police juries at the close of the term.

BENEFICIARY CADETS.

The General Assembly, by Act No. 100 of 1886, has empowered the police juries of the several parishes to send one cadet from each parish, and the city council of New Orleans to send one cadet from each representative ward of that city, to be maintained, wholly or partly, at the expense of the parishes or the city of New Orleans, provided the annual expense per cadet to parish or city does not exceed $250.

These beneficiaries are to "be selected from the number of those residents who have not the means of defraying the whole of their necessary expenses of maintenance and support" at the University.

According to the terms of the act, the police juries and the city council of New Orleans are empowered to appropriate annually a sum not less than $150 nor more than $250 for the expenses of each beneficiary cadet.

Police juries wishing to avail themselves of this act are advised to appropriate such sum as they deem proper for the purpose; then either to select the beneficiary from the most advanced and meritorious pupils of the parish high school, or to appoint a board of examiners to make the selection by competitive examination.

Beneficiary cadets must pursue one of the regular courses of study and must board and lodge at the University.

SOCIETY OF THE ALUMNI.

This society is composed of the graduates of the University and other ex-cadets who have from time to time been admitted to membership from the number of those who successfully followed one of the regular courses of study but did not remain until graduation. The Alumni meet annually at the University during the last week of the session, and their exercises are a prominent feature of the commencement. Among them are many men who have achieved great success and risen to high rank in their respective callings; and their annual reunions at the University are fruitful in pleasure and benefit to themselves and to their Alma Mater.

Branch associations have been organized and are in successful operation in New Orleans, at Ruston, at Marksville, at Alexandria, and at Natchitoches.

The officers of the Society of the Alumni for the year 1900–1901 are as follows:

Lewis S. Graham	President	New Orleans.
J. H. Overton	First Vice President	Alexandria.
G. H. Clinton	Second Vice President	St. Joseph.
T. W. Young	Third Vice President	Audubon Park.
W. M. Barrow	Secretary and Treasurer	Baton Rouge.
R. G. Pleasant	Orator	Shreveport.
H. L. Favrot	Alternate Orator	New Orleans.
T. D. Boyd	Historian	Baton Rouge.

"THE REVEILLE,"

A college paper edited by cadets, is published weekly. It is of value as an exercise in writing, as a stimulus to those conducting it to keep abreast with current literature, and as an organ of communication with the student body of our country. It has accomplished much good.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Prayers are held at the University every morning, the Catholics and Protestants occupying separate rooms when either wish to do so. Every cadet is required to attend the church of his choice on Sunday, and all those who desire it have permission to attend the Sunday schools.

Bible classes are conducted by professors at several of the churches, and at the University on Sunday afternoons. Cadets are encouraged and urged to attend these classes.

Persistent effort is made to throw around the University an atmosphere of enlightened Christian morality, and to imbue its students with the spirit of Christian living.

THE UNIVERSITY LYCEUM.

The course of lectures has been successfully continued during the present session. It is thought that they have the effect of increasing the knowledge of the cadets, broadening their views, liberalizing their feelings, refining their manners, and elevating their characters.

Among the orators who have taken part in the Lyceum course this year may be mentioned Hon. William J. Bryan, Col. L. F. Copeland, Rev. Henry Austin Adams, and Gen. John B. Gordon.

All students of the University are admitted free of charge to the lectures, etc., of the Lyceum Course.

CARE OF THE SICK.

The hospital, built especially for the purpose, is supplied with modern conveniences and comforts for the sick.

The surgeon is present every day at a stated hour to examine and prescribe for those who may be sick. He also visits the University whenever called. He is assisted by a hospital steward, and expert nurses are employed in cases of serious illness. Frequent inspections of the hospital are made by the president and the commandant of cadets.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Literary and debating societies are encouraged as valuable aids to the instruction given in the class room, and students are urged to join them. There are several of these associations at the University. The Jefferson-Lee Literary Society gave an interesting programme during the Commencement of 1900.

EXPENSES.

TUITION IS FREE TO ALL CADETS.

All cadets not residents of Baton Rouge, except the older students of the Audubon Sugar School, such other older students as may receive special permission to board in the town, and students boarding with relatives, are required to board and lodge at the University, and are provided with comfortable rooms without cost.

Cadets living in Baton Rouge are given the option of boarding and lodging either at home or at the University. Those who board and lodge in Baton Rouge are not required to wear the uniform, and are excused from military exercises. The privilege of boarding and lodging in the town may be withheld at any time for misconduct or neglect of study.

Every cadet, whether boarding in or out of the University, is charged an incidental fee of $5 per session.

Every cadet who boards at the University must provide himself with four sheets and two blankets for single bed, one pillow, four pillow slips, towels, tooth-brush mug, and toilet articles. The bedroom furniture is supplied by the University, and each cadet is charged a fee of $5 per session for its use.

The Boarding Department is independent of the University, except that (1) the University furnishes a comfortable and convenient house for the purpose free of charge; (2) the steward is required to provide a stipulated bill of fare, and to give bond of $1000 for the faithful performance of duty; and (3) the boarding-house, in all its arrangements and management, is subject to the police and military regulations of the institution.

The steward is Mr. J. R. Holmes, of the parish of East Baton Rouge, and the following moderate rates have been established:

For board, per month of four weeks	$10 00
For washing, per month of four weeks	1 50
For fuel and lights, per month of four weeks	50
Total per month of four weeks	$12 00

Cadets in attendance during the whole session of thirty-seven weeks will be charged $108 for board, washing, fuel, and lights; those who remain a shorter time will be charged at the rate of $3 per week.

Every cadet who boards at the University is required to pay a surgeon's fee of $5 and a medicine fee of $2, which entitle him to medical attendance and medicines for the entire session.

In cases of serious sickness requiring extra service, an additional charge is made to cover the cost of such extra service.

Thus it will be seen that the total expenses for maintenance per session are:

Board, washing, fuel, and lights	$108 00
Surgeon's fee and medicine fee	7 00
Furniture rent	5 00
Incidental fee	5 00
Total	$125 00

Deposits must be made with H. Skolfield, Treasurer, on entrance, as follows:

Board, twelve weeks in advance	$36 00
Surgeon's fee and medicine fee	7 00
Furniture rent	5 00
Incidental fee	5 00
First deposit for maintenance	$53 00

To this should be added a deposit on entrance of $10 for text-books and $15 for one suit of uniform clothing.

This leaves a balance of $72 for board, payable every twelve weeks in advance, making two payments of $36 each.

The cadet uniform (including cap) can be purchased for the sum of $15, which is less than the cost of ordinary clothing for the same length of time, and is, therefore, not regarded as an extra expense.

Every cadet should supply himself with a good mackintosh of dark blue color. This may take the place of an overcoat, and can be purchased here for about $4.

The following amounts are charged for laboratory work: Chemical Laboratory, $10; Mechanical Workshop, $2.50 per term, or half session; Botanical and Zoological Laboratories, $2.50 each. These fees must be paid before beginning the laboratory work.

The text-books cost about $10 per session. Text-books and uniforms must be paid for when ordered.

The unexpended balances of deposits made for board, text-books, and uniforms are returned when the cadet leaves the University.

The surgeon's fee, medicine fee, incidental fee, furniture rent and laboratory fees are not returnable, but a cadet entering during the second term of the session is charged only one-half of these fees. No deduction is made for board on account of absence, unless the absence is caused by sickness and is longer than two weeks.

All amounts, including charges for board, uniform, surgeon's fee, laboratory fees, etc., must be paid directly to H. Skolfield, Treasurer, and parents and guardians, in remitting money, should invariably send it to this officer.

Parents and guardians are advised to deposit with the Treasurer all the funds for their sons or wards, whether intended for University charges or not. No cadet should be allowed a large amount of pocket money, as it encourages habits that may cause trouble.

The L. S. U. Cadet Band is a voluntary organization, but after a cadet has been a member of it for two weeks, he can not withdraw without the consent of the University authorities. The instruments are supplied by the University unless the cadet prefers to own the instrument he uses. Every member of the band is charged a fee of one dollar per month.

Instruction in vocal or instrumental music may be secured from private teachers in Baton Rouge.

ROSTER OF CADET OFFICERS.

E. A. Chavanne	Major and Commandant

Staff.

J. B. Sanford	First Lieutenant and Adjutant
W. H. Sylvester	First Lieutenant and Quartermaster
T. S. McVea	Sergeant Major
W. R. Goyne	Quartermaster Sergeant and Commandant's Clerk
H. S. Singletary	Color Sergeant
J. E. Byram	Color Corporal

Company A.

W. O. Wheelock	Captain
G. C. Mills	First Lieutenant
W. B. Robert	Second Lieutenant
A. J. Bordelon	First Sergeant
W. S. Fulton	Second Sergeant
G. Fuchs	Third Sergeant
A. C. Mills	Fourth Sergeant
J. O. Pratt	Fifth Sergeant
F. V. Gremillion	Corporal
J. F. Odom	Corporal
G. K. Pratt	Corporal
C. A. Parker	Corporal

Company B.

W. B. Chamberlin	Captain
J. G. LeBlanc	First Lieutenant
T. D. Boyd	Second Lieutenant
C. E. Schwing	First Sergeant
G. W. Agee	Second Sergeant
R. R. Williams	Third Sergeant
D. Cohn	Fourth Sergeant
T. S. Bennett	Fifth Sergeant
J. E. Brogan	Corporal
F. E. Broussard	Corporal
S. A. Bordelon	Corporal
G. C. Howell	Corporal
P. J. Ray	Corporal

Company C.

T. W. Young	Captain
I. H. Schwing	First Lieutenant
A. A. McBride	Second Lieutenant
J. R. Heard	First Sergeant
F. F. Pillet	Second Sergeant
I. C. Johnson	Third Sergeant
T. H. McNeely	Fourth Sergeant

A. S. Pipes	Fifth Sergeant
C. McCrory	Corporal
E. L. Aaron	Corporal
A. I. Picard	Corporal
C. F. Chaffe	Corporal
A. J. Evans	Corporal

COMPANY D.

R. F. Rhodes	Captain
W. E. Atkinson	First Lieutenant
R. D. Harp	Second Lieutenant
H. T. Lemoine	First Sergeant
J. C. Best	Second Sergeant
J. J. Mundinger	Third Sergeant
D. A. Blackshear	Fourth Sergeant
J. K. Gaudet	Fifth Sergeant
M. M. Collins	Corporal
H. E. Landry	Corporal
J. T. Moore	Corporal
H. J. Rhodes	Corporal
G. S. Long	Corporal

OFFICERS OF THE CADET BAND.

Prof. Chas. A. Kellogg	Musical Director
Braxton H. Guilbeau	Leader
S. A. Bourg	Captain
J. F. Broussard	First Lieutenant
F. F. Fournet	Second Lieutenant
J. B. Martin	First Sergeant
F. W. Cook	Second Sergeant
W. J. Coco	Third Sergeant
E. N. Roth	Fourth Sergeant
F. P. Wilbert	Fifth Sergeant
W. D. Williams	Drum Major

OFFICERS OF THE "REVEILLE."

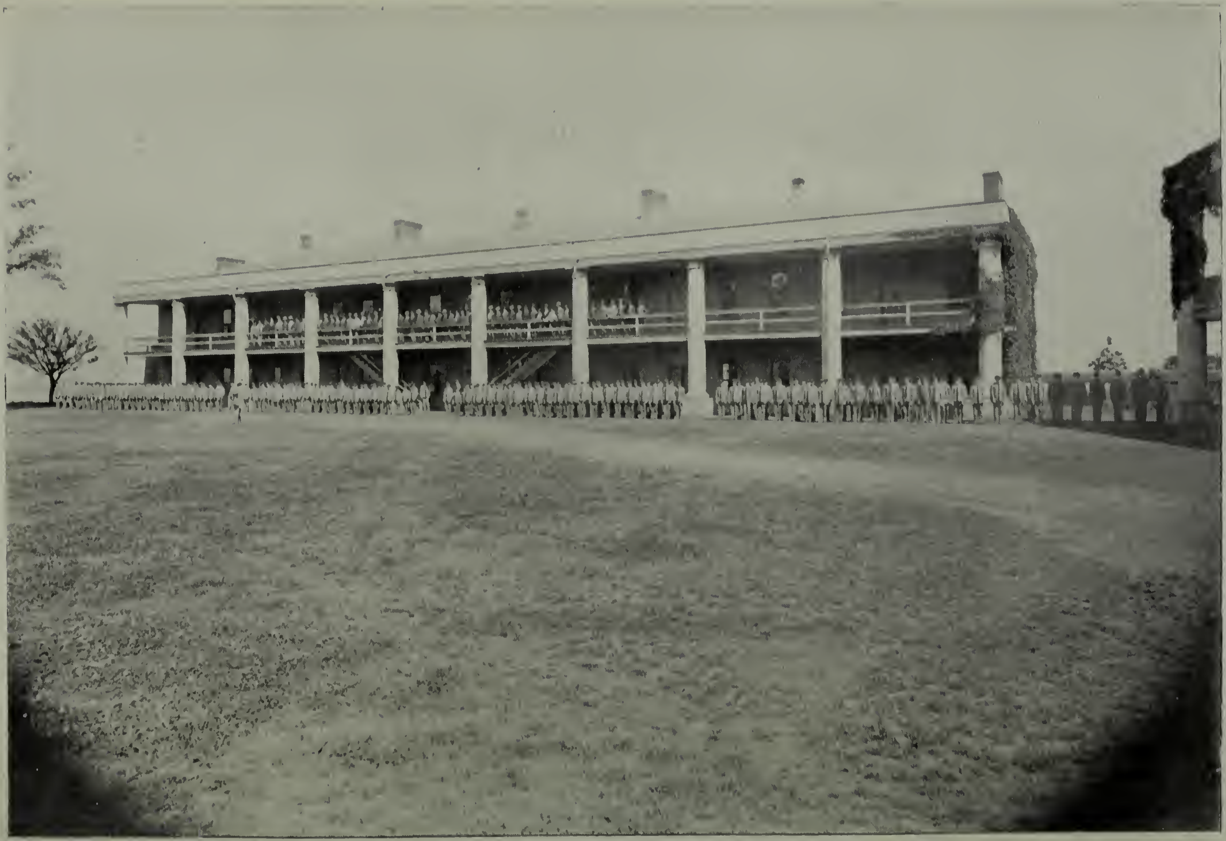
Lester J. Williams, Class '00	Editor in Chief
Stanley A. Miller, Class '01	Business Manager

ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

Chas. M. Roberts, Class '00.
R. F. Rhodes, Class '00.
T. D. Boyd, Jr., Class '01.
W. P. Craddock, Class '02.
F. Ratzburg, Class '03.
T. G. Williams, Sub-Freshman.

OFFICERS OF THE Y. M. C. A.

W. P. Craddock, Class '02	President
H. F. Johnson, Class '02	Vice President
I. C. Johnson, Class '02	Secretary and Treasurer



CHAPEL ROLL CALL.

ROLL OF CADETS.

POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS.

NAME.	STATE.	SCHOOL.	SUBJECTS.
Chavanne, E. A.	Louisiana	La. State University	Descriptive Geometry, Drawing.
Plaisance, R. H.	Louisiana	La. State University	English, German, French.
Washburn, J. S.	Louisiana	La. State University	Chemistry, Spanish, Geography.

Total, 3.

SENIOR CLASS.

NAME.	PARISH.	COURSE.
Albritton, Alvin R	East Baton Rouge	Civil Engineering.
Atkinson. William E	Lincoln	Civil Engineering.
Chamberlin, William B.	West Baton Rouge	Agricultural.
Davis, Thomas M	St. Helena	Agricultural.
Denham, William L	East Baton Rouge	Agricultural.
Dooley, Samuel M	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
Gimet, Eugene	Iberville	Civil Engineering.
Hebert, Francis V	East Baton Rouge	Civil Engineering.
LeSueur, George B	East Baton Rouge	Agricultural.
Rhodes, Ralph F	Mississippi	Civil Engineering.
Roberts, Charles M.	Lincoln	Literary.
Sanford, Julian B	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
Sylvester, William H	St. Landry	Civil Engineering.
Wheelock, Warren O	Mississippi	Agricultural.
Williams, Lester J	East Baton Rouge	Latin Science.
Young, Tacitus W	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
Youngs, Luther A	St. Charles	Civil Engineering.

Total, 17.

JUNIOR CLASS.

NAME.	PARISH.	COURSE OF STUDY.
Agee, George W	Tennessee	General Science.
Blackshear, David A	Natchitoches	Latin Science.
Bordelon, Alfred J	Avoyelles	Latin Science.
Bourg, Sidney A	Lafourche	Sugar.
Boyd, Thomas D	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
Cantzon, Henry F	Orleans	Sugar.
Cohn, Daniel	East Baton Rouge	Latin Science.
Cunningham, James M	Acadia	Literary.
Goyne, William R	Union	Agricultural.
Graham, George M	Rapides	Literary.
Green, John H	Union	Literary.
Guilbeau, Braxton H	St. Martin	General Science.
Harp, Robert D	Morehouse	Agricultural.
Heard, Joseph R	Union	General Science.
Kelly, Daniel W	Grant	Latin Science.
LeBlanc, Joseph E	Iberia	Sugar.

JUNIOR CLASS—Continued.

NAME.	PARISH.	COURSE OF STUDY.
Lemoine, Hampton T	Avoyelles	Latin Science.
McBride, Andrew A	Lafayette	General Science.
McCaa, Robert H	East Baton Rouge	Civil Engineering.
Miller, Stanley A	East Baton Rouge	Civil Engineering.
Mills, Gilman C	East Baton Rouge	Agricultural.
Mundinger, John J	East Baton Rouge	Mechanical.
Pillet, Frederick F	West Feliciana	Civil Engineering
Prescott, Ben	St. Landry	Agricultural.
Reymond, Charles D	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
Robert, Walter B	Rapides	Civil Engineering.
Schwing, Charles E	Iberville	Literary.
Schwing, Ivan H	Calcasieu	General Science.
Singletary, Henry S	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
White, Mack M	Lincoln	Agricultural.

Total, 30.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

NAME.	PARISH.	COURSE OF STUDY.
Aaron, Edwin L	Rapides	Agricultural.
Anders, Willis H	Ouachita	Agricultural.
Beale, Lindsay D	East Baton Rouge	Latin Science.
Bennett, Thomas S	East Feliciana	Agricultural.
Best, John C	Mississippi	Agricultural.
Bodenheimer, Jacob M	Caddo	Latin Science.
Brogan, John E	Natchitoches	Mechanical.
Broussard, Frank E	Lafayette	General Science.
Broussard, James F	St. Martin	Latin Science.
Byram, James E	Bossier	General Science.
Chaffe, Christopher F	Orleans	General Science.
Cherry, Charles H	Union	Commercial.
Cole, Herbert C	Ouachita	Agricultural.
Collins, Matthias M	East Feliciana	Agricultural.
Cook, Frederick W	Terrebonne	Mechanical.
Corry, Edwin E	Claiborne	Civil Engineering.
Craddock, William P	Caddo	Latin Science.
Duncan, William J	Franklin	Latin Science.
Fournet, Fernand F	St. Martin	General Science.
Fournet, Jean J	St. Martin	Sugar.
Fuchs, George	Orleans	Civil Engineering.
Fulton, William S	Tensas	Civil Engineering.
Gaudet, James K	St. John Baptist	Latin Science.
Goldstein, Elias	Caddo	Latin Science.
Gorham, Edwin L	Calcasieu	Civil Engineering.
Graham, Lewis R	Orleans	Literary.
Gremillion, Field V	Avoyelles	Latin Science.
Griffith, John K	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
Guice, Charles P	Mississippi	Mechanical.
Harrison, Byron P	Mississippi	Literary.
Herpin, Joseph O	Lafayette	Mechanical.
Howell, Garnet C	West Feliciana	Agricultural.
Johnson, Harvey F	Orleans	Mechanical.
Johnson, Isaac C	Avoyelles	Latin Science.
Jones, Thomas S	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
Keller, Theodore P	St. Charles	Mechanical.

SOPHOMORE CLASS—Continued.

NAME.	PARISH.	COURSE OF STUDY.
Knox, Robert L	East Baton Rouge	Latin Science.
Landry, Henry E	St. John Baptist	Mechanical.
Lazarus, Harry L	Orleans	Mechanical.
Long, George S	Madison	Mechanical.
Loudon, Robert E	East Baton Rouge	Agricultural.
Mangham, Horace A	Richland	General Science.
Martin, John B	St. Charles	General Science.
Mathews, William C	Rapides	Literary.
McCrory, Cecil	Ascension	Mechanical.
McNeely, Theodore H	Grant	Mechanical.
McVea, Thomas S	East Baton Rouge	Mechanical.
Moore, Edgar R	Tangipahoa	Mechanical.
Mortimer, Eugene H	Mississippi	Latin Science.
Mundinger, Adam G	East Baton Rouge	Mechanical.
Odom, J. Fred	St. Helena	General Science.
Otermin, Jose	Cuba	Sugar.
Parker, Cornelius A	West Baton Rouge	Civil Engineering.
Peevy, Lannie H	Ouachita	Agricultural.
Picard, Achille I	Ascension	Agricultural.
Pipes, Alex. S	Ouachita	Civil Engineering.
Pratt, George K	Orleans	Agricultural.
Pratt, John O	Orleans	Agricultural.
Ray, Paul J	St. Landry	Civil Engineering.
Read, Amasa K	East Baton Rouge	Literary.
Rhodes Henry J	Mississippi	Mechanical.
Robertson, Thomas W	Catahoula	General Science.
Sibille, Joseph	St. Landry	General Science.
St. Amant, Alfred D	East Baton Rouge	Mechanical.
St. Clair, Albert F	Mississippi	Mechanical.
Thornton, Ralph S	Rapides	Latin Science.

Total, 66.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

NAME.	PARISH.	COURSE OF STUDY.
Agee, Hamilton P	Tennessee	Sugar.
Ash, George G	Mississippi	Latin Science.
Atkinson, Shelby	Lincoln	General Science.
Bayly, Richard P	Orleans	Agricultural.
Best, Francis F	Mississippi	Agricultural.
Billiu, Otis	Caddo	Latin Science.
Bird, Fred A	Calcasieu	Mechanical.
Blackman, Milton C	Catahoula	Latin Science.
Blancand, Gus P	Orleans	General Science.
Blanchard, Frank A	Rapides	Commercial.
Block, Charles D	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
Bordelon, Samuel A	Avoyelles	Civil Engineering.
Bourgeois, Fernand J	St. James	Commercial.
Bourgeois, Louis C	St. John Baptist	Agricultural.
Brandon, Lane W	Mississippi	Mechanical.
Braud, Henry C	Ascension	General Science.
Bruner, Howard E	Acadia	Literary.
Carroll, B. Hawkins	Calcasieu	Sugar.
Carl, Louis M	East Baton Rouge	Commercial.
Claiborne, Ernest J	Pointe Coupee	Commercial.

FRESHMAN CLASS—Continued.

NAME.	PARISH.	COURSE OF STUDY.
Cohn, Isidore	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
Cole, Christian G	St. Helena	Literary.
Davenport, Leon	Morehouse	Agricultural.
Davis, William G	Terrebonne	Commercial.
DeArmas, John C	Plaquemine	Civil Engineering.
Denegre, John	St. Tammany	Latin Science.
Dodd, Louis G	Natchitoches	Agricultural.
Doherty, Robert J	Lafourche	Mechanical.
Dooley, Chase C	East Baton Rouge	Commercial.
Druilhet, Becknell	Terrebonne	Commercial.
Estopinal, Benjamin F	St. Bernard	Mechanical.
Favret, Bernard A	Plaquemines	Commercial.
Fernandez, Jose	Mexico	Sugar.
Garland, Joseph M	St. Landry	Agricultural.
Gremillion, Avit A	Avoyelles	Civil Engineering.
Gueno, Louis B	Terrebonne	Commercial
Guidroz, Jules E	Pointe Coupee	Commercial.
Guilbeau, Stanley A	St. Martin	Mechanical.
Hahn, Max M	Orleans	Agricultural.
Hamilton, Oscar B	Orleans	Mechanical.
Hardin, Alvin S	Orleans	General Science.
Hardin, Garnet W	Orleans	Mechanical.
Harp, Thomas Y	Morehouse	Mechanical.
Hartson, David	West Feliciana	Agricultural.
Hingle, Paul T	Plaquemines	Commercial.
Hodge, Duke	Madison	General Science.
Hodge, Wesley J	Madison	Commercial.
Huguet, Clarence J	East Baton Rouge	Commercial.
Hutchinson, William W	St. Tammany	Commercial.
Innis, Joseph E	Pointe Coupee	Commercial.
Jones, Joseph S	East Feliciana	Mechanical.
Kennedy, Ralph M	California	Sugar.
Lacour, August B	Pointe Coupee	Mechanical.
Landry, Lucien H	Orleans	Agricultural.
Lawrason, Charles M	West Feliciana	Agricultural.
Levy, Harry S	Iberville	Civil Engineering.
Lobdell, William A	East Baton Rouge	Mechanical.
Lopez, Fernando V	Mexico	Mechanical.
Lozano, Samuel T	Iberville	Civil Engineering.
Menuet, Lawrence G	Assumption	General Science.
Menville, Leon J	Terrebonne	General Science.
Mevers, Frank C	Plaquemines	Mechanical.
Middleton, Charles E	Mississippi	Literary.
Moore, John T	Catahoula	Commercial.
Nelken, Emanuel	Natchitoches	Agricultural.
Nettles, Joseph	St. Helena	Agricultural.
O'Connell, Martin H	Pointe Coupee	Literary.
Pecue, Henry L	East Baton Rouge	Mechanical.
Pegues, William T	DeSoto	Civil Engineering.
Perez, Eldridge S	Plaquemines	Mechanical.
Perkins, Agrippa G	East Feliciana	Latin Science.
Phillips, William D	Pointe Coupee	Agricultural.
Picard, Henry M	Ascension	Civil Engineering.
Picard, Joseph R	Ascension	Commercial.
Portela, Henry	Cuba	Sugar.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

FRESHMAN CLASS—Continued.

NAME.	PARISH.	COURSE OF STUDY.
Pugh, William W	Assumption	Literary.
Ratliffe, Llewellyn F	East Feliciana	General Science.
Ratzburg, Frederick	Caddo	Latin Science.
Richardson, John B	Mississippi	General Science.
Roth, Eugene N	Lafourche	General Science.
Rothschild, Edward J	Mississippi	Commercial.
Saucier, Merrick E	Avoyelles	General Science.
Scally, Walter B	Lafourche	Mechanical.
Sebastian, James A	Caddo	Mechanical.
Sellers, Robert M	Claiborne	Commercial.
Slay, Newton E	Mississippi	Literary.
Smith, Joseph J	East Feliciana	Literary.
Stern, David	Mississippi	Latin Science.
Swart, Reinier	East Baton Rouge	Civil Engineering.
Taylor, George B	Madison	General Science.
Thoenssen, John E	East Baton Rouge	Civil Engineering.
Tucker, Lucius A	Terrebonne	Commercial.
Verret, Joseph A	Iberia	Sugar.
Wall, Benjamin B	Rapides	Commercial.
Whited, Henry W	Bossier	Civil Engineering.
Wilbert, Frederick P	Iberville	Commercial.
Wiley, John T	Rapides	Mechanical.
Williams, Eugene D	East Baton Rouge	Mechanical.
Williams, Warren D	Lafourche	Mechanical.
Young, Joseph B	Caddo	Latin Science.

Total, 100.

SUB-FRESHMAN CLASS.

NAME.	PARISH.
Armistead, William W	Red River
Armstrong, Carlie W	North Carolina
Atkinson, Howell	Lincoln
Babin, Harry J	Ascension
Barousse, Bertrand	Acadia
Benjamin, Isi. C	East Baton Rouge
Bennett, Frederic W	Rapides
Blanchard, Robert M	Rapides
Blundon, Paul F	East Baton Rouge
Bollinger, George I	Lafourche
Bollinger, Webster M	Lafourche
Boote, Carroll R	Ascension
Bordelon, Louis C	Avoyelles
Bozeman, George A	East Baton Rouge
Brent, Samuel G	Tennessee
Brogan, Lawrence E	Natchitoches
Brooks, William F	Acadia
Buchaca, Rafael J	Cuba
Calhoun, Benjamin C	Concordia
Chance, Milton	East Feliciana
Clopton, Roscoe	St. Landry
Coleman, John J	Orleans
Comeaux, Rodolph K	Lafayette
Cooke, William M	Orleans
Cooper, Linton L	Ascension

SUB-FRESHMAN CLASS—Continued.

NAME.	PARISH.
Cormier, Arthur J	St. Martin
Creath, George L	East Baton Rouge
Daniel, Walter E	Morehouse
Daspit, Oscar P	Iberia
Dauterive, Alfred J	Iberia
Denegre, Henry	St. Tammany
Denham, Louis L	East Baton Rouge
Dicharry, Joseph E	Assumption
Dooley, Hugh	East Baton Rouge
Evans, Richard F	Richland
Fabacher, John H	Orleans
Feitel, Daniel B	Orleans
Field, Willie P	East Feliciana
Fitzpatrick, Joseph	Rapides
Fleming, Eugene F	East Baton Rouge
Flynn, Charles W	East Baton Rouge
Folse, Alfred T	Assumption
Fougerousse, Henry L	East Baton Rouge
Francez, Laennec H	Lafayette
Friedman, Isidore	Natchitoches
Gaerthner, Edward	Orleans
Gardiner, Samuel W	Avoyelles
Garland, George P	St. Landry
Gayle, Arthur L	Pointe Coupee
Giordano, Eloi O	Plaquemines
Grand, John R	East Baton Rouge
Grout, James D	St. Mary
Guilbeau, Eric E	Lafayette
Guilbeau, Jules	Lafayette
Hall, Edward E	Cameron
Hardy, Edward S	Rapides
Hennessy, Michael C	Orleans
Hilton, Reno B	Rapides
Hingle, James	Plaquemines
Hingle, Louis	Plaquemines
Hopkins, Charles F	St. Charles
Hopkins, Clyde L	Morehouse
Hopkins, Lyle S	Morehouse
Hotard, Dennis	St. John Baptist
Howell, Robert C	West Feliciana
Howell, William E	Lafourche
Huff, Robert H	Morehouse
Huhner, George M	Orleans
Hummel, Arnold F	East Baton Rouge
Hummel, Claude W	East Baton Rouge
Johnson, Louis H	Avoyelles
Jones, Harry W	Acadia
Labiche, Alfred L	St. John Baptist
Langermann, August R	Orleans
Laurents, Andrew	Cameron
Ledoux, Valery G	Calcasieu
Lejeune, Joseph O	West Baton Rouge
LeSage, Charles A	Grant
Lessley, George P	Lafayette

SUB-FRESHMAN CLASS—Continued.

NAME.	PARISH.
Ligon. Lemuel D	East Baton Rouge
Love. Layton A	Natchitoches
Lusk, Lancelot L	East Baton Rouge
Maddox, Thomas H	Rapides
Madere, Horace A	St. Charles
Mann, George E	Plaquemines
Martin, Wade H	St. Landry
Marx, Arthur	Orleans
Mayer, David L	East Baton Rouge
Meeker, John L	Rapides
Meeker, Louis H	Rapides
Meng, Shelton G	Acadia
Meyer, Jacob E	Calcasieu
Miller, Jesse S	East Feliciana
Miller, Stephen A	East Baton Rouge
Millet, Clarence P	St. John Baptist
Mixon, Cornelius M	Tangipahoa
Morey, Frank H	St. Mary
Morey, John	St. Mary
Paulsen, Thomas C	East Baton Rouge
Perkins, Lawrence F	Calcasieu
Picard, Theodore P	St. Charles
Plaisance, Samuel J	St. James
Plauche, Wade E	Avoyelles
Poe, William A	Calcasieu
Porta, Alexander	St. James
Pratt, Albert M	Orleans
Prejean, Andrew	Lafayette
Pressburg, Edgar E	Rapides
Quackenboss, Robert M	St. John Baptist
Ribas, Cayetano	Cuba
Rincon, Louis G	Mexico
Riviere, Walter N	Orleans
Robinson, Joseph W	Tangipahoa
Roquemore. Bernard R	Orleans
Salassi, Gerard O	Livingston
Sammons, Angus D	West Baton Rouge
Sammons, Reuel W	West Baton Rouge
Sanford, George M	Rapides
Sanford, J. Hoy	East Baton Rouge
Schiele, Jacob E	Concordia
Simrall, Bell N	Mississippi
Sims, Thomas P	Tangipahoa
Slaughter. Louis F	East Baton Rouge
Smith, John T	Grant
Summers. Alancie G	Livingston
Swire. Stirling B	West Baton Rouge
Taliaferro. Robert M	Catahoula
Theriot, Charles O	Terrebonne
Tolson, John	Lafayette
Touchy, Henry H	Calcasieu
Wall, James T	West Baton Rouge
Washburn, Lynton	Bienville
Whittington, Edward F	Rapides
Williams, Jesse W	Livingston

SUB-FRESHMAN CLASS—Continued.

NAME.	PARISH.
Williams, Thomas G	De Soto
Wilson, Albert I	Terrebonne
Wright, John W	Richland

Total, 137.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

NAME.	PARISH.	SUBJECTS.
Aby, Hulette F	Mississippi	Mathematics, Spanish, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Geography, Economics.
Bixby, Charles M	Nebraska	Mathematics, Drawing, Chemistry, Agriculture, Commercial Arithmetic.
Chargois, Richard C	Lafayette	English, Algebra, Physics, Zoology, Botany.
Coco, Walter J	Avoyelles	Algebra, Geometry, English, Latin, Civics.
Corkern, Stephen D	Washington	Algebra, Arithmetic, Physiology, English, Physics.
Durio, Adelin	St. Landry	Physics, Mathematics, French, Chemistry.
Esnard, Miguel	Cuba	Mathematics, Bacteriology, Chemistry, Agriculture, Descriptive Geometry.
Evans, Alfred J	Richland	English, Physics, Chemistry, Civics, Surveying.
Ferguson, John M	Richland	Algebra, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Geography, Geometry, English, Spanish.
Glynn, Aloysius L	Pointe Coupee	Commercial Arithmetic, English, Zoology, Chemistry.
Guerre, Louis F	Lafayette	Geometry, Algebra, English, Chemistry, Zoology.
Huyck, Philip P	East Baton Rouge	Arithmetic, English, Drawing, Commercial Geography.
Mills, Albert C	East Baton Rouge	Commercial Arithmetic, English, Zoology, Chemistry.
Navarro, Ramon S	Cuba	Algebra, Arithmetic, Geometry, Drawing, Shopwork, Chemistry.
Paulsen, Hans H	East Baton Rouge	Chemistry, Physics.
Price, Thomas G	Iowa	German, Algebra, Shopwork.

SPECIAL STUDENTS—Continued.

NAME.	PARISH.	SUBJECTS.
Wien, Peter E	North Dakota	Arithmetic, Agriculture, French, Chemistry.
Williams, Robert R	Grant	Mathemathics, English, French, German, Chemistry.

Total, 18.

SUMMARY.

Post Graduates	3
Seniors	17
Juniors	30
Sophomores	66
Freshmen	100
Sub-Freshmen	137
Special Students	18
Total	371

ROLL OF GRADUATES.

1869.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DEGREE.
Eady, John H	St. Helena	Bachelor of Arts.
Edward, Travis B	Iberville	Bachelor of Arts.
Grimes, Tilman L	Avoyelles	Bachelor of Science.
McCollam, Henry A	Terrebonne	Bachelor of Arts.
Montgomery, Thos. F	East Carroll	Civil Engineer.
Nicholls, Robert W	Assumption	Bachelor of Arts.
Packard, Heman P	Orleans	Bachelor of Science.
Pierson, Joseph	Bienville	Bachelor of Science.

1870.

Hayden, Geo. M	Washington	Bachelor of Arts.
Lewis, Samuel H	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
McCormick, S. C	Union	Bachelor of Science.
Menge, Joseph	Plaquemines	Bachelor of Science.
Pratt, George K	St. Landry	Bachelor of Science.
Ransdell, John	Rapides	Bachelor of Science.
Roberts, Norton R	Rapides	Bachelor of Science.

1870.

Honorary Degree.

Buck, Chas. F	Orleans	Master of Arts.

1871.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DEGREE.
Berger, Robert	Caddo	Bachelor of Science.
Brown, William S	Terrebonne	Bachelor of Science.
Deslattes, Jean Louis	St. James	Bachelor of Science.
Ducote, C. J	Avoyelles	Bachelor of Arts.
Ducros, Edouard O	St. Bernard	Bachelor of Arts.
Easton, Warren	Orleans	Bachelor of Philosophy.
Elmore, James P	Livingston	Bachelor of Science.
Ferguson, Robert G	Orleans	Bachelor of Science.
Gallion, Z. T	Natchitoches	Bachelor of Science.
Gunby, Andrew A	Claiborne	Bachelor of Arts.
Guyol, Sidney L	Orleans	Bachelor of Philosophy.
Hingle, Robert	Plaquemines	Bachelor of Science.
Hollingsworth, G. W	Bienville	Bachelor of Science.
Kerr, Frank M	Iberia	Civil Engineer.
Knobloch, Gustave A	Lafourche	Bachelor of Science.
Pipes, Martin Luther	De Soto	Bachelor of Arts.
Pugh, Thomas	Orleans	Bachelor of Science.
Stuart, Robert S	Orleans	Bachelor of Science.
Sutherlin, Edgar W	De Soto	Master of Arts.
Tarlton, Green Duke	St. Landry	Bachelor of Arts.

1872.

Boyd, Thomas D	Virginia	Master of Arts.
Brosnan, Daniel M	Orleans	Bachelor of Science.
Feazle, Maximilian	Union	Bachelor of Science.
Hawkins, Griffin T	St. Landry	Bachelor of Science.
Perkins, James L	East Feliciana	Bachelor of Arts.
Ranson, Norbert	St. Charles	Bachelor of Science.
Radescich, Luke P	Winn	Civil Engineer.
Sibley, John T	Orleans	Bachelor of Science.
Smith, Joseph D	West Feliciana	Bachelor of Philosophy.
White, Isaiah B	East Feliciana	Master of Arts.

1873.

Edwards, Harry L	Iberville	Bachelor of Arts.
Hebert, Olga P	Iberville	Bachelor of Science.
Hill, John	West Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Hogue, George	Livingston	Bachelor of Arts.
Price, Frederick W	Jackson	Bachelor of Science.
Strickland, Milton A	St. Helena	Master of Arts.
Tarleton, Leo C	St. Mary	Bachelor of Science.
Van Hook, W. A	Jackson	Bachelor of Arts.

1874.

Bogel, William W	Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Bourgeois, Louis	St. James	Master of Arts.
May, George D	Orleans	Bachelor of Philosophy.
Robertson, Samuel M	Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Whetstone, Asbury H	Morehouse	Bachelor of Arts.

1882.

Jones, John Shaw	Ouachita	Bachelor of Arts.
Robertson, M. P	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.

1883.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DEGREE.
Ariail. Julius F	Rapides	Bachelor of Science.
Hanson. Robert L	Ascension	Graduate in Mechanics.
Jones. John Shaw	Ouachita	Master of Arts.
Moore. Pierre A	St. Landry	Bachelor of Science.
Pugh, Lawrence H	Assumption	Bachelor of Arts.
Pugh, Philip S	Assumption	Bachelor of Arts.

1884.

Ariail. Julius F	Rapides	Master of Arts.
Chenet. Henry S	St. John	Bachelor of Arts.
Dupuy, William M	Florida	Bachelor of Arts.
Pearce, John W	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Perkins. Samuel J	East Feliciana	Bachelor of Arts.
Prescott. Arthur T	St. Landry	Bachelor of Science.
Selman, George	Ouachita	Bachelor of Science.
Draughon, H. W	East Feliciana	Graduate in Mechanics.
Favrot. Charles A	West Baton Rouge	Graduate in Mechanics.
Huyck. Charles A	East Baton Rouge	Graduate in Mechanics.
Irion. V. K	Avoyelles	Graduate in Mechanics.
Jones, Charles C	Orleans	Graduate in Mechanics.

1885.

Barbe, B. M	Calcasieu	Bachelor of Arts.
Bynum, Walter W	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Chenet, H. S	St. John	Master of Arts.
Prescott, A. T	St. Landry	Master of Arts.
Pearce, John W	East Baton Rouge	Master of Arts.
Williams, J. A	Natchitoches	Bachelor of Science.

1886.

Carruth, W. C	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Caspari, R. L	Natchitoches	Bachelor of Science
Hooe. L. L	Rapides	Bachelor of Science
Tempel, E. W	West Feliciana	Bachelor of Science

1887.

Amacker. A. K	Tangipahoa	Bachelor of Arts.
Barrow, D. N	Iberville	Bachelor of Science.
Elam, C. W	De Soto	Bachelor of Arts.
Luzenberg. C. C	New Orleans	Bachelor of Science.
Williams, R. A	Morehouse	Bachelor of Science.

1888.

Cocram, H. S	Natchitoches	Bachelor of Science.
Favrot, G. K	Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Gardner, A. M	Lafayette	Bachelor of Science.
Jiggitts, J. R	Mississippi	Bachelor of Science.
Lee, J. G	Union	Bachelor of Science.
Martin, W. P	Assumption	Bachelor of Science.
Waddill, F. H	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DEGREE.
	1889.	
Clinton, G. H	Tensas	Bachelor of Science.
Fuqua, C. K	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Lyons, S. M	Calcasieu	Bachelor of Science.
Pierson, Clarence	Natchitoches	Bachelor of Science.
Price, A. J	Terrebonne	Bachelor of Science.
Sutton, D. C	Tensas	Bachelor of Science.
	1890.	
Batchelor, J. M	Pointe Coupee	Bachelor of Science.
Bynum, W. H	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Furman, H. M	De Soto	Bachelor of Science.
Guilbeau, F. T	St. Martin	Bachelor of Science.
Ives, C. E	Lincoln	Bachelor of Arts.
McVea, C	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Overton, W	Avoyelles	Bachelor of Science.
Roy, V. L	Avoyelles	Bachelor of Science.
Stubbs, J. D	Virginia	Bachelor of Science.
Young, R. O	Lafayette	Bachelor of Science.
	1891.	
Atkinson, T. W	Lincoln	Bachelor of Science.
Blouin, R. E	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Campbell, O. W	Concordia	Bachelor of Science.
Klotz, L	Tangipahoa	Bachelor of Science.
Maguire, F. E	East Carroll	Bachelor of Science.
Staples, S. B	Rapides	Bachelor of Science.
Stubbs, F. P	Ouachita	Bachelor of Science.
Thompson, C. K	West Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
	1892.	
Atkinson, T. W	Lincoln	Civil Engineer.
Blouin, R. E	East Baton Rouge	Master of Science.
Gassie, H. J	West Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Jones, R. P	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Johnson, C	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Newell, E. F	Tensas	Bachelor of Science.
Newman, G. W	West Feliciana	Bachelor of Arts.
Read, A. C	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Stephens, E. L	Natchitoches	Bachelor of Arts.
Thiel, C. A	Orleans	Bachelor of Science.
Thompson, C. K	West Baton Rouge	Civil Engineer.
	1893.	
Barrow, W. M	West Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Guilfoux, V. P	Iberia	Bachelor of Science.
Ives, C. A	Lincoln	Bachelor of Science.
Johnson, Charles	East Baton Rouge	Master of Arts.
Messick, W. R	Avoyelles	Bachelor of Science.
Newell, E. D	Tensas	Bachelor of Science.
Read, A. C	East Baton Rouge	Master of Arts.
Robison, A. J	Lincoln	Bachelor of Science.
Stevens, W. L	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Young, E. B	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.

1894.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DEGREE.
Campbell, E. P	Concordia	Bachelor of Science.
Dennis, G. A	Caddo	Bachelor of Science.
Marshall, W. M	De Soto	Bachelor of Science.
Maxwell, F. T	Madison	Bachelor of Science.
Pegues, B. W	De Soto	Bachelor of Science.
Pleasant, R. G	Union	Bachelor of Science.
Pratt, J. M	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Purdy, S. M	East Carroll	Bachelor of Science.
Trichel, W. S	Natchitoches	Bachelor of Science.
Trudeau, C. F	Pointe Coupee	Bachelor of Science.
Widney, C. L	Iberia	Bachelor of Science.

1895.

Blum, H. N	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Boudreau, Wilfred	St. Landry	Bachelor of Science.
Brian, Alexis	Grant	Bachelor of Arts.
Broussard, R. A	Vermilion	Bachelor of Science.
Clark, J. D	West Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Clark, S. M. D	West Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Overton, J. H	Avoyelles	Bachelor of Arts.
Prescott, W. B	St. Landry	Bachelor of Science.
Roane, J. A	Lincoln	Bachelor of Science.
Roberts, J. B	Winn	Bachelor of Arts.
Tisdale, C. H	Orleans	Bachelor of Science.

1896.

Broussard, E. S	Iberia	Bachelor of Science.
Cooper, W. F	Union	Bachelor of Science.
Dupree, S. G	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Gamble, H. P	Natchitoches	Bachelor of Arts.
Gayle, E. F	Pointe Coupee	Bachelor of Arts.
Huey, J. M	Lincoln	Bachelor of Science.
Lewis, W. J	Lincoln	Bachelor of Science.
Matthews, E. S	Pointe Coupee	Bachelor of Science.
Nash, F. D	East Feliciana	Bachelor of Science.
Newell, E. T	Tensas	Bachelor of Science.
Schneider, F. H	East Carroll	Bachelor of Science.
Sholars, L. A	Lincoln	Bachelor of Science.
Turpin, Baynard	Morehouse	Bachelor of Science.
Washburn, A. E	Bienville	Bachelor of Science.
Whitaker, H. M	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.

1897.

Alford, Julius Harmon	Tangipahoa	Bachelor of Science.
Atkinson, Jas. Samuel	Lincoln	Bachelor of Science.
Dollerhide, Wm. McG	Richland	Bachelor of Science.
Guilbeau, Dudley L	St. Landry	Bachelor of Arts.
Harp, James Franklin	Morehouse	Bachelor of Science.
Harrison, Walter Estes	Grant	Bachelor of Arts.
Hillman, Geo. Waldo	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Lee, Thompson Wood	Ouachita	Bachelor of Arts.
Mouton, Jerome	St. Martin	Bachelor of Arts.
Muller, Jerome Lewis	West Feliciana	Bachelor of Science.
Roberts, Robert	Lincoln	Bachelor of Arts.
Swire, Roger Philip	West Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Waddill, Geo. Dan. Jr	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.

1898.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DEGREE.
Alleman, Samuel A	Assumption	Bachelor of Arts.
Best, Alfred	Mississippi	Bachelor of Science.
Chavanne, Edmond A	Calcasieu	Bachelor of Science.
Holmes, Louis Morey	Orleans	Bachelor of Science.
Huguet, Adolphe Hart	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Marshall, John James	De Soto	Bachelor of Science.
McKnight, Robert E	Grant	Bachelor of Science.
Mehler, Hunter Pierre	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Schoenberger, Geo. C	Plaquemines	Bachelor of Science.
Smith, Neil Dwight	Jackson	Bachelor of Arts.
Strickland, Henry K	St. Helena	Bachelor of Arts.
Westbrook, John Turner	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.

1899.

Barrow, Edward R	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Baum, Simon	Pointe Coupee	Bachelor of Science.
Chaney, Bailey E	East Feliciana	Bachelor of Science.
Chavanne, Edmond A	Calcasieu	Civil Engineer.
Daspit, Armand P	Iberia	Bachelor of Science.
Daspit, Justin C	Iberia	Bachelor of Arts.
Glenk, Robert	Pennsylvania	Bachelor of Science.
Hunter, Guy N	Tensas	Bachelor of Science.
Hunter, Randal N	Tensas	Bachelor of Science.
Kaffie, Leopold	Natchitoches	Bachelor of Science.
Kennedy, Robert P	East Carroll	Bachelor of Arts.
Kretz, Charles H	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
McClendon, Samuel E	Ouachita	Bachelor of Science.
Plaisance, Robert H	Saint James	Bachelor of Arts.
Randolph, John H	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Schwing, John E	Iberia	Bachelor of Arts.
Sherburne, Thomas L	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Slaughter, William S	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Strickland, Henry K	St. Helena	Master of Arts.
Washburn, Joseph S	Bienville	Bachelor of Arts.
Youngs, Walter C	St. Charles	Bachelor of Science.

1900.

Albritton, Alvin R	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Atkinson, William E	Lincoln	Bachelor of Science.
Chamberlin, William B	West Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Davis, Thomas M	St. Helena	Bachelor of Science.
Denham, William L	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Gimet, Eugene	Iberville	Bachelor of Science.
Hebert, Francis V	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
LeSueur, George B	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Plaisance, Robert H	St. James	Master of Arts.
Rhodes, Ralph F	Mississippi	Bachelor of Science.
Roberts, Charles M	Lincoln	Bachelor of Arts.
Sanford, Julian B	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Sylvester, William H	St. Landry	Bachelor of Science.
Washburn, Joseph S	Bienville	Bachelor of Science.
Wheelock, Warren O	Mississippi	Bachelor of Science.
Williams, Lester J	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Young, Tacitus W	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Youngs, Luther A	St. Charles	Bachelor of Science.

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GARIG HALL.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

AND

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE,

BATON ROUGE, LA.

CATALOGUE, 1900-1901.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, 1901-1902.

NEW ORLEANS:
L. Graham & Son, Ltd., Printers, 207-211 Baronne St.
1901.

1901–1902.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

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DECEMBER, 1901.

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JUNE, 1902.

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JULY, 1902.

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UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

Session 1901–1902.

Session Opens	Wednesday, September 18, 1901
Entrance Examinations,	Wednesday and Thursday, September 18 and 19, 1901
First Scholastic Month Ends	Friday, October 18, 1901
Second Scholastic Month Ends	Friday, November 15, 1901
Thanksgiving Day	Thursday, November 28, 1901
Third Scholastic Month Ends	Friday, December 13, 1901
Christmas	Wednesday, December 25, 1901
Fourth Scholastic Month Ends	Friday, January 17, 1902
Intermediate Examinations Begin	Saturday, January 18, 1902
Second Term Opens	Monday, January 27, 1902
Fifth Scholastic Month Ends	Friday, February 21, 1902
Washington's Birthday	Saturday, February 22, 1902
Sixth Scholastic Month Ends	Friday, March 21, 1902
Good Friday	Friday, March 28, 1902
Seventh Scholastic Month Ends	Friday, April 25, 1902
Eighth Scholastic Month Ends	Friday, May 23, 1902
Final Examinations Begin	Saturday, May 24, 1902
Commencement Sermon	Sunday, June 1, 1902
Commencement	Wednesday, June 4, 1902

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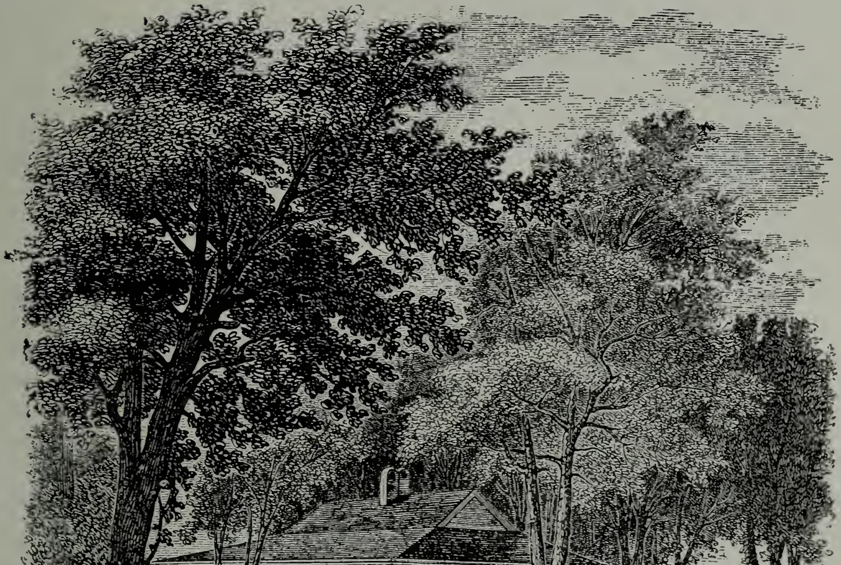

RESIDENCE ON THE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS OF GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR WHEN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1848. FROM AN OLD NUMBER OF HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

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---

* Dr. Smith has been absent (in Europe) during the session of 1900-'01, but will resume the work in English at the beginning of the session of 1901-'02.

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Robert L. Himes,
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Instructor in Military Science and Tactics.
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Instructor in Chemistry.
Thomas H. Harris,
Assistant in Sub-Freshman Department and Commercial Branches.
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Charles M. Roberts	Secrectary.
Joseph R. Holmes	Steward.
John A. Mehler	Janitor.

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*Died February 19, 1901.
†Appointed March 6, 1901.

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THOMAS D. BOYD, President, Louisiana State University.
WILLIAM C. STUBBS, Director, State Experiment Stations.

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A. V. EASTMAN, Lake Charles, La.
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CHARLES SCHULER, Keachie, La.
H. P. McCLENDON, Amite City, La.

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P. L. HUTCHINSON, M. S., Chemist, Audubon Park, New Orleans.
T. W. YOUNG, B. S., Chemist, Audubon Park, New Orleans.
D. N. BARROW, B. S., Assistant Director, Calhoun.
*H. E. WRIGHT, B. S., Chemist, Audubon Park, New Orleans.
C. E. COATES, Ph. D., Chemist, Baton Rouge.
J. F. HARP, B. S., Chemist, Audubon Park, New Orleans.
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M. BIRD, M. S., Chemist, Calhoun.
ROBERT GLENK, B. S., Chemist, Audubon Park, New Orleans,
G. D. HARRIS, Ph. B., Geologist, Audubon Park, New Orleans.
W. R. DODSON, A. B., S. B., Botanist, Baton Rouge.
H. A. MORGAN, B. S. A., Entomologist, Baton Rouge.
F. H. BURNETTE, Horticulturist, Baton Rouge.
W. H. DALRYMPLE, M. R. C. V. S., Veterinarian, Baton Rouge.
GEORGE CHIQUELIN, Sugar Maker, Audubon Park, New Orleans
WM. D. CLAYTON, M. S., Farm Manager, Audubon Park, New Orleans.
JAMES CLAYTON, Farm Manager, Baton Rouge.
T. I. WATSON, Farm Manager, Calhoun.
J. K. McHUGH, Secretary and Stenographer, Audubon Park, New Orleans.
H. SKOLFIELD, Treasurer, Baton Rouge.

The Bulletins and Reports will be sent free of charge to all farmers who apply to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Baton Rouge, La.

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*Resigned.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT.

The Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College had its origin in certain grants of land made by the United States Government in 1806, 1811 and 1827, "for the use of a seminary of learning." In 1855 the Legislature founded the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy, locating it three miles from Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides. The institution was opened January 2, 1860, with Col. William Tecumseh Sherman, as superintendent. Its exercises were suspended April 23, 1863, on account of the war, but were resumed October 2, 1865, under the superintendency of Col. David F. Boyd, who remained at the head of the institution for nearly twenty years. The college building was burned October 15, 1869, and the first day of November following, the institution resumed its exercises in Baton Rouge, where it has since remained.

The Louisiana State Agricultural and Mechanical College was established by an act of the Legislature approved April 7, 1873, to carry out the United States act of 1862, granting lands for this purpose. It was located at the Chalmette Battle Ground, but temporarily opened in New Orleans, June 1, 1874, where it remained till its merger with the University.

On the second day of January, 1877, the act as passed by the Legislature of 1876, uniting the State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College and locating the same temporarily at Baton Rouge, became a law and was promulgated June 1, 1877.

The two State institutions, as thus "united and constituted into one and the same institution of learning," began their first joint session on the fifth day of October, 1877, "under the name and legal title of the LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE."

The United States Government generously gave up the splendid buildings and grounds of the military garrison at Baton Rouge to the University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, August 27, 1886.

THE BARRACKS.

THE UNIVERSITY SITE.

The site of the University is historic ground; over it hovers the romance of the struggles of the great powers for supremacy in the Mississippi Valley. These extensive grounds and splendid buildings, the princely gift of our national government, were occupied successively by the armed battalions of France, England, Spain, and America.

Here, in 1779, Galvez, the Spanish Governor General of Louisiana, after three days' battle, captured the British garrison under Col. Dickson.

Here, in 1810, Philemon Thomas, with his mixed band of pinewoodsmen and Ohio flatboatmen, captured the Spanish post, killing Grandpré, its commander, and wresting West Florida from Spain.

Here nearly every prominent officer in the United States army since the Revolution did duty. Wilkinson and the first Wade Hampton, Revolutionary heroes, commanded here; as did afterwards Gaines and Jesup and Taylor, heroes of the war of 1812.

Here Winfield Scott, the conqueror of Mexico, saw his first service as lieutenant of artillery.

Here Lafayette was received by the military and citizens in 1824, and Andrew Jackson later.

Here was the home of Zachary Taylor, hero of Buena Vista and President of the United States, and of his brilliant son "Dick," the distinguished Confederate general.

Here, in 1861, the Louisiana State Guard, before the secession of Louisiana, took the garrison and the arsenal, with all their munitions of war, from the United States troops.

Here, in 1862, General Breckinridge, commanding the Confederates, fought a desperate battle with the Union army and navy under Williams and Farragut. Williams was killed and the Confederate ram Arkansas was blown up in full view.

These grounds were trod by Grant and Lee, Sherman and "Stonewall" Jackson; by McClellan and the Johnstons, Bragg and Rosecrans; by Longstreet and Harney, George H. Thomas and Beauregard; by Forrest and Phil Sheridan, Hardie and Hood; by Hancock and Custer, Admiral Porter and Bishop-

General Polk; and by the great civilians, Clay and Calhoun, Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis.

"Loose thy shoe from off thy foot, for the place whereon thou standest is holy."

THE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

THE GROUNDS form the northern boundary of the city of Baton Rouge, overlooking the Mississippi river, and contain 213½ acres. In the University enclosure proper, there are 52 acres. From the boundaries of this enclosure, the ground slopes away sharply in every direction except toward the city. The system of drainage was devised and executed by the United States engineers, and is well nigh perfect.

The grounds are more than sixteen feet above the extreme high water of the Mississippi. They are a part of the first bluffs on the river north of its mouth, and are beyond all possible danger of overflow.

The University has added an excellent sewerage system of its own, by which all refuse matter is emptied into the river. All the barracks buildings are supplied with water from the large artesian well supplying the city. The purity of this water has been established by chemical analysis and long use, and has never been questioned. The grounds are covered almost perpetually with rich green grass, and shaded by majestic old oaks. It is believed that no more beautiful campus is to be found in the South.

A handsome memorial tablet marking the site of President Zachary Taylor's residence was recently erected by Baton Rouge Camp No. 17, United Confederate Veterans, and adds materially to the beauty and the historic interest of the University campus.

THE GARIG HALL is a handsome brick building facing the parade ground on the east. It was built during the session of 1899-1900, and is a gift to the University from Mr. William Garig, of Baton Rouge. It is used as an assembly hall, and has a seating capacity of about 1200.

THE BARRACKS are composed of five brick buildings, with broad galleries in front and rear, supported by massive brick columns. Four of these buildings occupy four sides of a pentagon, the fifth side opening out on the river. The rooms on the ground floors of the pentagon buildings are used as class rooms, offices, reading rooms, armories, etc.; those on the second floors are occupied by the cadets. The fifth building is devoted to cadet use exclusively.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY is a brick building east of the pentagon. The ground floor has rooms for elementary experiment work, for qualitative analysis, for sugar analysis and combustion work, and for the analysis of water and foodstuffs.

The second floor is divided into five rooms—a lecture room, an office and library, a balance room, a private laboratory, and a laboratory for quantitative analysis with desk room for forty-four students.

THE AGRICULTURAL HALL is a three-story brick building. On the first floor are the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms and the Botanical and Zoological Laboratories for fifty students. On the second floor are the lecture rooms of the professors of Agriculture, Horticulture, Zoology and Entomology, and Veterinary Science. The University Museum is located on the third floor.

THE PHYSICS BUILDING, north of the barracks buildings, is divided into lecture and laboratory rooms.

THE MECHANICAL WORKSHOP is a one-story brick building east of the Agricultural Hall. It has a machine shop, a wood shop, a blacksmith shop, a boiler room, and an engine room. A large wooden building has recently been erected for the Mechanical Department, but is used temporarily for cadets' quarters.

THE LIBRARY BUILDING is famous for its beautiful groined vaulting, supported by a line of brick columns.

THE VETERINARY INFIRMARY, at the northeast corner of the University grounds, is partitioned into three large compartments, one of which is fitted up as a pharmacy. In the yard are stalls for animals under treatment.

THE HOSPITAL is one of the latest additions to the buildings on the grounds. This tasteful structure is close to the barracks buildings, contains six pleasant rooms, and is comfortably furnished.

THE EXPERIMENT STATION LABORATORY, a handsome two-story building, neatly arranged for the laboratory work of the stations, is situated west of the Treasurer's office. It was built in 1899.

The New Mess Hall and Dormitory, now nearing completion, is situated between the Agricultural Hall and the Pavilion. It is the largest building on the compus, is a handsome and imposing structure, and will be supplied with all modern conveniences.

Other Buildings are the Pavilion, Treasurer's Office, Mechanical Drawing Room, Laundry, Fraternity Halls, Mess Hall, and four residences.

The Botanical Garden is a plat of nine acres on the right of the Third street entrance to the University grounds.

The Horticultural Garden contains about twelve acres devoted to experiment work.

OBJECTS OF THE INSTITUTION.

In conformity with its charter, the object of the institution is to give special prominence to instruction in the sciences relating to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and at the same time to offer opportunities for a literary and general scientific education. In other words, we are attempting to build a University where the highest education will be in reach of the youth of Louisiana, and an Agricultural and Mechanical College where a liberal and practical education will be afforded to those whose purpose is the pursuit of an industrial career.

Regular Courses.

The University offers the following eight courses of study:

(1) The Agricultural Course.
(2) The Course in Mechanical Engineering.
(3) The Course in Civil Engineering.
(4) The General Science Course.
(5) The Sugar Course.
(6) The Latin-Science Course.
(7) The Literary Course.
(8) The Commercial Course.

Though intended to prepare students for different pursuits in life, the courses of study are parallel and substantially equivalent in the amount of training and instruction afforded.

POST-GRADUATE COURSES.

Post-graduate courses of study of one year are open to resident graduates of this University or of any other of equal grade and requirements.

Every applicant for a post-graduate degree must select a major and two minor subjects. The subjects must be selected with the advice of the president and the professor of the major subject, and must be approved by the faculty.

The work in the major subject must be equivalent to at least five hours of recitation or lecture per week, and must be in advance of any under-graduate requirement in the subject selected.

The work in each minor subject must be equivalent to at least three hours of recitation or lecture per week.

Two hours of laboratory work are considered equivalent to one of recitation or lecture.

An acceptable thesis must be submitted to the professor of the major subject, and must be approved by the professor of English.

SPECIAL COURSES.

Special courses of study may be arranged for older students who have not the time or the inclination to pursue a full four-year course of study. There are two classes of special students.

The first class consists of those special students who do not board and lodge at the University, who are not required to perform military duty, and who pursue such subjects as they may select from those taught at the University. Non-resident students of this class must be of mature years, or must live with relatives in the town.

The second class of special students must board and lodge at the University, and must conform to all the military regulations. They must have not fewer than fifteen hours a week of recitations, and some English study must be one of the subjects selected.

All special students must give evidence by examination or certificate that they are prepared to pursue such subjects as they may select. Some of their subjects must be above the Sub-Freshman class.

A student who has failed in one of the regular courses of study will not be allowed to take a special course consisting of subjects in advance of those in which he has been found deficient. He must make up his deficiencies, or substitute subjects of the same grade.

The formation of separate classes for special students will be at the option of the professor concerned.

DEGREES.

The degree of Bachelor of Science (B. S.) is conferred upon any student who completes either the Agricultural, the Mechanical Engineering, the Civil Engineering, the General Science, the Commercial, or the Sugar course.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts (B. A.) is conferred upon any student who completes the Latin-Science or the Literary course.

POST-GRADUATE DEGREES.

The degree of Master of Science (M. S.) is conferred upon graduate students in the Agricultural, the General Science, or the Sugar course; the degree of Civil Engineer (C. E.), on graduate students in the course in Civil Engineering; the degree of Mechanical Engineer (M. E.), on graduate students in the course in Mechanical Engineering; and the degree of Master of Arts (M. A.), on graduate students in the Latin-Science or the Literary course; provided that, in all cases, they comply with the conditions heretofore prescribed.

THESIS.

Every candidate for graduation must write and submit to the professor of English, by the 15th of May, an original thesis, which must deal with some principal subject of study in the course he is pursuing. The theme of this thesis must be selected before the first of December of the Senior year, and both theme and matter must be approved by the professor teaching said subject of study.

OUTLINES OF COURSES OF STUDY.

The following pages contain the schedule of the eight courses of study offered. Each course is arranged so as to give special instruction in some one line of study or investigation, while not neglecting the larger claims of a liberal education.

In the course in Agriculture, emphasis is put upon the practical work of the agriculturist, and a thorough drill is given in those subjects that border upon or underlie the general subject of agriculture.

The courses in Mechanical Engineering and Civil Engineering are designed to give students such training as will enable them, on graduation, to fill the positions that are rapidly opening to capable engineers.

The course in General Science has for its end a broad scientific training that will put the student in touch with modern scientific thought. In the Junior and Senior years, an opportunity is offered him to specialize on the scientific subject of his choice.

The aim of the sugar course is to make sugar experts. It has been established and is conducted solely in the interest of the sugar industry. (For fuller information, see ''Audubon Sugar School.'')

The Latin-Science Course combines linguistic and scientific training, and gives the student an insight into the two great culture sources of modern civilization.

In the Literary Course, stress is laid upon literary work. The student, while not neglecting the broader divisions of science, is made familiar with the masterpieces of literary art, ancient and modern, and thus trained in the appreciation and development of literary culture.

The Commercial Course, while not ignoring the liberal training and instruction which are of value in all occupations and professions, aims to ''train the mental faculties most needed in business, and to impart the kinds of knowledge most serviceable in business.''

In the following outlines, the Arabic numerals, 1, 2, 3, etc., indicate the number of recitations or lectures per week; the starred numerals, laboratory periods of two hours each; and the Roman numerals, I, II, III, etc., the teacher's course in the subject named. The left column represents the first term; the right column, the second term.

AGRICULTURAL COURSE.

Freshman Class.

5	English	I	5	English	II
5	Mathematics	I	5	Mathematics	II
3	Botany	I	3	Botany	II
2	Physics	I	2	Physics	II
*2	Zoology	I	*2	Zoology	II
*3	Drawing	I	*3	Shopwork	II

Sophomore Class.

3	English	III	3	English	IV
3	Mathematics	III	3	Surveying	II
3	Chemistry	I	3	Chemistry	II
3	Physics	III	3	Physics	IV
3	Zoology	III	3	Zoology	IV
*2	Chemistry–Laboratory	I	*2	Chemistry–Laboratory	II
*3	Zoology–Laboratory	III	*1	Zoology–Laboratory	IV
			*2	Surveying–Fieldwork	II

Junior Class.

5	Agriculture	I	5	Agriculture	II
3	Chemistry	III	3	Chemistry	IV
2	Botany	III	2	Botany	IV
3	Veterinary Science	I	3	Veterinary Science	II
2	Entomology	I	2	Entomology	II
*1	Botany–Laboratory	III	*1	Botany–Laboratory	IV
*1	Entomology–Laboratory	I	*1	Entomology–Laborat'y	II
*3	Chemistry–Laboratory	V	*3	Chemistry–Laboratory	VI

Senior Class.

3	Agriculture	III	3	Agriculture	IV
3	Chemistry	VII	3	Chemistry	VIII
2	Entomology	III	3	Geology	I
3	Horticulture	I	3	Horticulture	II
2	Veterinary Science	III	2	Veterinary Science	IV
2	Military Science	I	2	Military Science	II
*3	Chemistry–Laborat'y	VII	*3	Chemistry-Laborat'y	VIII
*1	Agriculture—Field-work	III	*1	Agriculture—Field-work	IV
*1	Horticulture—Field-work	I	*1	Horticulture—Field-work	II

THE "FATHER OF WATERS"—FROM THE CADET BARRACKS.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING COURSE.

Freshman Class.

5	English	I	5	English	II
5	Mathematics	I	5	Mathematics	II
3	Botany	I	3	Botany	II
2	Physics	I	2	Physics	II
*2	Drawing	I	*2	Drawing	II
*3	Shopwork	I	*3	Shopwork	II

Sophomore Class.

3	English	III	3	English	IV
3	Mathematics	III	3	Mathematics	IV
3	Chemistry	I	3	Chemistry	II
3	Physics	III	3	Physics	IV
3	Economics	I	3	Surveying	II
*2	Chemistry–Laboratory	I	*2	Chemistry–Laboratory	II
*3	Shopwork	III	*2	Shopwork	IV
			*2	Surveying–Fieldwork	II

Junior Class.

3	English V or French	I	3	English VI or French	II
3	Mathematics	V	3	Mathematics	VI
3	Physics	V	5	Mechanics	II
3	Descriptive Geometry	I	*3	Physics	VI
5	Mechanics	I	*3	Machine Design	I
*1	Drawing	III	*3	Shopwork	VI
*2	Shopwork	V			

Senior Class.

3	Law III or French	III	3	Law V or French	IV
5	Mechanics	III	5	Mechanics	IV
2	Mathematics	VII	2	Mathematics	VIII
3	Machine Design	II	3	Machine Design	III
3	Steam Machinery	I	3	Steam Machinery	II
2	Military Science	I	2	Military Science	II
*2	Mechanics-Laboratory	I	*2	Mechanics-Laboratory	II

CIVIL ENGINEERING COURSE.

Freshman Class.

5	English	I	5	English	II
5	Mathematics	I	5	Mathematics	II
3	Botany	I	3	Botany	II
3	French	I	3	French	II
2	Physics	I	2	Physics	II
*2	Drawing (C. E.)	I	*2	Drawing (C. E.)	II

Sophomore Class.

3	English	III	3	English	IV
3	Mathematics	III	3	Mathematics	IV
3	Chemistry	I	3	Chemistry	II
3	Physics	III	3	Physics	IV
3	French	III	3	Surveying	II
*2	Chemistry-Laboratory	I	*2	Chemistry-Laboratory	II
*3	Surveying–Fieldwork	I	*3	Surveying–Fieldwork	II

Junior Class.

3	English V or German	I	3	English VI or German	II
3	Mathematics	V	3	Mathematics	VI
3	Physics	V	3	Economics	IV
3	Surveying	III	3	Surveying	IV
5	Mechanics	I	5	Mathematics	II
*2	Drawing (C. E.)	III	*2	Mechanics	V
*2	Surveying–Fieldwork	III	*2	Surveying–Fieldwork	IV

Senior Class.

3	Law III or German	III	3	Law V or German	IV
2	Mathematics	VII	2	Mathematics	VIII
3	Roofs and Bridges	I	6	Roofs and Bridges	II
5	Mechanics	III	5	Mechanics	IV
3	Astronomy	I	2	Military Science	II
2	Military Science	I	*2	Drawing (C. E.)	V
*2	Drawing (C. E.)	IV			

GENERAL SCIENCE COURSE.

Freshman Class.

5 English I	5 English II
5 Mathematics I	5 Mathematics II
3 Botany I	3 Botany II
2 Physics I	2 Physics II
3 French I or *3 Drawing I	3 French II or *3 Drawing II
*2 Zoology I	*2 Zoology II

Sophomore Class.

3 English III	3 English IV
3 Mathematics III	3 Mathematics IV
3 Chemistry I	3 Chemistry II
3 Physics III	3 Physics IV
3 Zoology III and *3 Zoology-Laboratory III, or 3 French III and 3 Economics I	3 Zoology IV and *3 Zoology-Laboratory IV, or 3 French IV and 3 Economics II
*2 Chemistry-Laboratory I	*2 Chemistry-Laboratory II

Junior Class.

3 English V	3. English VI
3 Mathematics V	3. Mathematics VI
3 Physics V	3. History II
3 German I	3. German II
5 Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics, Zoology, or Biology.	5. Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics, Zoology, or Biology.
*5 Laboratory on Elective Subject.	*5. Laboratory on Elective Subject.

Senior Class.

3 German III	3 German IV
3 Psychology I	3 Ethics I
3 History III	3 History IV
2 Military Science I	2 Military Science II
5 Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics, Zoology, or Biology.	5 Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics, Zoology, or Biology.
*5 Laboratory on Elective Subject.	*5 Laboratory on Elective Subject.

Elective in Junior is continued in Senior year.

SUGAR COURSE.

First Year.

5	English	I	5	English	II
5	Mathematics	I	5	Mathematics	II
3	Botany	I	3	Botany	II
2	Physics	I	2	Physics	II
*2	Drawing	I	*2	Drawing	II
*3	Shopwork	I	*3	Shopwork	II

Second Year.

3	English	III	3	English	IV
3	Mathematics	III	3	Mathematics	IV
3	Physics	III	3	Physics	IV
3	Chemistry	I	3	Chemistry	II
3	Economics	I	3	Surveying	II
*2	Chemistry-Laboratory	I	*2	Chemistry-Laboratory	II
*3	Shopwork	III	*2	Shopwork	IV
			*2	Surveying–Fieldwork	II

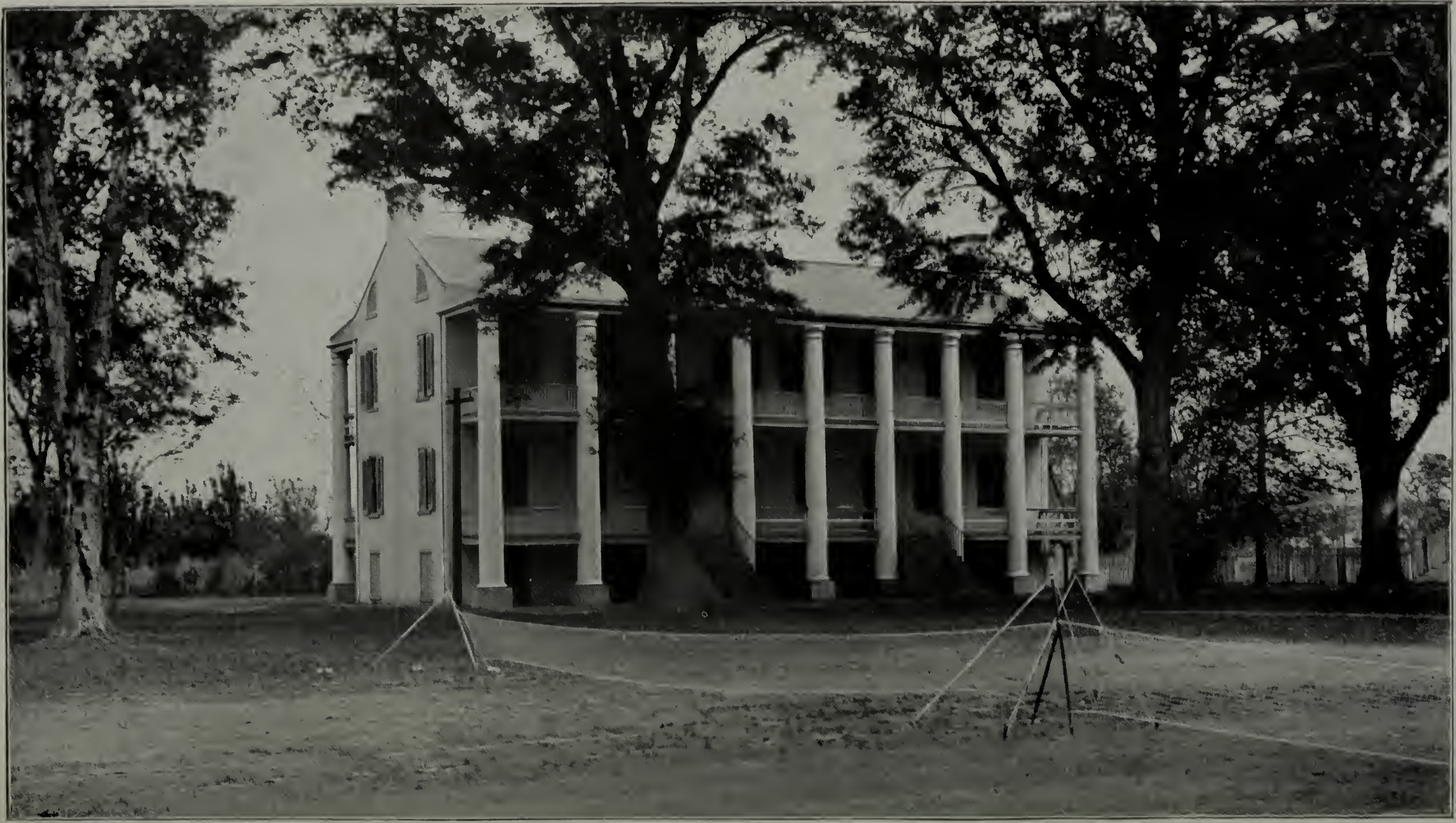
Third Year.

5	Agriculture	I	5	Agriculture	II
3	Mechanics	I	3	Mechanics	II
3	Mathematics	V	3	Mathematics	VI
3	Chemistry	III	3	Chemistry	IV
3	Descriptive Geometry	I	3	Machine Design	I
*3	Chemistry–Laboratory	V	*3	Chemistry-Laboratory	VI
*1	Drawing	III			

Fourth Year

Ten weeks at Audubon Park. The remaining time is devoted to the following courses:

3	Agriculture	III	3	Agriculture	IV
3	Machine Design	II	3	Machine Design	III
3	Veterinary Science	V	3	Veterinary Science	VI
3	Chemistry	VII	3	Chemistry	VIII
3	Steam Machinery	I	3	Steam Machinery	II
*3	Chemistry–Laboratory	VI	*3	Chemistry-Laboratory	VIII
*2	Agriculture–Fieldwork	III	*2	Agriculture–Fieldwork	IV



THE COLONY.

Fifth Year.

Ten weeks at Audubon Park. The remaining time is devoted to the following courses:

3	Agriculture	V	3	Agriculture	VI
3	Chemistry	IX	3	Law	V
*3	Drawing	IV	2	Chemistry	X
*3	Mechanics-Laboratory	I	3	Bacteriology	I
*2	Agriculture–Field-work	V	2	Botany	IV
*6	Chemistry–Laboratory	IX	*2	Drawing	V
			*2	Mechanics–Laboratory	II
			*3	Chemistry–Laboratory	X
			*1	Botany–Laboratory	IV

LATIN SCIENCE COURSE.

Freshman Class.

5	English	I	5	English	II
5	Mathematics	I	5	Mathematics	II
5	Latin	I	5	Latin	II
3	French	I	3	French	II
2	Physics	I	2	Physics	II

Sophomore Class.

3	English	III	3	English	IV
3	Mathematics	III	3	Mathematics	IV
5	Latin	III	5	Latin	IV
3	Physics	III	3	Physics	IV
3	French	III	3	French	IV
3	Economics	I	3	Economics	II

Junior Class.

3	English	V	3	English	VI
3	Mathematics	V	3	Mathematics	VI
3	Chemistry	I	3	Chemistry	II
3	Physics	V	3	History	II
3	German	I	3	German	II
3	Latin V or French	V	3	Latin VI or French	VI
*2	Chemistry-Laboratory	I	*2	Chemistry–Laboratory	II

Senior Class.

2	English	VIII	2	English	VIII
3	Psychology	I	3	Ethics	I
3	History	III	3	History	IV
3	Astronomy	I	3	English	IX
3	Law III or Chemistry	III	3	Law IV or Chemistry	IV
3	German	III	3	German	IV
2	Military Science	I	2	Military Science	II

LITERARY COURSE.

Freshman Class.

5	English	I	5	English	II
5	Mathematics	I	5	Mathematics	II
5	Latin	I	5	Latin	II
3	Greek	I	3	Greek	II
2	Physics	I	2	Physics	II

Sophomore Class.

3	English	III	3	English	IV
3	Mathematics	III	3	Mathematics	IV
5	Latin	III	5	Latin	IV
3	Greek	III	3	Greek	IV
3	Physics	III	3	Physics	IV
3	Economics	I	3	Economics	II

Junior Class.

3	English	V	3	English	VI
3	Latin	V	3	Latin	VI
3	Greek	V	3	Greek	VI
3	French I or German	I	3	French II or German	II
3	History	I	3	History	II
3	Chemistry	I	3	Chemistry	II
*2	Chemistry-Laboratory	I	*2	Chemistry-Laboratory	II

Senior Class.

2	English	VII	2	English	VIII
3	Law III or Chemistry	III	3	Law IV or Chemistry	IV
3	Psychology	I	3	Ethics	I
3	French III or German	III	3	French IV or German	IV
3	History	III	3	History	IV
2	Military Science	I	2	Military Science	II
3	Latin	VII	3	English	IX

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

Freshman Class.

5	English	I	5	English	II
5	Mathematics	I	5	Mathematics	II
3	Commercial Geography	I	3	Commercial Geography	II
2	Physics	I	2	Physics	II
*5	Commercial Arithmetic	I	2	Stenography	I
			*3	Bookkeeping	I

Sophomore Class.

3	English	III	3	English	IV
3	Mathematics	III	3	Surveying	II
3	Physics	III	3	Physics	IV
3	Spanish	I	3	Spanish	II
3	Economics	I	3	Economics	II
2	Stenography	II	*2	Surveying-Fieldwork	II
*3	Bookkeeping	II	*3	Bookkeeping	III

Junior Class.

3	English	V	3	English	VI
3	French I or German	I	3	French II or German	II
3	Spanish	III	3	Spanish	IV
3	History	I	3	Economics	IV
5	Law	I	3	Law	II
3	Economics	III	3	History	II
			*2	Bookkeeping	IV

Senior Class.

2	English.	2	English.
3	French or German.	3	French or German.
3	Psychology.	3	Ethics.
2	Economics.	2	Economics.
3	Constitutional Law.	3	International Law.
2	Spanish.	2	Spanish.
2	Military Science.	2	Military Science.
3	History.	3	History.

Only the first three years of this course will be given for the session of 1901-1902.

DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION.

In the following detailed statements, each numbered division represents the work of one term, or half session, in the subject named. For the number of hours per week and the classes taking the subject, see Outlines of the Courses of Study.

AGRICULTURE.

PROFESSORS STUBBS, DALRYMPLE, AND BURNETTE.

The Freshman and Sophomore classes spend much of their time in the prosecution of the sciences which underlie Agriculture. When the Junior class reaches Agriculture, it has been drilled in Physics, Botany, Chemistry, and Zoology, and is, therefore, ready to comprehend the applications of these sciences to the elucidation of agricultural facts.

The following courses are taught:

I. GENERAL AGRICULTURE.—Origin and classification of soils; physical and chemical properties; relation of air and water to soils; physical amendments to soils; drainage, tillage, green manuring, rotation of crops, etc.; chemical additions; manures; home made, commercial, and other fertilizers, valuable ingredients and proper use of each; relation of plants to the soil and air; classification of plants; farm crops, study of composition, cultivation and requirements of each; nitrification and how accomplished, etc.

TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS—Johnson's *How Crops Grow;* Johnson's *How Crops Feed;* Storer's *Agriculture;* Allen's *Farm Book*; The Professor's Notes and Bulletins.

II. GENERAL AGRICULTURE.—This course is a continuation of Course I, with same text and reference books.

III. STOCK FEEDING.—The principles of stock feeding; giving the composition of the perfect ration for all domestic animals, under the conditions of rest, work, fat, milk, wool, etc., and compounding this ration out of the available foods, grains, grasses, straws, meals, etc.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Henry's *Feeds and Feeding;* Armsby's *Manual of Cattle Feeding.*

THE PAVILION.

SUGAR REFINERY IN THE DISTANCE.

IV. BREEDING AND DAIRYING.—Stock raising; origin and characteristics of different breeds of cattle, special points of each; theory of breeding milch cows, beef cattle, general utility cattle; essentials for successful breeding; proper care of stock; creameries, cheese factories, etc. Sheep husbandry; origin and characteristics of different breeds; care of a flock; objects of sheep raising, etc. Hogs; varieties, with characteristics; rapidity of multiplication; how to fatten quickly; value of the hog. Horses; varieties, with characteristics; utility and value. Mules and other domestic animals.

TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS—Randall's *Sheep Husbandry;* Allen's *American Cattle;* Allen's *Farm Book;* Miles' *Stock Breeding;* Curtis' *Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine;* Shaw's *Study of Breeds;* Gurler's *American Dairying;* Wing's *Milk and its Products.*

V. SUGAR.—The student, having finished the general agriculture of the second and third year, now enters upon the special agriculture of sugar cane, beets and sorghum. All of the general principles of agriculture, as heretofore learned, will be applied to the growing of these crops. Besides the pure agriculture here taught, the cane, sorghum and beets will be followed into the sugar house with the view of determining the soils, fertilizers and cultivation needed to give a maximum tonnage with maximum sugar content.

TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS—Stubbs' *Sugar Cane and Sugar Manufacturer;* Professor's Notes and Bulletins.

VI. SUGAR.—This course is a continuation of Course V, with the same text and reference books.

GEOLOGY.

I. GENERAL GEOLOGY.—In this course it is the aim to give the student a fairly comprehensive elementary course in general Geology. To this end will be considered:

(*a*) Structual and Dynamical Geology, treating of the origin and nature of the earth's crust; its movements, producing mountain and continental folds, with the attendant phenomena of earthquakes, volcanoes, etc., and erosion, transportation, and deposit by wind, water and ice.

(*b*) Historic Geology, which briefly treats of the organic life of the various geologic periods, and its effects upon structural and dynamic processes, together with man's place in the economy of nature.

(*c*) Economic Geology, treating of the origin, distribution and preservation of soils; the distribution of economic products in their relation to soil and climate, and the relation of both to the welfare of man.

TEXT-BOOK—Dana's *Text-Book of Geology.*

The students of Agriculture have the full benefit of the Experiment Station located on the grounds, the object of which is to conduct original researches or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals; their diseases and the remedies for them; the chemical composition of useful plants at different stages of growth; the comparative advantage of rotative cropping as pursued under a varying series of crops; the capacity of new plants and trees for acclimation; the analysis of soils and water; the chemical composition of manures, both natural and artificial, with experiments designed to test their comparative effects on crops of various kinds; the adaptation and value of grasses and forage plants; the composition and digestibility of the different kinds of food for domestic animals; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese; and such other experiments bearing on agriculture as are deemed advisable.

While no system of compulsory labor prevails, the students spend some time in the practical operations of the farm—ploughing, hoeing, planting and manuring—thus acquiring practical information in the art of farming. This, together with the required labor of grafting, budding, pruning, etc., gives additional value to the instruction of the lecture room.

The students have access to an Agricultural Reading Room, containing the best and latest works on Agriculture, together with the best of agricultural periodicals.

There is also a Museum, handsomely fitted up, with nearly one thousand specimens of agricultural products, which is used to illustrate the lectures.

ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR SCOTT.

LATIN.

Instruction in Latin is given in two courses, the Literary and the Latin-Science. The following courses are offered:

I. CICERO.—Orations against Catiline; Oration for Archias; Latin grammar; prose composition.

TEXT-BOOKS—Kelsey's *Cicero's Orations and Letters;* Bennett's *Latin Grammar;* Bennett's *Latin Composition.*

II. VIRGIL.—Selections from the first six books of the Æneid; lectures on Epic poetry.

TEXT-BOOKS—Harper and Miller's *Virgil's Æneid, Books I-VI.*

III. LIVY.—Selections from books I, XXI, XXII; Latin grammar; prose composition.

TEXT-BOOKS—Westcott's *Livy;* Gildersleeve's *Latin Grammar* (Lodge); Jones's *Latin Prose Composition* (Drake).

IV. HORACE.—Selections from the Epodes and Odes; lectures on Lyric poetry.

TEXT-BOOKS—Smith's *Odes and Epodes of Horace.*

V. TACITUS.—The Germania and Agricola; selections from Pliny's letters; Latin grammar; selected exercises.

TEXT-BOOKS—Hopkins's *Tacitus;* Westcott's *Pliny.*

VI. HORACE.—Selections from the Satires and Epistles; Life of Horace through his writings.

TEXT-BOOK—Kirkland's *Horace.*

VII. LATIN LITERATURE.—A summary of Latin Literature, Roman Social Life and Mythology.

TEXT-BOOKS—Mackail's *Latin Literature;* Preston and Dodge's *The Private Life of the Romans;* Gayley's *Classic Myths;* the Professor's Notes and References.

GREEK.

Instruction in Greek is given only in the Literary course.

The following courses are offered.

I. BEGINNERS.—Vocabulary, forms, and exercises in translation.

TEXT-BOOK—White's *First Greek Book.*

II. BEGINNERS.—Course I continued.

TEXT-BOOKS—White's *First Greek Book;* Moss's *First Greek Reader.*

III. XENOPHON.—Selections from the first four books of the Anabasis; Greek grammar; prose composition.

TEXT-BOOKS—Harper and Wallace's *Xenophon's Anabasis;* Goodwin's *Greek Grammar.*

IV. LYSIAS.—Selected orations; Greek grammar; prose composition.

TEXT-BOOKS—Shuckburgh's *Lysias;* Goodwin's *Greek Grammar.*

V. HOMER.—A course in epic poetry.

TEXT-BOOK—Seymour's *Homer's Iliad.*

VI. SOPHOCLES.—A course in Greek tragedy. Selections from Sophocles and Euripides.

TEXT-BOOKS—Humphrey's *Antigone of Sophocles;* Hayley's *Alcestis of Euripides.*

BOTANY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

PROFESSOR DODSON.

BOTANY.

I. CRYPTOGAMIC BOTANY.—A study of type forms of all the groups of cryptogams, with special attention to the economic species, so as to make a very elementary course in fermentation, bacteriology, plant diseases and their treatment, edible and poisonous fungi, etc. The course will consist of lectures, laboratory work, and recitations.

II. DESCRIPTIVE BOTANY AND PLANT PHYSIOLOGY.—A herbarium of twenty-five specimens will be required of each student.

TEXT-BOOK—Bergen's *Foundations of Botany.*

III. Plant Pathology.

TEXT-BOOK—*A Text-Book of Plant Diseases* by George Massee; lectures.

IV. Plant Physiology.

TEXT-BOOK—*Practical Plant Physiology* by Dr. W. Detmer, translated by S. A. Moor.

BACTERIOLOGY.

I. BACTERIOLOGY.—In this course the elementary principles of fermentation and bacteriology, as applied to the sugar house and plantation stock, are taught by lectures and demonstrations.

This course is arranged for the second term, fifth year, of the Sugar course, but might well be taken by all students contemplating the study of medicine or veterinary science.

TEXT-BOOK--Novy's *Practical Bacteriology.*

NOTE—Biology in the General Science course, second term, Junior year, is the same as Courses III and IV above; in the second term, Senior year, it implies research work in Botany or Bacteriology.

CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR COATES. MR. BEST.

The following courses are offered:

I. GENERAL CHEMISTRY.—Lecture room demonstrations, supplemented by laboratory studies on the type elements and the general laws of chemical action.

TEXT-BOOKS—Remsen's *Inorganic Chemistry, Briefer Course;* Hillyer's *Laboratory Manual.*

II. GENERAL CHEMISTRY (Requisite, Course I).—This course is the continuation of Course I, and includes lectures on the detailed manufacture of fertilizers, sulphuric acid, and the more important inorganic chemical products, as well as a brief course in elementary metallurgy. The laboratory work includes some inorganic preparations and the principles of qualitative analysis.

TEXT-BOOKS—Same as in Course I.

III. ORGANIC CHEMISTRY (Requisite, Courses I and II).—A course in Organic Chemistry, with experiments and some organic preparations.

Text-Book—Remsen's *Organic Chemistry.*

IV. ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.—The continuation of Course III.

TEXT-BOOK—Same as in Course III.

V. QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.—Six hours of laboratory work a week, with explanatory lectures from time to time.

TEXT-BOOK—Newh's *Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis.*

VI. QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS.—The principles and type methods of quantitative work. Six hours of laboratory work a week, with explanatory lectures.

VII. TECHNICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY (Requisite, Courses III, IV, V, VI).—This course consists of lectures on the general principles of agricultural chemistry, on the technical chemistry of the sugar house, and on agricultural analytical methods as prescribed by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. It includes a course on the theory and use of the polariscope, is followed by a course in general technical organic chemistry, and is supplemented by laboratory work on the analysis of sugars, fertilizers, and agricultural products, and by visits to sugar houses, gas works, cotton-seed oil works, and such chemical manufacturing plants as may be accessible.

TEXT-BOOKS—*The Methods of Analytical Work,* published by the A. O. A. C.; Sadtler's *Technical Organic Chemistry;* Thorp's *Outlines of Industrial Chemistry.*

VIII. TECHNICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY (Requisite, Course VII).—The continuation of Course VII.

TEXT-BOOKS—Same as in Course VII.

IX. ADVANCED ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.—Lectures on the chemistry of the carbohydrates, the albuminoids, and the amides, supplemented by laboratory work in ultimate organic analysis; the preparation and optical and chemical study of the various sugars, and such problems in the chemistry of the sugar house as may arise from time to time.

X. ADVANCED ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.—The continuation of Course IX.

XI. HISTORICAL CHEMISTRY.

TEXT-BOOK—Venable's *History of Chemistry.*

XII. PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY.

TEXT-BOOK—Van Deventer's *Physical Chemistry.*

XIII. ADVANCED PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY.

Ostwald's *Foundations of Analytical Chemistry.*

XIV. Special chapters in advanced Organic, Inorganic or Theoretical Chemistry.

Special work in Physiological Chemistry will be offered to men desiring to study medicine.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

PROFESSOR PEGUES.

DRAWING (C. E.)

I. FREE-HAND DRAWING.—A course in plain lettering and sketching.

TEXT-BOOK—Reinhardt's *Free-Hand Lettering.*

II. Structural Drawing.—Exercises in sketching the joints and details of simple framed structures, and in making accurate drawings to a convenient scale.

Text-Book--Professor's Notes.

III. Topographical Drawing.—A complete map of the University campus from the student's own notes in the field. The field-work is done in connection with Surveying III.

IV. Roofs and Bridges Drawing.—A course in connection with Roofs and Bridges I.

V. Roofs and Bridges Drawing.—Structural and detail drawing in connection with Roofs and Bridges II.

SURVEYING.

I. Chain Surveying.—Use of chain, tape and rods; chain survey of campus, with map.

II. Land Surveying (Requisite, Plane Trigonometry).—A course in Plane Surveying and Leveling. The subjects of chaining, use of compass, level, transit, and plane table, are taught practically and theoretically. Problems relating to difference of level between points, laying out drains on uniform slope, areas and their correct graphical representation, are set each student. Any student completing this course will be competent, with but little practice, to fill the position of parish surveyor, or would be an intelligent assistant in levee work.

Text-Book—Johnson's *Surveying.*

III. Topographical Surveying (Requisite, Course II).—A course in Topographic and Hydrographic Surveying. The University is happily situated, fronting the Mississippi river. Ground that the students are free to use, illustrating almost every kind of topographic condition, can be reached in a five-minute walk from the University campus. The field work consists of surveys made for the map, which always include portions of the river. The river is sounded, cross-sectioned, its lines of equal depth determined over a limited area, and its discharge estimated at some of its stages. The triangulation for the map is connected in azimuth and elevation to known points of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and suitable checks are arranged to secure accuracy.

Text-Book.—Same as in Course II.

IV. Railroad Surveying (Requisite, Courses II and III and Spherical Trigonometry).—A course in Geodetic and Railroad Surveying. The geodetic field work consists in the careful execution of base line measurements and triangulation, carried out according to the methods adopted by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey as far as the facilities at hand and the time of the student allow; and in the accurate determination of azimuth, latitude, and time by observations of the heavenly bodies, including the use of the American ephemeris.

The field work in railroad surveying consists in actual practice in running out on the ground the several kinds of curves discussed; in the location, from a topographic map made by the student, of a short piece ot railway line on an ascending grade on rough ground; and in the crose-sectioning and calculation, from the student's own notes, of the excavations and embankments in the resulting cuts and fills, which, to give diversity to the exercise, are laid off to different road beds and slopes.

Text-Books—Same as in Course II, and Searle's *Field Engineering.*

ROOFS AND BRIDGES.

I. Stresses (Requisite, Mechanics of Materials and Calculus).—A course giving the analytical methods of determining the stresses in roof and bridge trusses, with practical examples.

Text-Book—Merriman and Jacoby's *Roofs and Bridges*, *Part I.*

II. Design (Requisite, Course I).—The design of framed structures. Also, a study of the principles and methods of masonry construction, taking up the subjects of foundations, abutments, piers, culverts, etc.

Text-Books—Merriman and Jacoby's *Bridge Design*, *Part III;* Baker's *Masonry Construction.*

Equipment.—The department is supplied with the following instruments, in the use of which the students taking this course are thoroughly drilled:

Two complete engineer's transits, one of which is equipped with the Saegmuller Solar Attachment and stadia wires; two engineer's levels with self-reading and vernier target rods; an improved surveying aneroid barometer compensated for temperature, two plain needle standard compasses, a tripod-mounted telescope compass, an improved telescope sextant, a Johnston's patent plane table with telemeter telescope, polar planimeter, a hand level, an altimeter, with all the necessary accompany-

VIEW IN CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

BOTANICAL LABORATORY.

ing apparatus for field and office work, such as chains, standard base line tapes, stadia rods, sounding line, drawing boards, blue print apparatus, beam compasses, English and metric scales, and a very complete set of blue prints and drawings of engineering structures and machines.

The department has been furnished by the government with complete sets of the maps and reports published by the Mississippi River Commission, and with charts and reports of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

A very good reference library for the department is being collected, and the students have at all times access to the current periodicals, *Engineering News*, *Electrical World*, *Popular Science Monthly*, and others.

COMMERCE.

Professor Himes.

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAHY.

I. Physical Geography, with reference to the industrial resources of the world. Political geography. Commercial conditions.

II. Continuation of Course I. Commercial geography of the United States. Studies in consular reports. Essays on trade relations and comparative resources of the United States and other countries.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.

I. Arithmetic, business forms, and penmanship. A course in rapid reckoning, balancing accounts, cash balance, discount and exchange, proportion and averages. Drill in writing bills, notes, drafts, receipts, and letters. This course in writing takes the hand writing of the pupil as it is when he enters the class and shapes it into a rapid and legible form.

BOOKKEEPING.

I. Elements of accounts. Double entry.

II. Theory of book-keeping applied to special forms of business.

III. Course II put into actual use in a department equipped with facilities for carrying on business in the same manner as is done daily in the business world.

IV. Banking.—The Juniors are the bankers for the Freshman and Sophomore classes. The department is equipped with the necessary fixtures for banking, and the work of the course is made identical with what takes place daily in the transaction of actual business.

STENOGRAPHY.

I. The Ben Pitman system of stenography is taught. The aim is to give the pupil control of the principles of the subject and ease in the art of shorthand writing. Typewriting is taught along with stenography. The department is supplied with Hammond, Smith Premier, and Remington machines.

II. Course I continued.

ENGLISH.

PROFESSOR SMITH. PROFESSOR HUGUENIN. MR. STRICKLAND

The aims of the course are:

1. To discipline the student in the logical formulation and correct expression of thought.

2. To impart a scientific knowledge of English by the study of both language and literature in the process of their common growth from century to century.

3. To familiarize the student with the masterpieces of literature, English and American, by an extended course of reading, and by requiring frequent reproduction of the results of his reading in original compositions and essays.

4. To acquaint the student with the methods of comparative criticism, to cultivate in him a refined appreciation of what is best in literature, and thus to reveal an unfailing source of mental enjoyment and mental quickening.

COMPOSITIONS AND ESSAYS.—The compositions and essays, by being based on the subjects studied, constitute an organic part of the work. The student is thus made familiar not only with the subject that he may be pursuing, but with the literature of the subject as well. He is trained to handle, compare, and cite the most recent and trustworthy authorities in every department of literary work that he may be pursuing.

The following courses are offered:

I. GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION, with readings in American literature. The student is drilled in the principles of English grammar, and taught the application of these principles by constant practice in writing. The paragraph is considered the unit of composition.

TEXT-BOOKS—Carpenter's *Principles of English Grammar;* Butler's *School English;* and complete annotated selections from the following ten American authors: Irving, Poe, Webster, Bryant, Holmes, Hawthorne, Whitter, Lowell, Longfellow, and Lanier.

II. GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION, with readings in English literature.

TEXT-BOOKS—Carpenter and Butler completed, with annotated selections from the following ten English authors: Shakespeare, Milton, Addison, Goldsmith, Burns, Scott, Coleridge, Byron, Macaulay, and Tennyson.

III. ENGLISH LITERATURE FROM CHAUCER TO TENNYSON.

The readings of Course II are supplemented, and the development of English Literature as a whole is carefully traced. No attempt is made to teach the history of Literature until enough literature itself has been read to serve as a basis for the illustration of every important literary movement.

TEXT-BOOKS—Pancoast's *Representative English Literature.* Frequent use is also made, especially for original essays, of such reference works as Ward's *English Poets*, Craik's *English Prose*, and Warner's *Library of the World's Best Literature.*

IV. SHAKESPEARE AND AMERICAN LITERATURE.

The greatest of Shakespeare's dramas are studied, their dates of composition investigated, their construction analyzed, their *dramatis personæ* compared, and all grammatical peculiarities noted and explained. Each student is required to sum up his investigation of an assigned play in an exhaustive original essay.

American literature is studied from its beginning in colonial days to the present time. The readings in American literature of Course I are supplemented, and the growth of our literature is traced in the authors read. The progress of the South in literature since 1870 is made the subject of special study.

TEXT-BOOKS—The Arden edition of Shakespeare's plays is preferred, with Dowden's *Shakespeare Primer.* The student is not required to purchase but uses for constant reference the commentaries of Gervinus, Ulrici, Coleridge, Dowden, Hudson, Boas, Furness, and Brandes. In American literature, the text-book is Pancoast's *Introduction to American*

Literature, frequent reference being made to Stedman and Hutchinson's *Library of American Literature*. Each student is required to subscribe for a literary journal.

V. ENGLISH LITERATURE OF THE 19TH CENTURY.

The leading poets and prose writers of this century are read in their most representative works. In poetry, most attention is paid to Browning and Tennyson; in prose, to Macaulay, De Quincey, Carlyle, and Ruskin. The aim of the course is to place the student abreast of the most recent movements in English literature, and to bring him in touch with the writers whose works are now most influential in moulding English taste and thought.

TEXT-BOOKS—Saintsbury's *History of Nineteenth Century Literature*, with annotated editions of the authors studied. Ward's *English Poets* and Craik's *English Prose* are used as reference books.

VI. LITERARY CRITICISM.

In this course, the great critics from Dryden to Matthew Arnold are studied in their chronological order. The student is expected to apply the principles of literary criticism, as exemplified in the masterpieces of English critical literature, to the masterpieces of creative literature already studied. The course is, thus, partly in the nature of a review and final appraisal of all the literature that he has studied.

TEXT-BOOKS—McLaughlin's *Literary Criticism for Students*; Vaughan's *English Literary Criticism*.

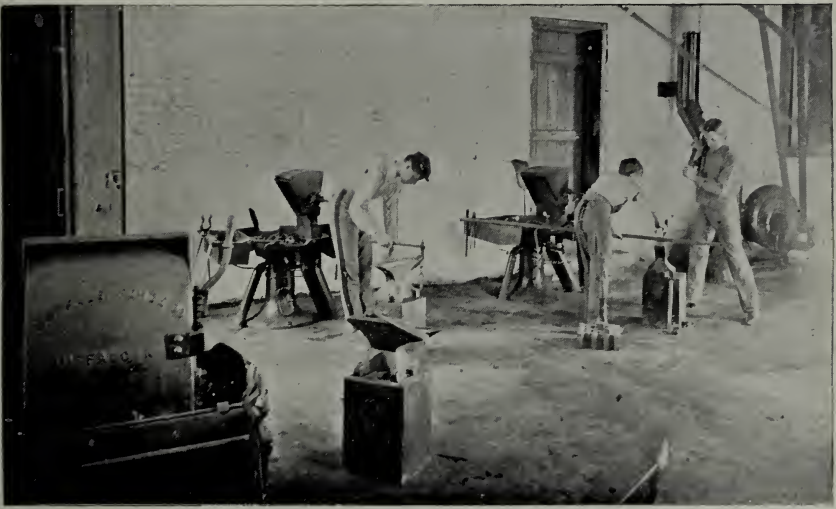
VII. OLD ENGLISH AND CHAUCER.

This course is literary and philological. The student learns to read Old English prose and poetry, is given a few lectures on Middle English, and then begins a thorough study of Chaucer. In this and the next course, the beginnings of the English language and literature are studied, and the student lays a secure foundation for the scientific investigation of the more abstruse literary and philological questions.

TEXT-BOOKS—Emerson's *History of the English Language*; Smith's *Old English Grammar and Exercise Book*; Corson's *Chaucer's Canterbury Tales*.

VIII. OLD ENGLISH, CHAUCER, SPENSER, AND LECTURES ON HISTORICAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

The study of Old English and Chaucer is completed. The lectures are devoted to syntax, and are designed to sum up the



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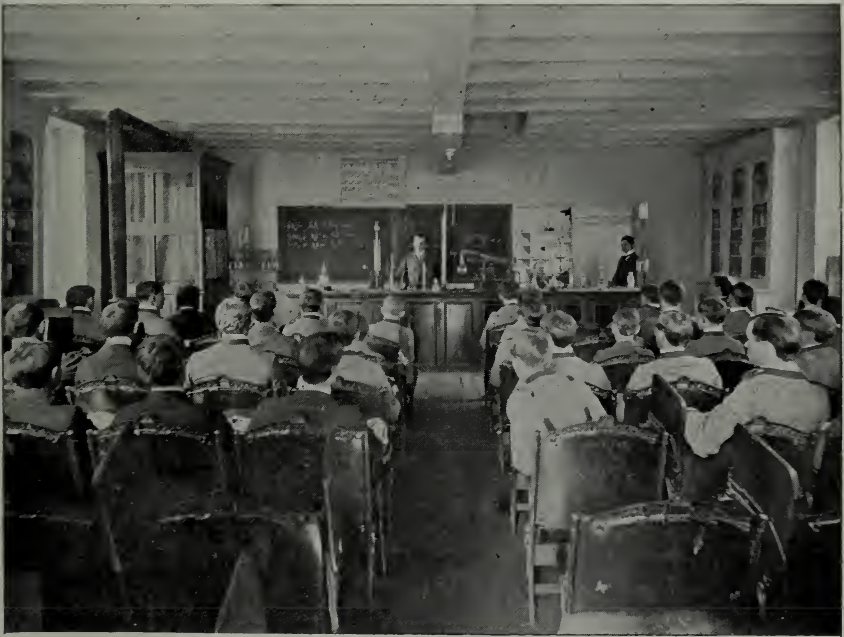


CHEMISTRY LECTURE ROOM.

bearing of Old and Middle English on Modern English, and to introduce the student to the deeper questions of English grammar.

TEXT-BOOKS—The same text-books are continued, with the addition of Skeat's *Minor Poems of Chaucer* and the Globe Edition of Spenser.

IX. COMPARATIVE LITERATURE.

The course for 1901-1902 will consist of a comparative study of ancient and modern oratory. The best orations of Demosthenes and Cicero will be exhaustively analyzed, and critically compared with the master-pieces of Burke and Webster. The first part of the course will be conducted by Professor Scott.

X. POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

This course will be adapted to the needs of those desiring more advanced work in literature or philology. The course last given was literary, consisting of (a) a study of the evolution of nineteenth century fiction as illustrated in representative works of Bulwer, Dickens, Thackeray, and George Eliot; (b) nineteenth century poetry as illustrated in the best work of Tennyson, Browning, and Kipling; (c) nineteenth century criticism and prose style as illustrated in the writings of Matthew Arnold, Macaulay, Carlyle, and Ruskin.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR PRESCOTT.

ECONOMICS.

I. ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES.

TEXT-BOOK—Bullock's *Introduction to the Study of Economics.*

II. ECONOMIC CLASSICS.—Selections from Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, etc.

TEXT-BOOKS—Ashley's *Economic Classics.*

III. MONEY AND CREDIT.

TEXT-BOOK—White's *Money and Banking.*

IV. STATISTICS.

TEXT-BOOK—Bowley's *Elements of Statistics.*

HISTORY.

I. CLASSICAL ANTIQUITY.—A course in the political, economic, and social history of Greece and Rome.

TEXT-BOOKS—Botsford's *Greece;* Botsford's *Rome.*

II. MEDIEVAL HISTORY.—A study of feudalism and of formative influences.

TEXT-BOOK—Duruy's *Middle Ages.*

III. MODERN HISTORY.—Economic, social, and political.

TEXT-BOOK—Duruy's *Modern Times;* Judson's *Europe in the Nineteenth Century.*

IV. HISTORICAL POLITICS.—A course in central and local government.

TEXT-BOOK—Wilson's *The State.*

LAW.

I. CONTRACTS; PRINCIPAL AND AGENT.

TEXT-BOOKS—*Harriman on Contracts; Huffcut on Agency.*

II. NEGOTIABLE PAPER; BAILMENTS.

TEXT-BOOKS—*Bigelow on Bills, Notes and Cheques; Hale on Bailments.*

III. CONTITUTIONAL LAW.—A study of the Constitution of the United States, including its sources, its provisions, and its interpretations.

TEXT-BOOKS—Stevens' *Sources of the Constitution;* Cooley's *Principles of Constitutional Law.*

IV. INTERNATIONAL LAW.

TEXT-BOOK—Lawrence's *Principles of International Law.*

V. BUSINESS LAW.—A general course in the law of contracts, common carriers, negotiable paper, etc.

TEXT-BOOK.—White's *Business Law.*

HORTICULTURE.

PROFESSOR BURNETTE.

I. This course includes a study of plant environment, vegetable gardening, and handicraft. Instruction is given by lectures, supplemented by field-work. The course offered is planned with special reference to the conditions and climate of Louisiana.

TEXT-BOOKS—Bailey's *Garden Making,* Bailey's *Rule Book.*

II. A continuation of Course I, including a study of Pomology and Landscape Horticulture.

TEXT BOOKS—Bailey's *Nursery Book*, Waugh's *Landscape Gardening*.

The laboratory work consists in the practical operations of the nursery. In this the student is given full instruction in all the methods of plant propagation, including seedage, cuttage, buddage and graftage, as well as training and pruning. The course embraces a study of the different styles of landscape gardening, characters of trees, shrubs, and flowers, and planning and laying out home grounds and parks. Practical hints are given as opportunity offers in the work of beautifying the campus.

Special work in cross-breeding and hybridizing will be given by appointment. Graduate work, also, will be given with reference to the desires of students pursuing advanced work in agriculture.

EQUIPMENT.—A full line of lantern slides, illustrating all the subjects above mentioned, has been recently added to the department. Also one set of Deyrolle models of fruit, flowers, and grafts, and one set of Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co.'s colored plates of vegetables. These are used as aids in the class-room.

The horticultural grounds of the Experiment Station are situated close at hand, and in them may be found all varieties of fruits and vegetables. An opportunity is here available for a full study of all the plants grown in them, as well as of the interesting and valuable investigations in the line of cultural, fertilizing, and physiological experiments that are being constantly carried on.

MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR NICHOLSON.

Instruction is given by text-books and lectures.

The following courses are offered:

I,*a*. GEOMETRY.—This course begins at Book III, and includes Plane Geometry and also one Book (VI) in solid Geometry.

TEXT-BOOK—Wentworth's *Plane and Solid Geometry*

I,*b*. ALGEBRA.—This course begins at Chapter XV (Ratio), and includes Proportion, the Progressions, Binomial Theorem, Logarithms, and Interest and Annuities.

TEXT-BOOK—Wentworth's *College Algebra*.

II,*a*. GEOMETRY.—This course begins at Book VII, and includes Solid and Spherical Geometry and also Conic Sections.

TEXT-BOOK—Wentworth's *Plane and Solid Geometry*.

II,*b*. ALGEBRA.—This course begins at Chapter XXI, and includes Choice, Chance, Continued Fractions, Series, Determinants, and General Equations.

TEXT-BOOK—Wentworth's *College Algebra*.

III. TRIGONOMETRY.—This course includes both Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.

TEXT-BOOK—Nicholson's *Trigonometry*.

IV. ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.—This course embraces Plane Co-ordinate Geometry as far as Transcendental Curves.

TEXT-BOOK—Nichol's *Analytic Geometry*.

V. ANALYTICS AND CALCULUS.—This course embraces Higher Co-ordinate Geometry (continuation of Course IV) and Differential and Integral Calculus as far as Chapter V.

TEXT-BOOKS—Nichol's *Analytic Geometry;* Nicholson's *Calculus*.

VI. CALCULUS.—In this course the Differential and Integral Calculus is completed except in its application to problems in Mechanics.

VII. SPECIAL TOPICS.—This course embraces Differential Equations and Applications of the Calculus to problems in Mechanics, Probability, etc.

TEXT-BOOK—Professor's Notes and Lectures.

VIII. SPECIAL TOPICS.—A continuation of Course VII.

TEXT-BOOK—Professor's Notes and Lectures.

GRADUATE WORK.—Advanced work in Calculus, Quaternions, and Determinants is given to post-graduate students.

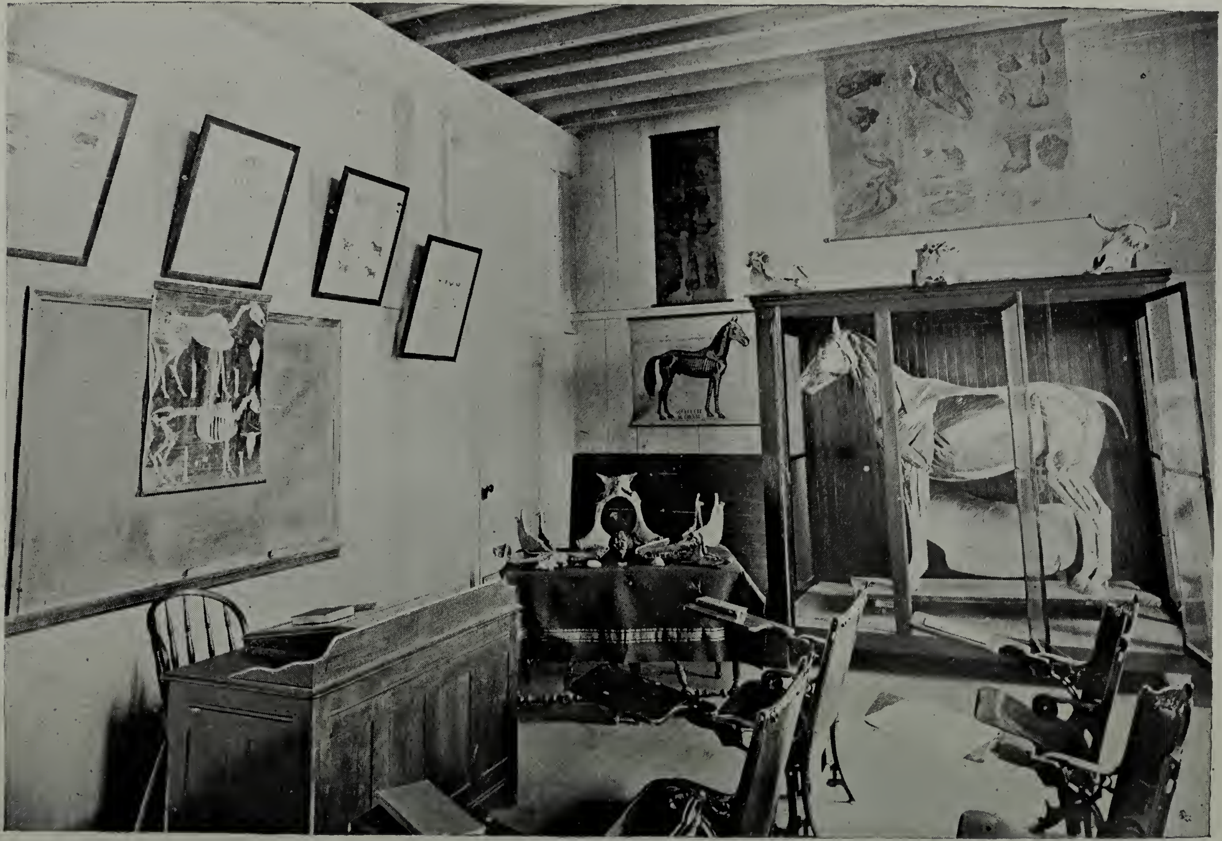
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

PROFESSOR KRETZ. MR. YOUNGS. MR. STOUTZ.

STEAM MACHINERY.

I. STEAM ENGINE.—The fundamental principles of thermodynamics in their relation to the steam engine and other motors are studied. The conversion of heat into work by the steam engine and the accompanying losses, are considered.

TEXT-BOOK—Holmes's *Steam Engine*.



CORNER OF VETERINARY CLASS ROOM.

II. Valve Gearing.—Study and design of valves and valve gearing by the Zeuner and Bilgram diagram, the last month being devoted to the Corliss gear.

Text-Book—Halsey's *Valve Gears* and Professor's Notes.

MECHANICAL LABORATORY.

1. Applied Theory.—Thermal and mechanical tests of steam engines, boilers, pumps, etc., are made. Setting of valves and adjustment of valve gear, calibration of instruments used in making determinations. An important part of this course consists of investigations of many of the power plants and factories in and near Baton Rouge.

Reference Book—Carpenter's *Experimental Engineering.*

II. Applied Theory.—A continuation of Course I.

MACHINE DESIGN.

I. Kinematics of Machinery.—The following subjects are considered : kinematics, general methods of transmitting motion in machines, pure rolling, frictional gearing, outlines of gear teeth, cams, and other contact mechanism, link-work, wrapping connectors, and trains of mechanism. Six hours a week of drawing.

Text-Book—Barr's *Kinematics of Machinery.*

II. Engines and Boilers.—This course is a continuation of Course I, and is supplemented with lectures on the details of steam engine and boiler design.

Text-Book—Professor's Notes.

III. A continuation of Course II.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY.

I. The problems relating to the point, line, plane, cylinder, cone, double curved surfaces of revolution, intersection of planes and solids, intersection of solids, and development of solids.

Text-Book—Faunce's *Descriptive Geometry.*

DRAWING.

I. Geometrical Drawing.—A series of geometrical constructions such as are in common use in mechanical drawing, and practice in plain lettering. Elementary projection is begun.

Text-Book—Faunce's *Mechanical Drawing.* Notes and Lectures.

II. Projection Drawing.—Exercises in projections and simple working drawings. Practice in tracing and blue printing forms a part of the work.

III. Descriptive Geometry Drawing.—This drawing is given in connection with Course I, Descriptive Geometry.

IV. Sugar Machinery.—This course is devoted to drawing and designing sugar machinery.

V. Sugar Machinery.—A continuation of Course IV.

SHOPWORK.

I. Woodwork.—In this course the student is required to construct a series of exercises in joint work. The aim of the instruction is to familiarize the student with tools such as are in common use in practical joinery, and to give him a good idea of mechanical construction.

II. Pattern Making.—The work of this course is devoted to face-plate and center-turning, followed by a course in pattern making.

III. Forge Work.—The work of this course consists of a series of exercises in forging, welding, tool making, and tempering.

IV. Forge Work.—A continuation of Course III.

V. Machine Work.—This course consists of a series of exercises in engine lathe, planer, drill press, bench work, etc.

VI. Model Making.—This course is given in connection with Machine Design I. The student, after having designed a motion, is required to construct a machine by which his design is exemplified.

Equipment.—The workshop occupies a brick building one story high, thirty feet wide, and one hundred and thirty feet long. The wood shop is furnished with twenty benches and the necessary hand tools. Besides the above, there are the following hand and power machines: two rip and cross-cut saw tables, one former, one mortising machine, two scroll-sawing machines, one tenoning machine, one surface planer, fifteen turning lathes and one large pattern makers' lathe. The blacksmith shop is equipped with six down blast Buffalo forges, anvils, sets, necessary tongs, etc. The machine shop contains one thirteen-inch Sebastian lathe, one twelve-inch and one nine-inch Read lathe, one fifteen-inch Steptoe shaper, and one twenty-two inch drill press, together with the necessary bench tools.

The shop is furnished with power from a ten by twenty-four inch Corliss engine, supplied with steam by a sixty horse-power Babcock & Wilcox, steel header, boiler.

MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS.

Major Chavanne.

The cadets are formed into an infantry battalion, and are put through a systematic military course during the year. This course consists of military drills in the squad, company, and battalion, both in close and extended order, and artillery drill dismounted. Instruction is given in all the ceremonies: review, dress parade, guard mounting, inspections, etc.

The cadets are also taught army regulations, the interior economy of companies, "paper work," and how properly to transmit official papers and letters.

The names of the three seniors who graduate with the highest standing in this department are reported to the War Department at Washington, and published in the next *Army Register* as among the distinguished graduates of military schools.

I. Tactics.

Text-Books—*United States Infantrv Drill Regulations; United States Artillery Drill Regulations.*

II. Military Science.—This is a short course in military science and the art of war, consisting of army organization and discipline; infantry, artillery, and mounted tactics; scouting and reconnoissance, sketching and foraging, advance and rear guards, outposts, tactical marches, offensive and defensive battle, positions, minor operations, logistics, and strategy.

Text-Book—Pettit's *Manual for Militarv Colleges.*

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Professor Stumberg.

FRENCH.

I. Elementary Work.—Grammar, composition, and translation.

Text-Book—Grandgent's *Essentials of French Grammar.*

II. **Reading and Irregular Verbs.**—A continuation of Course I.

Text-Books—The same; Kuhn's *French Reading.*

III. **Modern French Prose.**—Review of grammar; exercises in writing and speaking French; reading of modern French.

Text-Books—Daudet: *Trois Contes Choisis;* Grandgent's *Exercises Based on Trois Contes Choisis;* Sarcey's *Siège de Paris.*

IV. **Modern French Prose.**—A continuation of Course III.

Text-Books—The same.

V. **Classic French Drama.**—Reading of plays in class, and reports, written and oral, on outside assigned reading.

Text-Books—*Athalie, Le Cid*, and other plays in annotated editions.

VI. **Modern French Drama.**—Reading of plays in class, and reports on outside assigned reading.

Text-Books—*Hernani, Cyrano de Bergerac*, and other plays in annottated editions.

Ntoe.—For students who speak French, a separate class is arranged when possible.

GERMAN.

I. **Elementary Work.**

Text-Books—Thomas's *Practical German Grammar;* Hempl's *The Easiest German Reading.*

II. **Elementary Work.**—A continuation of Course I, with additional reading.

Text-Books.—The same; Van Daell's *German Reader.*

III. **German Literature.**—Grammar review, composition, translation, conversation. Selections from masterpieces and accounts of them are read in German.

Text-Books—Bernhardt's *German Composition;* Scheffel's *Trompeter von Säkkingen.*

IV. **German Literature.**—A continuation of Course III.

Text-Books—The same; Schiller's *Wilhelm Tell.*

SPANISH.

I. **Elementary Work.**

Text-Book—Edgren's *Spanish Grammar;* Ramsey's *Elementary Spanish Reader.*

II. **Elementary Work.**

Text-Books—The same.

III. Reading and Composition.

Text-Books—Clarke's *First Spanish Reader and Writer;* Matzke's *Spanish Reader.*

IV. Reading and Composition.

Text-Books—The same.

V. Practice in Composition and Conversation. — This Course and the following are intended to prepare the student for the practical use of Spanish abroad.

VI. Course V continued.

PHYSICS AND MECHANICS.

Professor Atkinson.

PHYSICS.

I. Elements of Physics (Requisite, Arithmetic and Algebra through quadratics).—An elementary course for beginners.

Text-Book—Carhart and Chute's *Elements of Physics.*

II. Elements of Physics (Requisite, Course I).—A continuation of Course I.

Text-Book—Carhart and Chute's *Elements of Physics.*

III. General Physics (Requisite, Geometry and Course II). —This course will cover the subjects of Heat, Light, Mechanics, and Electricity.

Text-Book—Hastings and Beach's *General Physics.*

IV. General Physics (Requisite, Trigonometry and Course III).—A continuation of Course III.

Text-Book—Hastings and Beach's *General Physics.*

V. Heat and Electricity (Requisite, Course IV).—A continuation of Course IV, with lectures on continuous current dynamos.

Text-Books—Hastings and Beach's *General Physics;* Jackson's *Continuous Current Dynamos.*

VI. Electrical Measurements (Requisite, Course V).—A series of laboratory experiments in the measurement of current, resistance, and potential.

Text-Book—Nichols's *Laboratory Manual.*

ASTRONOMY.

I. General Astronomy.—An elementary course in descriptive and practical astronomy.

Text-Book—Young's *General Astronomy.*

MECHANICS.

I. Elementary Mechanics.—This course deals with statics, kinematics, kinetics, centre of gravity, and moment of inertia.

Text-Book—Wood's *Elementary Mechanics.*

II. Mechanics of Materials.—A course in the resistance and properties of engineering materials, including the mechanics of beams, columns, and shafts.

Text-Book—Merriman's *Mechanics of Materials.*

III. Mechanics of Engineering.—In this course, problems and principles in statics and dynamics which occur most often in engineering work, claim the attention of the student.

Text-Book—Church's *Mechanics of Engineering;* Professor's Notes.

IV. Mechanics of Engineering.—This course is a continuation of Course III, including a course in the mechanics of fluids.

Text-Book—Church's *Mechanics of Engineering;* Professor's Notes.

V. Graphic Statics.—This course includes the general theory of graphic statics and its application to practical problems in roof and bridge trusses. All the work is done in the drawing room.

Text-Book—Merriman's *Graphic Statics.*

PSYCHOLOGY AND ETHICS.

Professor Himes.

PSYCHOLOGY.

I. A general course in psychology, the aim being to present the main outlines of the science.

Text-Book—James' *Psychology.*

ETHICS.

I. A general course in ethics, the aim being to present the main outlines of the subject.

Text-Book—Mackenzie's *Manual of Ethics.*

VETERINARY SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR DALRYMPLE.

I. VETERINARY HYGIENE.—This course embraces in condensed form the various subjects which are required to make the student familiar with the science and art of veterinary medicine and surgery, to an extent sufficient for his own use as an agriculturist or owner of live stock. The first term begins with the anatomy and physiology of the different systems of which the animal body is composed.

II. VETERINARY HYGIENE.—The subjects of the first are continued through the second term.

III. VETERINARY HYGIENE.—With this term commences the study of diseases and their treatment, both medical and surgical, and the course includes veterinary obstetrics.

IV. VETERINARY HYGIENE.—This is a continuation of the work of the previous term, and its accomplishment completes the course.

V. HYGIENE OF SUGAR PLANTATION STOCK.—This is a short course in veterinary science for students of the sugar course.

The object here is to educate the student along the lines of animal hygiene so that he may have an intelligent idea how to maintain the most perfect health and usefulness in the sugar plantation live stock.

VI. HYGIENE OF SUGAR PLANTATION STOCK.—A continuation of Course V.

TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS—Hopkins's *Veterinary Elements for Agricultural Students;* Dalrymple's *Compendium of Veterinary Obstetrics;* Professor's Notes and Lectures.

In addition to text-books and lectures, other facilities for teaching are models, charts, and living animals that are brought to the clinic for treatment or operation.

The Veterinary Department, besides the class-room and its equipment, has a commodious and well appointed infirmary and pharmacy. Operations are conducted from time to time for the benefit and instruction of students; and during the last two or three years a large number of registered cattle of different breeds have been artificially immunized against Texas fever. In all of this work the veterinary classes assist, and thereby become familiar not only with the treatment of disease, but with special operations, and with the principles of modern antiseptic surgery.

ZOOLOGY AND ENTOMOLOGY.

PROFESSOR MORGAN.

ZOOLOGY.

I. ELEMENTARY ZOOLOGY.—This course is designed to train the student in the manipulation of the microscope, and in general laboratory methods, thus preparing him for the more advanced Zoological courses. It will include a preliminary study of the whole animal kingdom.

TEXT-BOOKS—Davenport's *Introduction to Zoology;* Jordan and Kellogg's *Animal Life.*

II. ELEMENTARY ZOOLOGY.—Course I continued, with the same text-books.

III. INVERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY (Open to students who have taken Courses I and II).—(*a*) THE ANIMAL CELL.—This is studied morphologically and physiologically in unicellular and metazoa or multicellular animals, the student using as types of the former, amœba, paramecium, vorticella, and of the latter, salivary cells, blood cells, and ciliated cells. The laboratory offers opportunities for the student to familiarize himself with the use of the microscope and general microscopical technique.

(*b*) THE BIOLOGY OF THE ANIMAL.—Here begins the systematic study of the metazoans with reference to structure, function, development and relationship, the student using as types the sponge (commercial, spongilla, and grantia), fresh water hydra and campanularian hydroid (campanularia), and star fish (asterias).

TEXT-BOOKS—McMurrich's *Invertebrate Morphology;* Chapin and Rettger's *Elementary Zoology and Laboratory Guide.*

IV. HIGHER INVERTEBRATE AND VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY.—This course, open to students who have taken Courses I–III, contemplates a continuation of Course III, the students studying, by lecture, more systematically the classification and structure of animal life, while the laboratory work involves the study

BARNS OF THE EXPERIMENT STATION AT BATON ROUGE.

of the representatives of the principal groups, using as types the earth worm, the crayfish, the grasshopper, the mussel, the frog, the fish, the pigeon, and the rabbit.

TEXT-BOOKS—McMurrich's *Invertebrate Morphology*; Chapin and Rettger's *Elementary Zoology and Laboratory Guide*, and Kingsley's *Vertebrate Zoology*.

V. ADVANCED LABORATORY COURSE (Open to students who elect Zoology or Biology in the General Science Course).—Research work in morphology, physiology and classification of invertebrates. Should the study of insects be selected, the working out of their life history will form a part of this course.

ENTOMOLOGY.

I. ENTOMOLOGY (Open to students who have taken Zoology I-IV).—This course embraces a careful study, by means of lectures, with laboratory and field work, of the relation of insects to other fauna, of their anatomy, composition and development, with special reference to economic entomology. Much time is spent in collecting and preparing specimens for the cabinet (entomotaxy), and in studying the haunts and habits of the different groups. Each student is supplied with cases, and as he advances in the study of the groups, he is enabled to enter more minutely into the classification of the specimens collected. During the whole of this course, opportunity is offered for breeding and for determining the life histories of such insects as will illustrate the different methods of breeding. At the close of this course, lectures are given which treat of the practical application of entomology, including the preparation and application of insecticides, together with the dissemination of predaceous insects and fungus diseases as a means of controlling insect ravages.

TEXT-BOOKS—Comstock and Kellogg's *Elements of Insect Anatomy*; Comstock's *Manual for the Study of Insects*.

II. ENTOMOLOGY.—Course I continued, with the same text-books.

III. ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGY.—This contemplates a study by means of lectures, field investigations and laboratory work, of the injurious and beneficial insects of Louisiana. The life histories are carefully studied, as well as the best means of overcoming the enemies and of disseminating the friends.

TEXT-BOOK—Comstock's *Manual for the Study of Insects.*

IV. ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGY.—A continuation of Entomology III.

FACILITIES.—This department occupies a large room in the Agricultural Hall. A second room in the same building has been secured and equipped for laboratory purposes. It contains dissecting tables, a large dark-room, and all the modern laboratory arrangements. The department is well equipped with microscopes, reagents, and the necessary facilities for complete laboratory work. The zoological collections represent adequately the important types, and have been so arranged as to offer every inducement for specimen study. A carefully selected library and leading journals are at the disposal of the students.

THE LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS.

CHAS. H. STUMBERG, LIBRARIAN.

The library contains over twenty-one thousand volumes. It is a repository of the United States Government, and constantly receives additions from this and other sources. The greater part of the library has been classified according to the Dewey decimal system. Shelf-lists give a fair catalogue of the books by classes. A card catalogue, by authors and subjects, is nearly completed.

As students are required by their professors to do collateral reading on the subjects they study, the library is an important part of the educational equipment.

The reading rooms, which are open from eight to six daily, and till ten at night on Fridays and Saturdays, give free access to a large number of periodicals, and to the reference shelves, which are supplied with the usual reference books.

The following periodicals came regularly to the reading rooms during the past year. Those marked thus (*) were kindly contributed by their publishers, for which liberality we wish to make public acknowledgment here. Many exchanges of the *Reveille* are also to be seen in the reading rooms.

DAILIES.

*Advocate, Baton Rouge, La.
*Daily Caucasian, Shreveport, La.
*Times-Democrat, New Orleans.

WEEKLIES.

*American Economist, New York.
Army and Navy Journal, New York, N. Y.
*Assumption Pioneer, Napoleonville, La.
*Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.
*Donaldsonville Chief, Donaldsonville, La.
Electrical World, New York.
Engineering News, New York.
*Farmer's Voice, Chicago, Ill.
Harper's Weekly, New York.
*Iberville South, Plaquemine, La.
Independent, New York.
*Lake Charles Press, Lake Charles, La.
*Louisiana Democrat, Alexandria, La.
*Louisiana Pelican, Baton Rouge, La.
*Louisiana Planter, New Orleans, La.
Nation, New York.
Nature, London, Eng.
*New Iberia Enterprise, New Iberia, La.
*New Orleans Deutsche Zeitung, New Orleans, La.
*Patent Office Gazette, Washington, D. C.
Picayune, New Orleans, La.
*Point Coupee Banner, New Roads, La.
*Progress, Shreveport, La.
Public Opinion, New York.
Puck, New York.
Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia.
Science, New York.
Scientific American, New York.
*Southern Farmer, New Orleans, La.
*Southern Record, Jennings, La.
*Sugar Planter's Journal, New Orleans, La.
*Truth, Baton Rouge, La.
*Town Talk, Alexandria, La.
Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.

MONTHLIES.

*Advocate of Peace, Boston, Mass.
*American Republics, Bureau of, Washington, D. C.
Atlantic Monthly, Boston, Mass.
*Book Reviews, New York.
Botanical Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
Century, New York.
*El Commercio, New York.
*Consular Reports, Washington, D. C.
Contemporary Review. New York.
Cosmopolitan, Irvington, N. Y.
Cumulative Index, Cleveland, Ohio.
Current History, Boston, Mass.
Current Literature, New York.
Educational Review. New York.
*Experiment Station Record, Washington, D. C.
*Finance and Commerce, Summary of, Washington, D. C.
Forum, New York.
*Georgetown College Journal, Georgetown, D. C.
Harper's Monthly, New York.
Knowledge, London, Eng.
*Louisiana School Review, Natchitoches, La.
McClure's Magazine, New York.
North American Review. New York.
Outing, New York.
Popular Science Monthly, New York.
*Public Documents, Catalogue of, Washington, D. C.
Public Libraries, Chicago, Ill.
Review of Reviews, New York.
St. Nicholas, New York.
Scribner's Magazine, New York.
*Weather Report, Washington, D. C.

BI-MONTHLIES.

*Bulletin of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

QUARTERLIES.

*Wool Manufacturers' Bulletin Boston, Mass.

AUDUBON SUGAR SCHOOL.

WILLIAM C. STUBBS, DIRECTOR.

This school, successfully conducted for several years by Dr. William C. Stubs, at the Sugar Experiment Station, Audubon Park, New Orleans, was removed to the University at Baton Rouge in 1897.

Doctor Stubbs, Professor of Agriculture in the University and Director of its Experiment Stations, will continue in charge of the Sugar School and conduct it on a more extensive scale.

The Sugar School aims to meet two demands; first, the preparation of sugar experts for the conduct and management of large factories, men who understand the planting and cultivation of the cane, harvesting it, extracting the juices therefrom, manufacturing the latter by the most improved processes and most economical methods into sugar; who know how to construct and arrange machinery capable of performing definite work during a given time, and to superintend intelligently all this machinery; and who are, at the same time, capable of analyzing any product of the field or sugar house in the laboratory. To this end, special attention is devoted to the thorough study of mechanics, chemistry, sugar making, drawing, and agriculture.

The second aim is to give to those who do not wish the full four-year course partial instruction in the different departments of sugar growing and manufacture. Therefore, irregular students are received in the following departments: Agriculture, Mechanics, Chemistry, Drawing, and Sugar Making.

To meet these demands, two courses of study are offered:

THE REGULAR COURSE, of five years, embraces instruction in the growing of cane, beets, and sorghum; in the designing, construction, and operation of sugar houses; in the practical manipulation of sugar, and in the chemistry of its products. It leads to graduation.

AN IRREGULAR COURSE is offered, which is designed to meet the wants of sugar makers, engineers, or planters, who have not the time to take the regular course, but who wish a knowledge of the principles upon which their practical work is done. Such students may enter the school at any time and choose such studies as they are prepared to take.

PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE.

The subjects taught are given in the outlines of the Sugar Course on page 20.

The above courses have been planned especially to meet the wants of Louisiana sugar planters, but are open also to students from other states or from foreign countries.

The University is well equipped in the departments of Agriculture, Chemistry, Mechanics, Physics, Engineering, Drawing, Physiology, Botany, Bacteriology, and Geology.

It has an extensive library of scientific works, and a reading room where all the leading chemical and sugar journals are taken, with other scientific and literary periodicals and newspapers.

Eight or ten weeks, during the grinding season, of the last two years of the Sugar course, are spent at the Sugar Experiment Station, Audubon Park, New Orleans, under the direct instruction of Dr. Stubbs. The Sugar Station has a splendidly equipped sugar house, fields of sugar cane, and laboratories where thorough chemical control is held over the field and sugar house. The sugar house contains a nine-roller mill, a new and improved diffusion plant, with several kinds of cutters and comminutors; Horsin-Deon and Baldwin's juice weighers; clarifiers, filter presses, double-effect, vacuum strike pans, centrifugals, boilers; water, air, and vacuum pumps; juice and syrup tanks, sugar wagons, sugar shaker, and a hot room.

While at Audubon Park, the student is instructed in the planting and harvesting of cane, the study of its varieties, the fertilizers best adapted to its growth, and the effects of irrigation, tile and open drainage, upon the crop. During the grinding season the student takes part in the manufacture of sugar from the cane. Each student, in order, serves with the sugar maker, engineer, and chemist, and during the season becomes practically familiar with all the operations incident to a well equipped sugar factory.

Sugar House Control.—After the student has thoroughly learned to analyze sugar cane, beets, etc., and the products of the sugar house, he is called upon to exercise a chemical control of the sugar house. To this end, examples are given him, taken from absolute and practical results in the sugar house at Audubon Park, and he is made to work out the chemical and mechanical losses incident to each run. Given a definite quantity of cane, he is required to find out the extraction, analyze the juice, determine the total sugar therein, and the amount lost in the processes of clarification and filtration, the mechanical and chemical losses in the double and triple effects and vacuum pans, the amount left in the masse cuite, in the molasses, etc. In other words, a thorough chemical and mechanical control of the sugar house is taught.

The results of this instruction are tested by rigid examinations, written and practical.

Two seasons of such practice, aided by the daily drill during the remainder of the year along theoretical lines, must prepare students for lives of usefulness in this profession.

The rules governing the students of the Audubon Sugar School, in respect to admission, discipline and fees, are the same as those governing the other students of the University. No charge is made for tuition.

Students of the Sugar School who have to spend part of the year at Audubon Park, are allowed to board in the city of Baton Rouge, provided they have the consent of their parents or guardians; but this privilege may be withdrawn at any time for misconduct or neglect of duty. The selection of boarding houses is subject to the approval of the president of the University. Students who board in Baton Rouge are excused from military exercises.

Good board, including lodging, can be obtained in Baton Rouge at prices ranging from $15 to $20 per month. Washing costs from $1.50 to $3 per month.

EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

WILLIAM C. STUBBS, DIRECTOR.

The experiment stations of the University are located with the view of accomplishing the greatest good to the diversified agriculture of the State. They are three in number, and are well supplied with buildings and equipment for their important work.

STATION NO. 1.

SUGAR EXPERIMENT STATION, Audubon Park, New Orleans, La. This station devotes special attention to sugar cane in the field, laboratory, and sugar house.

Experiments of a permanent character with fertilizers, looking to the ultimate solution of the requirements of cane under the various forms of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash; experiments in cultivation, drainage, and irrigation; and experiments in physiological investigations, are carried on in the field. In addition, extensive trials of the tested new seedlings are being annually made.

In the laboratory, exhaustive chemical analyses are made of the canes and juices in the various stages of working, and of the final products of sugar and molasses. Microscopical investigations are conducted in the bacteriological laboratory, looking to the elaboration of food in the plant in the field, and the study of bacteria at work in the sugar house. The study of new seedling canes, involving those of high sugar content and with large tonnage, has been engaging the attention of the station for several years, with satisfactory results in the two or three varieties now being distributed over the state to the planters.

In the sugar house, experiments in clarification, filtration, the restraining influences of foreign matters upon the crystallization of sugar, as well as the economical conduct of sugar making, are being carried on, all checked by chemical control.

The trial, annually, of new machinery receives attention, and during the past season several pieces of new apparatus were secured and tested.

Alfalfa, which has been grown with such success at this station, is now being cultivated by many planters throughout the state, and is becoming a merchantable crop in the markets of New Orleans. Sundry varieties of clover, corn, sorghum, vegetable and forage crops are also grown.

STATION NO. 2.

STATE EXPERIMENT STATION, Baton Rouge, La. This station is devoted to practical and scientific studies along all lines of agriculture. On the farm, numerous varieties of corn, cotton, and forage crops are grown. Egyptian cotton, represented by several varieties that came directly from Dr. T. David, of Zagazig, Egypt, is annually grown, and ginned upon a McCarthy roller gin, with the view of studying the evolution of this cotton upon our soils and its adaptation to the wants of the manufacturers who to-day are using Egyptian cotton in the manufacture of coarse underwear. The results of all these and sundry other trials are reported in special bulletins.

The growing, curing, and fermentation of cigar tobacco constitute one of the most important lines of experimentation now under conduct at this station. In the field there are experiments under half shade (laths) and in the open, to test the difference in texture of the leaf thus grown. There are experiments also to test fertilizing requirements of cigar tobacco on these soils. Numerous varieties are also being tested. After curing by different processes, fermentation by different methods is being studied, both chemically and bacteriologically, to determine how the best cigar leaf may be obtained.

In the Horticultural Department, under the control of Prof. F. H. Burnette, there is to be found nearly every variety of vegetables and fruits. Important experiments have been conducted here, as well as at Calhoun and Audubon Park, to test the comparative merits of home-grown seed versus Northern and Eastern grown for use in this State.

The Veterinary Department, under the direction of Dr. W. H. Dalrymple, has been busily engaged during the past year in investigating charbon, glanders, and other contagious diseases in various parishes of the State.

The entomologist, Prof. H. A. Morgan, has been engaged for the past twelve months in studying the life history of the sugar cane borer, as well as of other new and injurious insects, and will soon give to the public a bulletin with his results.

During the last two winters a large number of registered cattle, covering the Jersey, Hereford, Red Polled, and Shorthorn breeds imported by farmers of this State, have been successfully inoculated, as a protection against Texas fever, by Dr. Dalrymple, aided by Professors Morgan and Dodson. The results, which have recently been given in a special bulletin, are highly gratifying and insure our planters and farmers against the heavy loss heretore sustained in the importation of improved Northern cattle.

VIEW FROM TOP OF FLAGSTAFF LOOKING SOUTH.

NEW LABORATORY OF EXPERIMENT STATION.

STATION NO. 3.

NORTH LOUISIANA EXPERIMENT STATION, Calhoun, La. This station is in charge of Mr. D. N. Barrow.

The crops upon the station last year gave very fine returns. Fall-planted grain crops furnished excellent grazing through the winter and well into the spring, and subsequently produced fine crops of grain.

Experiments in the growing and curing of both the yellow leaf and cigar varieties of tobacco are being carried on at this station. The finest type of the former has been grown, and only a tobacco factory to replace the one recently burned at Calhoun is needed to encourage its production on a large scale by the small farmers of this section.

The lighter lands seem well adapted to the growing of the Havana and Sumatra varieties of cigar tobacco, and experiments are being made in the proper curing and sweating.

The dairy continues to attract the attention of farmers, and has been instrumental in increasing not only the butter product, both in quantity and quality, but also the growing of better dairy stock. Recently registered Herefords, Red Polls, and some grade Shorthorns have been introduced to meet the growing demands of this section for beef breeds. In fact, the high price of cattle now prevailing has given an impetus to the growing of improved dairy and beef stock all through this section.

A poultry department, established many years ago, with an expert to superintend it, has given an increased interest in poultry raising.

The Sugar Planters' Association at Audubon Park, the Central Louisiana Agricultural Association at Baton Rouge, and the North Louisiana Agricultural Society, at Calhoun, are valuable aids to the stations, and the monthly meetings are well attended. The latter organization holds annually, at Calhoun, an agricultural camp-meeting and fair, which is attended by many thousand people and is productive of the largest amount of good.

SUB-FRESHMAN DEPARTMENT.

PROFESSOR HIMES. MR. HARRIS. MR. RHODES. MR. ROBERTS.
CADET ROBERT.

This department provides instruction for students who are not qualified to enter the Freshman class.

The course of study covers one year, and embraces the following subjects:

Advanced Arithmetic, Algebra through quadratics, two books of Plane Geometry, English Grammar and Composition and Literature, United States History and Civil Government, Louisiana History, Physiology and Hygiene, Physical Geography, and Declamation.

Students who are preparing for the Latin-Science or the Literary course, take the following course in Latin instead of United States History and Civil Government:

Greenough, D'Ooge and Daniell's *Second Year Latin;* Bennett's *Latin Grammar;* elementary exercises in prose composition.

Candidates for admission to the Sub-Freshman Department must be fourteen years of age and must give satisfactory evidence, by examination or certificate, of such qualifications as will enable them to be fitted for the Freshman class in one year. The entrance examination includes Arithmetic through percentage, Geography, Spelling, English Grammar and Composition, and United States History.

Applicants who wish to take Sub-Freshman Latin should have at least one year's preparation; Collar and Daniell's *First Latin Book*, or an equivalent, and readings from *Viri Romae*, or something similar. Provision will be made for a beginner's class in Latin should the number of applicants justify the formation of this class.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the University is military, and is designed to train the cadet to habits of neatness, order, and punctuality; to develop in him self-control—that mastery of all his powers, mental, moral and physical, which conduces to the highest success in life; and to inculcate the principles of truth, honor, and devotion to duty underlying the upright, manly, Christian character.

Under the military system the aim is to exercise such control over the cadets at all times as will enable them to derive the greatest advantage from the opportunities afforded by the University for their development in all right directions.

A very common error is to think that under the military system academic work is sacrificed to drills and discipline. Nearly if not quite as much time is given for study as in non-military schools; and owing to the greater regularity of life, the better observance of the rules of health and physical culture, and the removal of distracting influences, the mind is prepared to effect greater and more lasting results.

Cadets are not allowed to leave the grounds at any time except upon permit issued in regular order, and are not permitted to visit objectionable places of resort. At night, they are required to be in their rooms for the purpose of study, except when absent on duty or by special permission.

Keeping arms, or deadly weapons, in possession; drinking intoxicating liquors of any kind; playing cards or other games of chance; having in possession intoxicants, cards or other materials used in games of chance, or bringing them or causing them to be brought within cadet limits; and hazing in all its forms, are positively forbidden by the regulations of the University.

No cadet will be permitted to resign or leave the University on furlough without a written request from his parent or guardian.

Except in extreme cases no cadet will be allowed to resign during the last thirty days of either term, nor will his resignation be accepted at any time if he has more than 90 demerits, or is charged with a serious offense.

All cadets, whether boarding in or out of the University, are required to conduct themselves, at all times and in all places, in such manner as to bring no discredit on themselves or on the institution.

No degree or certificate will be conferred upon a cadet who is in arrears for any University dues, and the contraction of debts elsewhere is forbidden.

The authority of a parent to interfere with the work of the University by detaining or excusing the cadet from any duty cannot be recognized.

Habitual or continued absence from, or neglect of, any duty, may result in the removal of the cadet at any time.

When any cadet receives 100 demerits during any one term, he is dismissed.

Every cadet, or student, upon matriculating at the University, assumes an obligation to take good care of all property provided by the University for his use; to obey all rules and regulations made by proper authority; and to discharge his duties with regularity, fidelity, and honor.

Students who board in the town are excused from military exercises, but are subject to all regulations that do not pertain strictly to military duties.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The physical training of youth has come to be recognized as of equal educational importance with the mental, and the military drills at the University have been regulated to meet this want.

The college graduate has severe demands made upon his physical as well as his mental qualifications, and those graduates who neglect proper physical exercise often have weak heart action and flaccid muscles, and through weak lungs are often liable to pulmonary diseases. Students urged on towards scholastic prizes, medals, etc., by their own desire or by the ambitious desires of their parents, too often neglect physical exercise under the mistaken idea that time taken from study for drill or athletic sport is wasted.

It will be the policy of the University to encourage and foster clean college athletics. All necessary safeguards will be thrown around the games to keep out every element of brutality and professional sport, and to prevent their interfering with the class work of students. Cadets will be allowed to engage in games for which they are physically fitted and to take part in intercollegiate contests, unless positively forbidden by their parents by letter to the president of the University.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

This association is wholly unsectarian. Its object is to bring the students together in healthful social intercourse, to surround them with an atmosphere of purity and refinement, to sow the seeds of a happier and more useful life, and thus to fit each cadet to become a centre of moral and religious influence.

FRATERNITIES.

There are four fraternities in the University: Kappa Sigma, Kappa Alpha, Sigma Nu, and Sigma Alpha Epsilon. All of them have neat and comfortable chapter houses.

MEDALS.

THE ALUMNI MEDAL, founded by the Society of the Alumni, is awarded to that cadet of the military corps, in one of the regular courses in the academic department, whose general standing in study and deportment is highest.

THE FACULTY MEDAL, founded by the Faculty of the institution, is awarded to that member of the Senior class whose combined average for the Junior and Senior years is highest, provided this average is above 85 per cent.

THE GARIG MEDAL, founded by Hon. William Garig, of Baton Rouge, is awarded to the successful competitor in a contest, at commencement, in oratory or debate.

THE LEE MEDAL, founded by Hon. J. G. Lee, of Calhoun, is awarded to that member of the graduating class who has shown greatest proficiency in the Agricultural course.

THE BRYAN MEDAL, founded by Col. Wm. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, is awarded to that cadet who presents the best original essay on the Science of Government.

THE FISHER MEDAL, founded by Hon. J. D. Fisher, of Baton Rouge, is awarded to that member of the Sub-Freshman class whose general standing in both study and conduct is highest.

No medal is awarded unless the successful competitor reaches a standard of excellence satisfactory to the Faculty.

SESSIONS.

The annual session opens on the third Wednesday in September, and closes on the first Wednesday in June. The session is divided into two terms. The session of 1901–1902 will begin September 18, 1901, and end June 4, 1902. The second term will begin Monday, January 27, 1902.

Examinations of applicants for entrance and of students who have deficiencies to make up, will be held on the first two days of the session; and any such deficiency must be made up then, or the student must take the deficient study again in class. If a former student who has any deficient study behind him, returns after the regular opening, he must make good such deficiency in the first two days after his return, or take the deficient study again in class.

Students will be received at any time during the session, but are advised to enter at the beginning of a term.

Parents are requested to instruct their sons to report for duty at the University as soon as they reach Baton Rouge.

REPORTS TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

That parents may be kept fully advised, regular reports of the progress and deportment of students are made to the president, and by him to parents. For the Freshman and Sub-Freshman students, monthly reports are sent out; for the higher classes, reports are sent out only at the close of each term. For beneficiary cadets, reports are sent also to their police juries at the close of the term.

BENEFICIARY CADETS.

The General Assembly, by Act No. 100 of 1886, has empowered the police juries of the several parishes to send one cadet from each parish, and the city council of New Orleans to send one cadet from each representative ward of that city, to be maintained, wholly or partly, at the expense of the parishes or the city of New Orleans, provided the annual expense per cadet to parish or city does not exceed $250.

These beneficiaries are to "be selected from the number of those residents who have not the means of defraying the whole of their necessary expenses of maintenance and support" at the University.

According to the terms of the act, the police juries and the city council of New Orleans are empowered to appropriate annually a sum not less than $150 nor more than $250 for the expenses of each beneficiary cadet.

Police juries wishing to avail themselves of this act are advised to appropriate such sum as they deem proper for the purpose; then either to select the beneficiary from the most advanced and meritorious pupils of the parish high school, or to appoint a board of examiners to make the selection by competitive examination.

Beneficiary cadets must pursue one of the regular courses of study and must board and lodge at the University.

SOCIETY OF THE ALUMNI.

This society is composed of the graduates of the University and other ex-cadets who have from time to time been admitted to membership from the number of those who successfully followed one of the regular courses of study but did not remain until graduation. The Alumni meet annually at the University during the last week of the session, and their exercises are a prominent feature of the commencement. Among them are many men who have achieved great success and risen to high rank in their respective callings; and their annual reunions at the University are fruitful in pleasure and benefit to themselves and to their Alma Mater.

Branch associations have been organized and are in successful operation in New Orleans, at Ruston, at Marksville, at Alexandria, and at Natchitoches.

The officers of the Society of the Alumni for the year 1900–1901 are as follows:

Lewis S. Graham	President	New Orleans.
J. H. Overton	First Vice President	Alexandria.
G. H. Clinton	Second Vice President	St. Joseph.
T. W. Young	Third Vice President	Audubon Park.
W. M. Barrow	Secretary and Treasurer	Baton Rouge.
R. G. Pleasant	Orator	Shreveport.
H. L. Favrot	Alternate Orator	New Orleans.
T. D. Boyd	Historian	Baton Rouge.

"THE REVEILLE."

"The Reveille," a college paper edited by cadets, is published weekly. It is of value as an exercise in writing, as a stimulus to those conducting it to keep abreast with current literature, and as an organ of communication with the student body of our country. It has accomplished much good.

THE L. S. U. CADET BAND.

The Cadet Band has reached a high degree of proficiency. It is a voluntary organization, but after a cadet has been a member of it for two weeks, he can not withdraw without the consent of the University authorities. The instruments are supplied by the University unless the cadet prefers to own the instrument he uses. Every member of the band is charged a fee of one dollar per month.

Instruction in vocal or instrumental music may be secured from private teachers in Baton Rouge.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

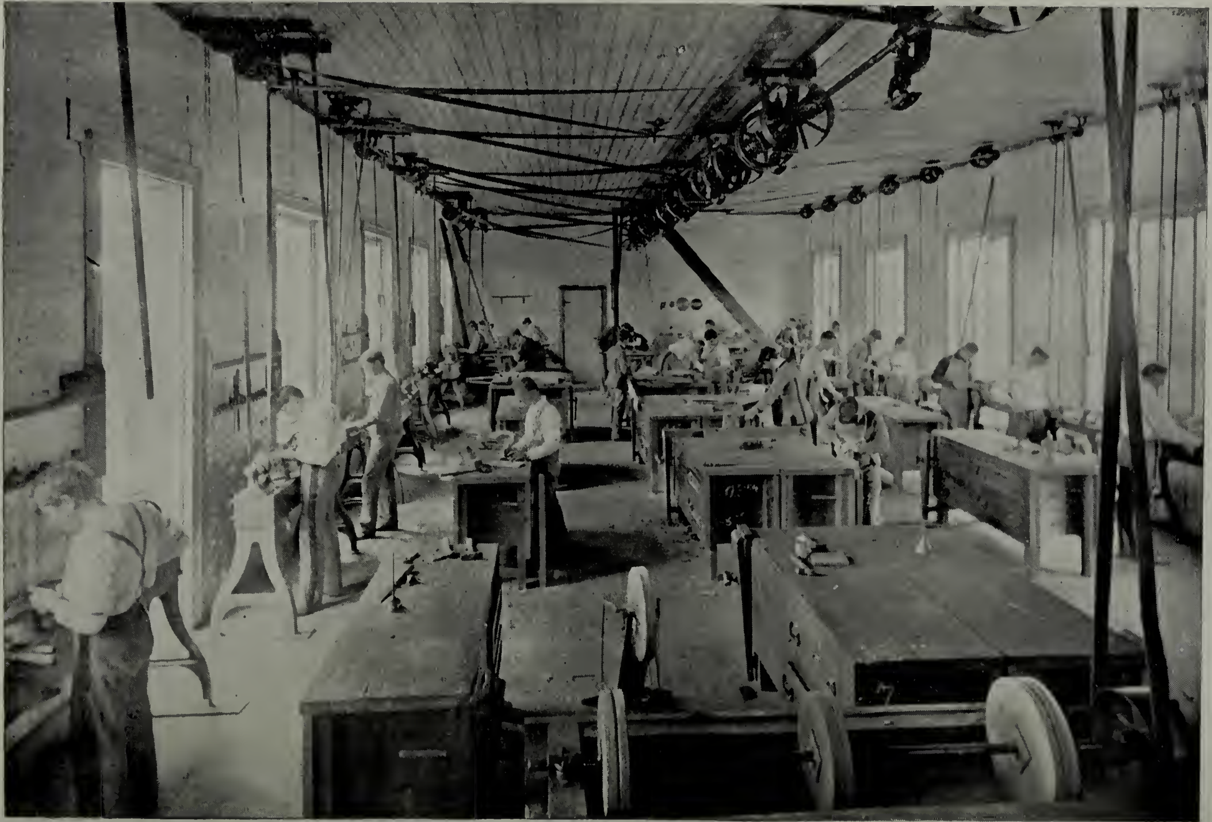
Prayers form a part of the Chapel exercises, held at the University every morning except Sunday. On Sunday every cadet is required to attend the church of his choice, unless excused by special request of his parent or guardian.

Bible classes are conducted by professors at several of the churches, and cadets are encouraged and urged to attend these classes.

Persistent effort is made to throw around the University an atmosphere of enlightened Christian morality, and to imbue its students with the spirit of Christian living. Among the most refining influences of cadet life are the sociables given by the ladies of the various churches to the cadets of their congregations.

THE UNIVERSITY LYCEUM.

The course of lectures and entertainments has been continued during the present session. It is thought that they have the effect of increasing the knowledge of the cadets, broadening their views, liberalizing their feelings, refining their manners, and elevating their characters.



SHOP FOR WOODWORK.

During the current session, lectures, recitals, etc., have been delivered in the Garig Hall to the corps of cadets by the following: Edward P. Elliott, Impersonator; Edward Baxter Perry, Pianist; H. M. Hamill, Sunday School Lecturer; Rev. Geo. R. Stewart, Evangelist; Dr. Albion W. Small, Professor of Sociology, University of Chicago; Bostonia Sextette Club; Roney Boys' Concert Company; Dr. W. C. Stubbs (Illustrated Lecture on Hawaii); Rev. F. N. Parker; Rev. W. H. LaPrade; Rev. W. T. Bolling; Rev. Chas. F. Evans; Bishop Chas. B. Galloway; Rev. Arthur Crane, Evangelist; Rev. Frank D. Gamewell (Illustrated Lecture on the Siege of the Legations at Pekin, China); Prof. G. W. Dyer, Vanderbilt University; Prof. J. A. Holmes, University of North Carolina; and Dr. A. C. True, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Care of the Sick.

The hospital, built especially for the purpose, is supplied with modern conveniences and comforts for the sick.

The surgeon is present every day at stated hours to examine and prescribe for those who may be sick. He also visits the University whenever called. He is assisted by a hospital steward, and expert nurses are employed in cases of serious illness. Frequent inspections of the hospital are made by the president and the commandant of cadets.

Literary Societies.

Literary and debating societies are encouraged as valuable aids to the instruction given in the class room, and students are urged to join them. Of such associations, the L. S. U. Debating Club has been especially active and successful during the session of 1900-1901.

REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION.

All applicants for admission to the University must be at least fourteen years of age, of good moral character, and free from any contagious or infectious disease.

Students are admitted to the University by examination, certificate, or diploma. Applicants who have not satisfactory certificates or diplomas are examined and classed on the results of the examination.

For entrance to the Sub-Freshman class, the examination includes Arithmetic through percentage, Geography, Spelling, English Grammar and Composition, and United States History.

For entrance to the Freshman class, the examination includes Mathematics and English, and any three of the following seven subjects the applicant may choose: United States History, Political Geography, Physical Geography, the elements of Physics, Physiology, Botany, and Zoology. Latin is also included for applicants who wish to pursue the Latin-Science or the Literary course.

The scope of the preparation required in the subjects named below is as follows:

MATHEMATICS: The examination for admission to the Freshman class in Mathematics includes Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, and a portion of Plane Geometry.

In Arithmetic, a thorough knowledge of common and decimal fractions, percentage, proportion, and their applications is required; and in addition to these the applicant is examined on ordinary mensuration, the metric system of measures, and extraction of square root of numbers.

In Algebra, the student is expected to understand fractions, simple and quadratic equations, the binomial theorem for integral exponents, extraction of square root, radicals and radical equations. Much importance is attached to the solution of problems involving simple and quadratic equations. The applicant who understands Nicholson's *Elementary Algebra* to arithmetical progression, omitting indeterminate equations, has ample preparation.

In Geometry, the first two books of Plane Geometry, as in Wentworth's *Geometry*, or a similar treatise, are required.

ENGLISH: The examination for entrance into the Freshman class in English, includes English Grammar, English Composition, and English Literature.

In Grammar, the applicant must show familiarity with the forms and the functions of the parts of speech, and with the analysis of sentences. He will be expected to illustrate by original examples the fundamental principles of English grammar, and to apply these principles in the correction of the more common forms of incorrect usage.

In Composition, special attention is paid to paragraph structure. The student must prove his ability to write a composition consisting of at least six paragraphs, with due attention to spelling, punctuation, capitalization, and unity of structure.

In Literature, the examination will test the applicant's familiarity with four literary masterpieces to be selected from the following six, the choice to be made by the applicant himself: Longfellow's *Evangeline*, Cooper's *Last of the Mohicans*, Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*, Franklin's *Autobiography*, Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, and Tennyson's *Enoch Arden*.

LATIN: Instruction in Latin is given in two courses, the Literary and the Latin-Science.

The following are the requirements for admission to the Freshman class:

Grammar: A ready knowledge of inflections, especially of all regular forms and the most important irregular forms. An intelligent acquaintance with elementary syntax, particularly that of nouns, pronouns, and the most common uses of moods and tenses.

Reading: The ability to translate with appreciation into good English ordinary Latin prose, narrative or descriptive.

Composition: Turning easy English sentences into Latin as an additional test of the applicant's mastery of inflections and syntax.

This preparation may be made in two years somewhat after the following plan:

First Year: Collar and Daniell's *First Latin Book*, or an equivalent; readings from *Viri Romae*, or something similar.

Second Year: Greenough, D'Ooge and Daniell's *Second Year Latin*, or an equivalent; a review of inflections and a study of syntax as in Bennett's *Latin Grammar;* frequent exercises in elementary prose composition.

Applicants who have satisfactory certificates from schools or teachers will be classed upon such certificates without examination.

In order that a certificate may be a fair basis for classification, it should contain a detailed statement of the studies pursued by the applicant, the time devoted to each, the text-books used, the progress and degree of efficiency attained in each study, and the character of the boy as a student.

Graduates of all officially recognized public high schools of the State, and of all other institutions that have successfully entered and maintained students in the Freshman class of the University, will be admitted to the Freshman class without examination.

An applicant who desires to enter a class higher than the Freshman class must show by examination, certificate, or diploma, that he is prepared for the work of the class that he wishes to enter.

Teachers holding first grade certificates will be admitted to the University without examination, and will be classed upon their certificates.

The certificates of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations will be accepted in lieu of entrance examinations for what such certificates actually cover of our entrance requirements.

Students of the University High School, Baton Rouge, which was established for the purpose of preparing boys for this University, will be admitted and classed upon the certificate of the principal, Prof. S. T. Sanders.

SPECIMEN ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

The following examination papers will serve as a guide to young men preparing to enter the University:

FOR ADMISSION TO THE SUB-FRESHMAN CLASS.

ARITHMETIC.

1. A piece of cloth is $29\frac{3}{4}$ yards in length. How many pieces, each containing $1\frac{55}{68}$ yards, can be cut from it?

2. A flour dealer bought 125 barrels of flour at $\$6\frac{2}{3}$. He sold 97 barrels at $\$7\frac{3}{4}$; and the remainder, being injured, brought only $\$5\frac{4}{5}$. What did he gain?

3. Find the difference in time between Philadelphia, longitude 75 deg. 19 min. west, and Buenos Ayres, longitude 58 deg. 22 min. west.

4. Each person on the average breathes 28 cu. ft. of air in an hour. How many hours will the air in a room 14 ft. long, 12 ft. wide, and 6 ft. high, last 12 men?

5. A grocer lost 5 per cent. in selling a 50 lb. tub of butter for $15. What did the butter cost per pound ?

6. Find the tax of a citizen whose property assessment is as follows:

Farm with improvements, $3200.
3 horses at $25 each.
2 mules at $50 each.
Implements, $500.
6 head of cattle at $10.
5 head of hogs at $2.50.
The rate of taxation is 6 mills for state purposes, and 8 mills for parish.

7. Find the interest on $150 from August 5, 1883, to March 17, 1885, at 7 per cent.

8. Divide $31.40 among 6 men and 11 youths, giving a youth .525 of a man's share. What is each man's share ?

9. Reduce 4 rd. 5 yd. 1 ft. 8 in. to a decimal part of a mile.

10. Find the cost of a carpet 30 in. wide, at $1.25 per yard, for a room 18 ft. by 14 ft., if the strips run lengthwise.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. What bodies of water do the following canals connect: Suez, Kiel, Welland, Erie ?

2. Name the most important city on each of the following rivers, and tell where the river is located: Thames, Hudson, Mississippi, Danube, Yangtze, Nile, and Seine.

3. Draw an outline map of North America, and locate on it two mountain ranges, four important river systems, and two important railroads.

4. Name the leading sugar producing countries of the world.

5. What is a volcano ? Name and locate three important volcanoes.

6. State briefly the importance of the Gulf Stream.

7. Name five of the greatest nations of the world. How are they governed? Who is chief ruler now?

8. Where are the following articles manufactured: cutlery, cotton and woolen goods, railroad engines, war ships, iron bridges, and window glass ?

9. Draw a map of Louisiana, locating its principal rivers, towns, railroads, and agricultural districts.

10. What articles are exported through New Orleans ?

ENGLISH.

1. Name the parts of speech.

2. Write an interrogative sentence; a declarative sentence; an exclamatory sentence.

3. Name the parts of speech to which the italicized words in the following sentence belong:

"A *lake* is *properly* a part of a river, *and* it may have been *formed* by one *of several* causes."

4. Write three rules for the use of capital letters.

5. In the following sentences write the proper form of the word *have* in the blank:

We —— a farm before we moved to town.

How many marbles —— I in my hand now?

He —— more money than he —— yesterday.

6. In the same manner write the word *see* in the following:

I —— you yesterday.

Have you —— my dog?

I —— your dog about five minutes ago.

7. Write the other gender for the following: man, girl, ram, buck, queen, sister, and wife.

8. Write the other number for the following: goose, teeth, I, these, cupful, self, leaf, and 5.

9. Write a short sketch of the best book you ever read.

10. Write a letter to a friend telling him of your trip to Baton Rouge.

HISTORY.

1. Tell what Capt. John Smith did for the colony at Jamestown?
2. What was the Northwest Territory?
3. Name four great American generals of the war of 1812.
4. Why was January 8 made a legal holiday in Louisiana?
5. What event in American History suggested the story of the poem Evangeline?
6. Name the colonial wars.
7. Name the President of the United States and the Governor of your State.
8. How do United States Senators get the position?
9. What armies fought the battle of Chancellorsville?
10. Name the Presidents of the United States in order of their administrations.

FOR ADMISSION TO THE FRESHMAN CLASS.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Reduce $\left(1-\frac{1+\frac{1}{5}}{15}\right)\div\left(1+\frac{12}{1-\frac{1}{5}}\right)$ to a decimal.

2. What number multiplied by the sum of $3\frac{3}{16}$ and .625 will produce the difference between $11.2\frac{5}{8}$ and .015625?

3. A rectangular field is 120 rd. long and contains 75 acres; if its width were 44 rd. greater, how much greater should its length be that the area might be doubled?

4. A tank $9\frac{3}{5}$ ft. long, 6 ft. 8 in. wide, and 5.75 ft. deep, is $\frac{4}{5}$ full of water; how long will the water last a family that uses 25 gal. per day?

5. A boy bought $19\frac{7}{8}$ dekaliters of milk at 15 cts. a liter, and sold it at 5 cts. per cup of 3 deciliters each. How much did he make by the transaction?

6. A merchant priced a buggy at \$50, but in selling it deducted 6 per cent. for cash, and made a profit of 17½ per cent. on the cost. What per cent. would he have lost had he sold the buggy for \$37.50?

7. What principal will produce \$79.12 in 5 mo. 25 da. at 7 per cent?

8. A, B and C join capitals, which are as ½. ⅓, ¼; after 4 mo., A takes out ½ of his; after 9 mo. more, their gain is \$1988. Apportion this gain to A, B, C.

9. The face of a note is \$360.60, the date January 2. 1895, the rate of interest 6 per cent., and the indorsement \$125 May 17, 1896, \$237.40 August 27, 1898. Find the amount due July 4, 1899, by the United States rule.

10. What per cent. does a man make who buys a barrel of flour for \$3.78 on a credit of 7½ mo. and sells it for \$4.77 on a credit of 9 mo., allowing 8 per cent. interest?

ALGEBRA.

1. When is a trinomial a perfect square? Give examples: (1) $4x^2$ being the first term; (2) $18ab$ being the second term; (3) a and b being the first and 2d terms.

2. What becomes of the denominators when an equation is cleared of fractions? Explain it in clearing the following of fractions:

$$\frac{y-5}{2}-\frac{y-3}{4}=\frac{y+5}{6}-\frac{y+3}{5}.$$ Find the value of y.

3. Given $3+\cfrac{1}{6-\cfrac{4}{2+x}}=\frac{16}{15}$. Find the value of x.

4. A and B can do a piece of work in a days, B and C in b days, and C and A in c days. How long will it take each to do it alone? What will be the required times if $a=1\frac{7}{8}$, $b=2\frac{3}{4}$, and $c=3\frac{1}{2}$.

5. Given $\frac{x+6}{3(3+x)}=\frac{1}{3+2x}$; find both values of x to three decimals.

6. Given $1+\frac{2x-3}{1+\sqrt{x-2}}=2\sqrt{x-2}$; find x.

7. Given $2x^2-7x+3=3\,(2x^2-7x+7\frac{1}{2})$; find the four values of x.

8. Fifty dollars was divided among a number of boys. If each had received \$1.25 more, the number of dollars received by each would have been 3¾ less than the number of boys. How many boys were there?

9. A man went a miles at a uniform rate in a certain number of hours. If his rate had been b miles more, the number of hours would have been c less. Required his rate per hour and the number of hours.

10. Required the four values of x and y in

$$\begin{aligned}2x^2-9xy+9y^2&=5\\4x^2-10xy+11y^2&=35\end{aligned}$$

GEOMETRY.

1. Draw two straight lines, and explain how you would find their sum and their difference.

2. Draw an acute and an obtuse angle, and explain how you would find their sum and their difference.

3. Without the aid of instruments, construct as nearly as you can angles of 40 deg., 70 deg., and 125 deg.

4. What is an axiom? A postulate? A theorem? A problem?

5. Give three axioms. Three postulates. Three theorems. Three problems.

Prove the following theorems.

6. The perpendicular is the shortest line that can be drawn from a point to a given straight line.

7. Two triangles are equal if a side and two adjacent angles of the one are equal respectively to a side and two adjacent angles of the other.

8. In the same circle, or equal circles, two angles at the centre have the same ratio as their intercepted arcs.

Construct the following problems:

9. Through a given point draw a tangent to a given circle.

10. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

ENGLISH.

1. Write a stanza from any poem that you know by heart, and tell what part of speech each word in it is.

2. Define and give an example of (a) a participial phrase, (b) a relative clause, (c) a complex sentence, (d) an irregular transitive verb, (e) the subjunctive mood.

3. Show how prepositions may become adverbs, and how nouns may be used as adjectives.

4. How many parts of speech may *that* be? Illustrate.

5. Show how a clause may be used (a) as an adjective, (b) as an adverb (c) as a noun.

6. Decline *ox*, *son-in-law*, *I*, *who*.

7. Write sentences illustrating the principal parts of *let*, *burst*, *lie*, *sit*, *be*.

8. Show that intransitive verbs can not be used in the passive voice.

9. Write a paragraph on the geography of *Evangeline;* another on the death of Enoch Arden.

10. Compare the character of Friday in *Robinson Crusoe* with that of Uncas in *The Last of the Mohicans*.

HISTORY.

1. Name the causes that led to the following settlements: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Georgia.

2. Name the causes of the French and Indian war, and state the result of the contest.

CHAPEL ROLL CALL.

3. What was the territorial extent of the United States at the close of the Revolutionary War? Trace its growth to the present time.

4. What questions of importance came up for discussion by the convention that framed our constitution?

5. What was Andrew Jackson's financial policy? How did it affect the country?

6. Give the leading facts of Burgoyne's campaign; its purpose and result.

7. What is the question of State rights?

8. Write briefly the important public service of John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Thomas Jefferson, Robert Morris, and Alexander Hamilton.

9. What has been our policy with the Indians?

10. Name five great American inventors, and state briefly the influence of their inventions.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

(Same as for the Sub-Freshman Class.)

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. What is the nebular hypothesis?
2. What is a barometer? How is it made and what is it used for?
3. What are the causes of cyclonic winds?
4. Explain the phenomena of dew, frost, rain, sleet, snow, hail, fog, and cloud.
5. Describe the surface of North America.
6. What is an isotherm? Why are isotherms not parallel with the Equator?
7. Describe the Gulf Stream.
8. Classify rocks and state their origin.
9. How are soils formed?
10. What is a river system?

PHYSICS.

1. Give the laws of falling bodies.
2. How far will a body fall in four seconds?
3. How can a weight of four pounds be made to produce equilibrium with a weight of twelve pounds?
4. How does change in pressure affect the boiling point?
5. Why will an egg float in salt water and sink in fresh water?
6. How does a sounding body differ from a silent body?
7. What is meant by pitch?
8. How is sound propagated?
9. Why does a stick partly immersed in water appear broken?
10. What is the law of reflection.

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Name the parts of the nervous system.
2. What are the organs of sense?
3. Draw a diagram illustrating the passage of blood through the heart.
4. State the effect of respiration on the blood.
5. Describe the vertebral column.
6. Compare the blood of the veins with that of the arteries.
7. What are the blood corpuscles? State their uses.
8. What part does bile play in the process of digestion?
9. Name the classes of foods.
10. Draw a figure illustrating the form and structure of bone. State the chemical composition of bone.

BOTANY.

1. Name the organs of a flower and the parts of each organ.
2. What position do buds occupy with respect to the leaves on the stem?
3. What is venation? Make drawings to illustrate all the types.
4. What are fleshy roots? Give some illustrations.
5. Define the following terms as applied to the stem: herbaceous, annual, perennial.
6. Define close and cross fertilization.
7. Name the agents that assist cross fertilization.
8. Describe the structure of a woody stem.
9. Tell what you know about how plants are protected from animals, from cold, from drought.
10. What constitutes the scientific name of a plant?

ZOOLOGY.

1. Define Zoology, Physiology, and Biology.
2. State the differences between plants and animals.
3. Name the types or sub-kingdoms into which the animal kingdom is divided.
4. Have you observed that a change in an animal's surroundings causes a corresponding change in its form? Give examples, if such be the case.
5. Write short notes upon a bath sponge, a starfish, a crawfish, a butterfly, and a fish.
6. Name invertebrate animals that are of commercial interest, whether beneficial or injurious to commerce.
7. Define respiration, nutrition, and circulation, as applied to animals.
8. Compare the breathing of a caterpillar and of an earth-worm; of a sponge and of a fish.
9. Are the following injurious or beneficial animals: an earthworm, a snail, a spider, a starfish, a mud-dauber, a sparrow, a king snake, and a quail?

LATIN.

(Only for students who wish to take the Latin-Science or the Literary course).

Specimen of examination for entrance to Freshman Latin:

1. Explain the ways of determining gender in Latin.
2. Decline: *deus* (god), *vulnus* (wound, n. gender), *bos* (ox, cow), *os* (bone), *alius* (another), *is* (he, that), *qui* (who).
3. Compare: *magnificus parvus* and the adverbs formed from the adjectives *levis*, *audax*, and *bonus*.
4. Write: the principal parts, passive, of a regular verb of each conjugation; the passive third plural, all tenses, of the indicative of *capere;* the passive second singular, future indicative, of a regular verb of each conjugation; the first plural, present indicative, of the two periphrastic conjugations of *facere;* and the present indicative of *posse*.
5. What prepositions take both the accusative and the ablative, and with what difference of meaning?
6. Translate into English: Arrowsmith and Whicher's *First Latin Readings*, page 73, *Mendacium . . . . . non-posset;* and page 93, chapter 23, *His constitutis . . . . . conspexit.* Page 73, explain as to form and syntax *vererentur* and *quod;* page 93, *rebus se tardius* and *conspexit.*
7. Translate into Latin: (1) At daybreak the commander will send scouts to find out where the enemy are. (2) The Gauls replied that they would not surrender themselves to Cæsar. (3) Children must obey their parents. (4) The towns which belonged to Ariovistus were seized by the Roman generals.
8. Oral test in pronunciation (Roman method).

EXPENSES.

TUITION IS FREE TO ALL CADETS.

All cadets not residents of Baton Rouge, except the older students of the Audubon Sugar School, such other older students as may receive special permission to board in the town, and students boarding with relatives, are required to board and lodge at the University, and are provided with comfortable rooms without cost.

Cadets living in Baton Rouge are given the option of boarding and lodging either at home or at the University. Those who board and lodge in Baton Rouge are not required to wear the uniform, and are excused from military exercises. The privilege of boarding and lodging in the town may be withheld at any time for misconduct or neglect of study.

Every cadet, whether boarding in or out of the University, is charged an incidental fee of $5 per session.

Every cadet who boards at the University must provide himself with four sheets and two blankets for single bed, one pillow, four pillow slips, towels, tooth-brush mug, and toilet articles. The bedroom furniture is supplied by the University, and each cadet is charged a fee of $5 per session for its use.

The Boarding Department is independent of the University, except that (1) the University furnishes a comfortable and convenient house for the purpose free of charge; (2) the steward is required to provide a stipulated bill of fare, and to give bond of $1000 for the faithful performance of duty; and (3) the boarding-house, in all its arrangements and management, is subject to the police and military regulations of the institution.

The steward is Mr. J. R. Holmes, of the parish of East Baton Rouge, and the following moderate rates have been established:

For board, per month of four weeks	$10 00
For washing, per month of four weeks	1 50
For fuel and lights, per month of four weeks	50
Total per month of four weeks	$12 00

Cadets in attendance during the whole session of thirty-seven weeks will be charged $108 for board, washing, fuel, and lights; those who remain a shorter time will be charged at the rate of $3 per week.

Every cadet who boards at the University is required to pay a surgeon's fee of $5 and a medicine fee of $2 per session, which entitle him to medical attendance and medicines in all cases of ordinary sickness.

In cases of serious sickness requiring extra service, an additional charge is made to cover the cost of such extra service.

Thus it will be seen that the total expenses for maintenance per session are:

Board, washing, fuel and lights	$108 00
Surgeon's fee and medicine fee	7 00
Furniture rent	5 00
Incidental fee	5 00
Total	$125 00

Deposits must be made with H. Skolfield, Treasurer, on entrance, as follows:

Board, twelve weeks in advance	$36 00
Surgeon's fee and medicine fee	7 00
Furniture rent	5 00
Incidental fee	5 00
First deposit for maintenance	$53 00

To this should be added a deposit on entrance of $10 for text-books and $15 for one suit of uniform clothing, making a total deposit on entrance of $78.

This leaves a balance of $72 for board, payable every twelve weeks in advance, making two payments of $36 each.

The cadet uniform (including cap) can be purchased for the sum of $15, which is less than the cost of ordinary clothing for the same length of time, and is, therefore, not regarded as an extra expense.

Every cadet should supply himself with a good mackintosh of dark blue color. This may take the place of an overcoat, and can be purchased here for about $4.

The following amounts are charged for laboratory work: Chemical laboratory, $10; Mechanical Workshop, $2.50 per term, or half session; Mechanical Laboratory, $5; Botanical and Zoological Laboratories, $2.50 each. These fees must be paid before beginning the laboratory work.

For drawing instruments and materials, the student entering the Agricultural Course should deposit $8.45; the Civil Engineering Course, $10; and the Mechanical or Sugar Engineering Course, $12.85.

The text-books cost about $10 per session. Text-books and uniforms must be paid for when ordered.

The unexpended balances of deposits made for board, text-books, and uniforms are returned when the cadet leaves the University.

The surgeon's fee, medicine fee, incidental fee, furniture rent, and laboratory fees are not returnable, but a cadet entering during the second term of the session is charged only one-half of these fees. No deduction is made for board on account of absence, unless the absence is caused by sickness and is longer than two weeks.

All amounts, including charges for board, uniform, surgeon's fees, laboratory fees, etc., must be paid directly to H. Skolfield, Treasurer, and parents and guardians, in remitting money, should invariably send it to this officer.

Parents and guardians are advised to deposit with the Treasurer all the funds for their sons or wards, whether intended for University charges or not. No cadet should be allowed a large amount of pocket money, as it encourages habits that may cause trouble.

ROSTER OF CADET OFFICERS.

Staff.

I. H. Schwing	First Lieutenant and Adjutant
F. F. Pillet	First Lieutenant and Quarter Master
C. F. Chaffe	Sergeant Major
A. S. Pipes	Color Sergeant
E. H. Mortimer	Quartermaster Sergeant and Commandant's Clerk
B. H. Guilbeau	Principal Musician and Bugler

Company A.

W. B. Robert	Captain
G. Fuchs	First Lieutenant
J. E. Byram	Second Lieutenant
G. K. Pratt	First Sergeant
G. S. Long	Second Sergeant
A. G. Mundinger	Third Sergeant
E. L. Gorham	Fourth Sergeant
T. W. Robertson	Fifth Sergeant
W. T. Pegues	Corporal
G. P. Blancand	Corporal
O. B. Hamilton	Corporal
W. W. Hutchison	Corporal
J. A. Sebastian	Corporal
L. G. Dodd	Corporal

Company B.

G. C. Mills	Captain
G. W. Agee	First Lieutenant
C. McCrory	Second Lieutenant
P. J. Ray	First Sergeant
G. C. Howell	Second Sergeant
R. E. Loudon	Third Sergeant
J. M. Bodenheimer	Fourth Sergeant
R. L. Knox	Fifth Sergeant
R. S. Thornton	Corporal
W. D. Phillips	Corporal
P. T. Hingle	Corporal
B. A. Favret	Corporal
H. E. Bruner	Corporal
E. S. Hardy	Corporal

Company C.

A. A. McBride	Captain
W. S. Fulton	First Lieutenant
H. J. Rhodes	Second Lieutenant
M. M. Collins	First Sergeant
F. E. Broussard	Second Sergeant
S. A. Bordelon	Third Sergeant
W. J. Duncan	Fourth Sergeant
E. Goldstein	Fifth Sergeant
R. N. Kennedy	Corporal
F. V. Lopez	Corporal
F. A. Bird	Corporal
J. A. Verret	Corporal
W. B. Scally	Corporal
R. J. Doherty	Corporal

Company D.

J. G. LeBlanc	Captain
D. Cohn	First Lieutenant
J. O. Pratt	Second Lieutenant
A. I. Picard	First Sergeant
J. E. Brogan	Second Sergeant
J. F. Odom	Third Sergeant
J. K. Griffith	Fourth Sergeant
J. O. Herpin	Fifth Sergeant
F. Ratzburg	Corporal
M. H. O'Connell	Corporal
H. W. Whited	Corporal
T. P. Keller	Corporal
L. F. Guerre	Corporal
L. W. Brandon	Corporal

Company E.

H. S. Singletary	Captain
C. E. Schwing	First Lieutenant
J. J. Fournet	Second Sergeant
H. A. Mangham	Third Sergeant
J. Sibille	Fourth Sergeant

L. R. Graham	Corporal
F. F. Best	Corporal
C. H. Cherry	Corporal
H. P. Agee	Corporal
A. T. Folse	Corporal

OFFICERS OF THE CADET BAND.

Prof. Charles A. Kellogg	Instructor
B. H. Guilbeau	Leader
J. F. Broussard	Captain
J. B. Martin	First Lieutenant
W. J. Coco	Second Lieutenant
F. P. Wilbert	First Sergeant
G. B. Taylor	Second Sergeant
B. H. Carroll	Third Sergeant
M. M. Hahn	Fourth Sergeant
S. W. Gardiner	Fifth Sergeant
R. B. Hilton	Drum Major

OFFICERS OF THE "REVEILLE."

Thos. D. Boyd, Jr., Class '01	Editor-in-Chief
C. F. Chaffe, Class '02	Business Manager
J. H. Sanford, Class '04	Assistant Business Manager

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H. S. Singletary, Class '01.
W. P. Craddock, Class '02.
J. A. Verret, Class '03.
G. D. Bentley, Class '04.
O. W. McNeese, Class '03, Athletics.

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J. L. Adams, Class '03	President
B. H. Carroll, Class '03	Vice President
C. H. Cherry, Class '03	Secretary
H. J. Rhodes, Class '02	Treasurer

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R. F. Rhodes, '00	Editor-in-Chief.
L. R. Graham, '03	Business Manager.
A. A. McBride, '01	Representative of Senior Class
R. L. Knox, '02	Representative of Junior Class.
Fred Ratzburg, '03	Representative of Sophomore Class.
G. D. Bentley, '04	Representative of Freshman Class.
D. M. Penny, '05	Representative of Sub-Freshman Class.
Thos. D. Boyd, Jr., '01	Representative of Kappa Alpha Fraternity.
J. Fred. Odom, '03	Representative of Kappa Sigma Fraternity.
Amasa K. Read, '03	Representative of Sigma Nu Fraternity.
J. O. Pratt, '03	Representative of Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity.
J. F. Broussard, '03	Representative of L. S. U. Debating Club.
W. P. Craddock, '02	Representative of Jefferson-Lee Literary Society.

VIEW OF FLAGSTAFF LOOKING NORTH.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

ROLL OF CADETS

POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS.

NAME.	STATE.	SCHOOL.	SUBJECTS.
Rhodes, R. F	Mississippi	La. State University	Sewerage, Advanced Mechanics, Steam Machinery, Machine Design, Railway Location.
Youngs, L. A	Louisiana	La. State University	Sewerage, Advanced Mechanics, Steam Machinery, Machine Design, Railway Location.

SENIOR CLASS.

NAME.	PARISH.	COURSE OF STUDY.
Agee, George W	Tennnessee	General Science.
Blackshear, David A	Natchitoches	Latin Science.
Boyd, Thos. D., Jr	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
Cantzon, Henry F	Orleans	Sugar.
Cohn, Daniel	East Baton Rouge	Latin Science.
Cunningham, James M	Acadia	Literary.
Goyne, William R	Union	Agricultural.
Guilbeau, Braxton H	St. Martin	General Science.
Harp, Robert D	Morehouse	Agricultural.
LeBlanc, Joseph G., Jr	Iberia	Sugar.
McBride, Andrew A	Lafayette	General Science.
McCaa, Robert H	East Baton Rouge	Civil Engineering.
Mills, Gilbert C., Jr	East Baton Rouge	Agricultural.
Mundinger, John J	East Baton Rouge	Mechanical.
Pillet, Frederick F	West Feliciana	Civil Engineering.
Reymond, Charles D	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
Robert, Walter B	Rapides	Civil Engineering.
Schwing, Charles E	Iberville	Literary.
Schwing, Ivan H	Calcasieu	General Science.
Singletary, Henry S	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
White, Mack M	Lincoln	Agricultural.

Total, 21.

JUNIOR CLASS.

NAME.	PARISH.	COURSE OF STUDY.
Bodenheimer, Jacob M	Caddo	Latin Science.
Brogan, John E	Orleans	Mechanical.
Broussard, James F	St. Martin	Latin Science.
Byram, James E	Bossier	General Science.
Chaffe, Christopher F	Orleans	General Science.
Cole, Herbert C	Ouachita	Agricultural.
Collins, Matthias M	East Feliciana	General Science.
Cook, Frederick W	Terrebonne	Mechanical.
Corry, Edwin E	Claiborne	Civil Engineering.
Craddock, William P	Caddo	Latin Science.
Davidson, Neal	Rapides	Literary.
Duncan, William J	Franklin	Latin Science.
Esnard, Miguel	Cuba	Agricultural.

JUNIOR CLASS—Continued.

NAME.	PARISH.	COURSE OF STUDY.
Fournet, John J	St. Martin	Sugar.
Fuchs, George	Orleans	Civil Engineering.
Fulton, William S	Tensas	Civil Engineering.
Gilmer, Robert L	De Soto	Civil Engineering.
Goldstein, Elias	Caddo	Latin Science.
Gorham, Edwin L	Calcasieu	Civil Engineering.
Heard, Joseph R	Union	General Science.
Herpin, Joseph O	Lafayette	Mechanical.
Howell, Garnet C	West Feliciana	Agricultural.
Johnson, Harvey F	Orleans	Mechanical.
Knox, Robert L	East Baton Rouge	Latin Science.
Landry, Henry E	St. John Baptist	Mechanical.
Long, George S	Madison	Civil Engineering.
Loudon, Robert E	East Baton Rouge	Agricultural.
McCrory, Cecil	Ascension	Mechanical.
McNeely, Theodore H	Grant	Mechanical.
Mangham, Horace A	Richland	General Science.
Martin, John B	St. Charles	General Science.
Mills, Albert C	East Baton Rouge	Agricultural.
Moore, Edgar R	Tangipahoa	Mechanical.
Mundinger, Adam G	East Baton Rouge	Mechanical.
Parker, Cornelius A	West Baton Rouge	Civil Engineering.
Picard, Achille I	Ascension	Agricultural.
Pipes, Alex. S	Morehouse	General Science.
Pratt, George K	Orleans	Agricultural.
Ray, Paul J	St. Landry	Civil Engineering.
Read, Amasa K	East Baton Rouge	Literary.
Rhodes, Henry J	Mississippi	Mechanical.
Robertson, Thomas W	Catahoula	General Science.
Sibille, Joseph A	St. Landry	General Science.

Total, 43.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

NAME.	PARISH.	COURSE OF STUDY.
Adams, Jesse L	Union	General Science.
Agee, Hamilton P	Tennessee	Sugar.
Anders, Willis H	Ouachita	Agricultural.
Atkinson, Shelby	Lincoln	General Science.
Beale, Lindsay D	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
Best, Francis F	Mississippi	Agricultural.
Blancand, Gus P	Orleans	General Science.
Bordelon, Samuel A	Avoyelles	Civil Engineering.
Brame, Scott M	East Feliciana	Literary.
Brandon, Lane W	Mississippi	Mechanical.
Broussard, Frank E	Lafayette	General Science.
Bruner, Howard E	Acadia	Literary.
Carroll, B. Hawkins	Calcasieu	Sugar.
Cherry, Charles H	Union	Commercial.
Cohn, Isidore	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
Crichton, Robert P	Webster	Literary.
Dodd, Louis G	Natchitoches	Agricultural.
Doherty, Robert J	Lafourche	Mechanical.
Durio, J. Adelin	St. Landry	General Science.
Estopinal, Benjamin F	St. Bernard	Mechanical.
Favret, Bernard A	Plaquemines	Commercial.
Fields, Harvey G	Avoyelles	General Science.

SOPHOMORE CLASS—Continued.

NAME.	PARISH.	COURSE OF STUDY.
Furlow. Thomas E	DeSoto	Latin Science.
Garland, Joseph M	St. Landry	Agricultural.
Gaudet. James K	St. John Baptist	Special.
Gorham, Warren A	Calcasien	Latin Science.
Graham, Lewis R	Orleans	Literary.
Gremillion, Field V	Rapides	Latin Science.
Griffith, John K	East Baton Rouge	Special.
Griffith, Preston H	St. Landry	General Science.
Guerre, Louis F	Lafayette	General Science.
Guilbeau, Stanley A	St. Martin	Mechanical.
Hardin, Alvin S	Orleans	General Science.
Hardin, Garnet W	Orleans	Mechanical.
Harp, Thomas Y	Morehouse	Mechanical.
Hingle, Paul T	Plaquemines	Commercial.
Jones, Thomas S	East Baton Rouge	Special.
Keller, Theodore P	St. Charles	Mechanical.
Kennedy, Ralph N	California	Sugar.
Lafargue. Edwin L	Avoyelles	General Science.
Lawrason, Charles M	West Feliciana	Agricultural.
Levy, Harry S	Iberville	Civil Engineering.
Lopez, Fernando V	Mexico	Mechanical.
McNeese, Oswald W	Calcasieu	Special.
Menuet, Lawrence G	Assumption	General Science.
Menville, Leon J	Terrebonne	General Science.
Mortimer, Eugene H	Mississippi	Special.
O'Connell, Martin H	Pointe Coupee	Literary.
Odom, J. Fred	St. Helena	Agricultural.
Perkins, Agrippa G	East Feliciana	Latin Science.
Phillips, William D	Pointe Coupee	Agricultural.
Picard, Henry M	Ascension	Civil Engineering.
Pratt, John O	Orleans	Agricultural.
Ratzburg, Frederick	Caddo	Latin Science.
St. Amant, Alfred D	East Baton Rouge	Mechanical.
Saucier, Merrick E	Avoyelles	General Science.
Scally, Walter B	Lafourche	Mechanical.
Swart, Reinier	East Baton Rouge	Civil Engineering.
Taylor, George B	Arkansas	General Science.
Thornton, Ralph S	Rapides	Latin Science.
Verret, J. Arthur	Iberia	Sugar.
Whited, Henry W	Bossier	Civil Engineering.
Wilbert, Frederic P	Iberville	Commercial.

Total, 63.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

NAME.	PARISH.	COURSE OF STUDY.
Armistead, William W	Red River	Commercial.
Babin, Harry J	Ascension	General Science.
Balladares, Fabio	Nicaragua	Mechanical.
Barton, Robert R	St. James	Special.
Bennett, Frederic W	Rapides	Agricultural.
Bentley, Granville D	Ascension	General Science.
Berry, Charles W	Franklin	Special.
Bew, Roy W	Mississippi	Latin Science.
Bird, Charles C	East Baton Rouge	Latin Science.
Bird, Frederic A	Calcasieu	Mechanical.
Blum, Leo J	Pointe Coupee	Agricultural.

FRESHMAN CLASS—Continued.

NAME.	PARISH.	COURSE OF STUDY.
Boote, Carroll R	Ascension	Sugar.
Bordelon, Louis C	Avoyelles	Commercial.
Braud, Henry C	Ascension	General Science.
Brent, S. Gordon	Tennessee	Sugar.
Burgess, Edward W	East Baton Rouge	Civil Engineering.
Calhoun, Benjamin C	Concordia	Commercial.
Carter, Howell, Jr	East Feliciana	General Science.
Claiborne, Ernest C	Pointe Coupee	Special.
Coco, Walter J	Avoyelles	Special.
Coincon, Osma J	Avoyelles	Latin Science.
Coleman, John J	Orleans	Mechanical.
Cooke, William M	Orleans	Commercial.
Cooper, Linton L	Ascension	Mechanical.
Corvison, Rodolfo	Cuba	Mechanical.
Crichton, Tom G	Webster	Literary.
Daigre, Herbert C	Rapides	Civil Engineering.
Dauterive, Alfred J	Iberia	Sugar.
Davis, Gleaves E	Ouachita	Agricultural.
Dooley, Chase C	East Baton Rouge	Commercial.
Druilhet, Becknell	Terrebonne	Commercial.
Esnard, Henry A	Cuba	Agricultural.
Fahey, John K	St. Landry	Mechanical.
Feitel, Daniel B	Orleans	Civil Engineering.
Ferguson, John M	Richland	Commercial.
Field, William P	East Feliciana	Latin Science.
Flynn, Charles W	Rapides	General Science.
Folse, Alfred T	Assumption	Mechanical.
Fougerousse, Henry L	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
Gallion, Zachary T	Natchitoches	Agricultural.
Garland, Charles F	St. Landry	Agricultural.
Garland, George P	St. Landry	Agricultural.
Gatlin, Fourney F	DeSoto	Civil Engineering.
Gildart, James F	Caddo	Commercial.
Giroud, Louis	Cuba	Sugar.
Golsan, Gordon B	West Feliciana	Civil Engineering.
Gremillion, Avit A	Avoyelles	Civil Engineering.
Gueno, Albert J	Terrebonne	Mechanical.
Gueno, Louis B	Terrebonne	Commercial.
Guilbeau, Valery E	St. Landry	General Science.
Hahn, Morris M	Orleans	Special.
Hamilton, Oscar B	Mississippi	Mechanical.
Hamner, Matthew M	Bienville	Commercial.
Hamner, William P	Bienville	Commercial.
Hardy, Edward S	Rapides	Agricultural.
Hilton, Reno B	Rapides	Civil Engineering.
Hingle, James	Plaquemines	Commercial.
Howell, Robert C	West Feliciana	General Science.
Huff, Robert H	Morehouse	Commercial.
Huguet, Clarence J	East Baton Rouge	Commercial.
Hutchison, William W	St. Tammany	Commercial.
Innis, James E	Pointe Coupee	Commercial.
Johnson, Louis H	Avoyelles	Commercial.
Jones, Harvey W	Acadia	Commercial.
Landry, Lucien H	Orleans	Agricultural.
Langermann, August R	Orleans	Sugar.
Langlois, Joseph A	Pointe Coupee	Mechanical.

FRESHMAN CLASS—Continued.

NAME.	PARISH.	COURSE OF STUDY.
Ledbetter, Silas M	Union	Commercial.
Lessley, George P	Lafayette	Mechanical.
Lobdell, William A	East Baton Rouge	Agricultural.
Lucky, Ernest	Bienville	Commercial.
Lucky, John W	Bienville	Commercial.
McFarland, Willis H	Madison	Sugar.
McGlathery, Rozell	Mississippi	Special.
Mann, George E	Plaquemines	Sugar.
Meeker, John L	Rapides	Commercial.
Meeker, Louis H	Rapides	Agricultural.
Mevers, Frank C	Plaquemines	Mechanical.
Morey, John	St. Mary	General Science.
Nicholson, Milo P	Caddo	Civil Engineering.
Paulsen, Thomas C	East Baton Bouge	General Science.
Pegues, William T	De Soto	Special.
Perez, Eldridge	Plaquemines	Mechanical.
Picard, Joseph R	Ascension	Agricultural.
Portela, Henry	Cuba	Special.
Porterie, Gaston L	Avoyelles	Civil Engineering.
Pratt, Albert M	Orleans	Literary.
Pressburg, Edgar E	Rapides	Commercial.
Ramsey, Ernest L	Union	Civil Engineering.
Rascoe, William T	De Soto	Civil Engineering.
Reisor, Andrew S	Caddo	General Science.
Rincon, Louis G	Mexico	Sugar.
Robinson, Joseph W	Tangipahoa	General Science.
Rodney, William O	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
Roquemore, Bernard R	Orleans	Commercial.
Rougeou, Clarence C	Rapides	Commercial.
St. Clair, Albert F	Mississippi	Mechanical.
Sammons, Reuel W	East Baton Rouge	Commercial.
Sanford, Joseph H	East Baton Rouge	Agricultural.
Sasaki, Mikisaburo	Japan	Agricultural.
Sebastian, James A	Caddo	Mechanical.
Seese, George L	East Baton Rouge	Special.
Simrall, Bell N	Missisippi	Agricultural.
Sims, Thomas P	Tangipahoa	Latin Science.
Smith, Victor E	Ouachita	Agricultural.
Steidley, Wilmer, A.	Calcasieu	Mechanical.
Stephens, Joseph H	Natchitoches	General Science.
Stern, David G	Mississippi	Latin Science.
Swire, Stirling B	West Baton Rouge	Commercial.
Taliaferro, Robert M	Catahoula	Latin Science.
Thoenssen, John E	East Baton Rouge	Civil Engineering.
Wall, James T	West Baton Rouge	Special.
Waller, John G	East Feliciana	Agricultural.
Washburn, Lynton S	Bienville	Agricultural.
Watt, Thomas H	Mississippi	General Science.
Wiley, John T	Rapides	Mechanical.
Williams, Eugene D	East Baton Rouge	Mechanical.
Williams, Jesse W	Livingston	Commercial.
Williams, Warren D	Lafourche	Special.
Wright, John W	Richland	Commercial.
Young, Joseph B	Caddo	Agricultural.

Total, 121.

SUB-FRESHMAN CLASS.

NAME.	PARISH.
Abraugh, Melbourne Y	Richland
Adams, Alvin V	Calcasieu
Armstrong, Ralph L	Sabine
Ash, George G	Mississippi
Atkins, William B	Sabine
Atkinson, Howell	Lincoln
Baldwin, Walter S	Orleans
Balfour, Hugh B	Richland
Barousse, Bertrand	Acadia
Bienvenue, Andrew B	St. Martin
Blanchard, Charles H	Rapides
Bobb, William P	Orleans
Braud, Joseph A	East Baton Rouge
Brogan, Lawrence E	Orleans
Brogan, William E	Orleans
Brulay, Maurice	Texas
Burke, Edwin M	Calcasieu
Calhoun, Augustus B	Ouachita
Callaway, Mat M	Caddo
Clopton, Roscoe	St. Landry
Cook, Paul	East Baton Rouge
Cormier, Arthur J	St. Martin
Creath, George L	East Baton Rouge
Crichton, Tom	Red River
Daigre, Gilbert B	Rapides
Daspit, Oscar P	Iberia
Denham, Louis L	East Baton Rouge
Dicharry, Joseph E	Ascension
Drew, Richard C	Webster
Dreyfus, Henry C	Iberville
Ducrest, Thomas L	St. Martin
Earnest, John A	Rapides
Eddy, Samuel K	Orleans
Eells, Byron W	Assumption
Eley, Birt J	Lincoln
Everett, Albert D	Rapides
Farrell, George W	Orleans
Felt, Albert T	Madison
Fenet, James D	Texas
Fitzpatrick, Joseph	Rapides
Foster, Murphy J	St. Mary
Francez, Laennec H	Lafayette
Fridge, Eldon	East Baton Rouge
Friedman, Isidore	Natchitoches
Gaerthner, Edward J	Orleans
Gardiner, Samuel W	Avoyelles
Garrett, Julius B	De Soto
Gastrell, Robert R	West Feliciana
Gibson, Aaron S	Sabine
Gorozpe, Francisco X	Mexico
Gorozpe, Ignacio	Mexico
Gorozpe, Jose A	Mexico
Guidry, Louis T	Vermilion
Guilbeau, Eric E	Lafayette
Haas, David A	Ouachita
Hall, Edward E	Cameron

SUB-FRESHMAN CLASS—Continued.

NAME.	PARISH.
Hall, William M	Avoyelles
Hausey, John D	East Baton Rouge
Hays, Hardie R	Morehouse
Hebert, Julius P	St. Mary
Henderson, James T.	Rapides
Hingle, Louis	Plaquemines
Hundley, Ernest A	Acadia
Jardet, Alfred J	Orleans
Jeanmard, Henry A. C	Lafayette
Jenkins. Harry	Acadia
Kaffie, Isidore	Natchitoches
Landers, Arthur F	Ouachita
Lassus, Louis C	Pointe Coupee
Laughman, L. Widney	East Baton Rouge
Laurents, Andrew W	Cameron
Laurents, Louis V	Vermilion
Lawrence, Thomas H	Bossier
Leman, Clarence M	Caddo
Lietemeyer, Ireanus J	Iberia
Longino, Don	Claiborne
Loustalot, Albert L	St. Mary
Love. Layton A	Natchitoches
Lowenstein, Jacob P	Tennessee
Lucky, George J	Bienville
McCardell, Joseph C	St. Mary
McClelland, Benjamin A	St. Landry
Madere, Edward L	St. Charles
Madere, Horace A	St. Charles
Marchand, Alexander J	Ascension
Martin, Ames J	Acadia
Martin, Wade O	St. Landry
Marx, Arthur	Orleans
Meyer, Jacob E	Calcasieu
Miller, Jesse S	East Feliciana
Miller, Stephen A	East Baton Rouge
Millet, Clarence P	St. John Baptist
Mixon, Cornelius M	Tangipahoa
Morales, Alexander L	Orleans
Morey, Frank H	St. Mary
Müller, John G	West Feliciana
Naccari, Raymond	Orleans
Penny, D. Markham	St. Mary
Perilloux. Fernand L	St. John Baptist
Perkins, Lawrence F	Calcasieu
Perkins, Percy P	East Baton Rouge
Phillips, Henry C	Rapides
Place, Lionel L	Orleans
Poe, William A	Calcasieu
Porta, Alexander	St. James
Raphael, Samuel	Natchitoches
Reynaud, Andrew W	East Baton Rouge
Ribas, Cayetano	Cuba
Rivet, Volney B	Orleans
Robert, Frank S	Rapides
Robson, William W	Caddo
Rousseau, Edwin H	Plaquemines

SUB-FRESHMAN CLASS—Continued.

NAME.	PARISH.
St. Martin, Hugh P	Terrebonne
St. Pasteur, Adolph J	Orleans
Sammons, Dee M	West Baton Rouge
Schiele, Jacob E	Concordia
Silverstein, Harold M	Caddo
Singleton, Clarence C	Terrebonne
Singleton, Thomas W	Terrebonne
Smith, David	St. Mary
Smith, Ollie S	Ouachita
Staudinger, Louis P	Orleans
Sullivan, Alexander J	Orleans
Thoenssen, Adolph B	East Baton Rouge
Touchy, Henry H	Calcasieu
Varnado, Frank R	St. Helena
Vega, Edward J	Ascension
Vought, Artaud M	East Carroll
Weber, Sidney J	Lafayette
Zuber, Bishop C	East Baton Rouge

Total, 130.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

NAME.	PARISH.	SUBJECTS.
Glynn, Aloysius L	Pointe Coupee	Chemistry, Commercial Arithmetic.
Harris, Thomas H	East Baton Rouge	English, German, Mathematics.
Jolly, Edward M	East Baton Rouge	Bacteriology.
Paulsen, Hans H	East Baton Rouge	Chemistry.
Stumberg, B. Kurt	Missouri	Bacteriology.

Total, 5..

SUMMARY.

Post-Graduates	2
Seniors	21
Juniors	43
Sophomores	63
Freshmen	121
Sub-Freshman	130
Special Students	5
Total	385

ROLL OF GRADUATES.

1869.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DEGREE.
Eady, John H	St. Helena	Bachelor of Arts.
Edward, Travis B	Iberville	Bachelor of Arts.
Grimes, Tilman L	Avoyelles	Bachelor of Science.
McCollam, Henry A	Terrebonne	Bachelor of Arts.

MESS HALL.

1896.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DEGREE.
Montgomery, Thos. F	East Carroll	Civil Engineer.
Nicholls, Robert W	Assumption	Bachelor of Arts.
Packard, Heman P	Orleans	Bachelor of Science.
Pierson, Joseph	Bienville	Bachelor of Science.

1870.

Hayden, Geo. M	Washington	Bachelor of Arts.
Lewis, Samuel H	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
McCormick, S. C	Union	Bachelor of Science.
Menge, Joseph	Plaquemines	Bachelor of Science.
Pratt, George K	St. Landry	Bachelor of Science.
Ransdell, John	Rapides	Bachelor of Science.
Roberts, Norton R	Rapides	Bachelor of Science.

1870.

HONORARY DEGREE.

Buck, Chas. F	Orleans	Master of Arts.

1871.

Berger, Robert	Caddo	Bachelor of Science.
Brown, William S	Terrebonne	Bachelor of Science.
Deslattes, Jean Louis	St. James	Bachelor of Science.
Ducote, C. J	Avoyelles	Bachelor of Arts.
Ducros, Edouard O	St. Bernard	Bachelor of Arts.
Easton, Warren	Orleans	Bachelor of Philosophy.
Elmore, James P	Livingston	Bachelor of Science.
Ferguson, Robert G	Orleans	Bachelor of Science.
Gallion, Z. T	Natchitoches	Bachelor of Science.
Gunby, Andrew A	Claiborne	Bachelor of Arts.
Guyol, Sidney L	Orleans	Bachelor of Philosophy.
Hingle, Robert	Plaquemines	Bachelor of Science.
Hollingsworth, G. W	Bienville	Bachelor of Science.
Kerr, Frank M	Iberia	Civil Engineer.
Knobloch, Gustave A	Lafourche	Bachelor of Science.
Pipes, Martin Luther	De Soto	Bachelor of Arts.
Pugh, Thomas	Orleans	Bachelor of Science.
Stuart, Robert S	Orleans	Bachelor of Science.
Sutherlin, Edgar W	De Soto	Master of Arts.
Tarlton, Green Duke	St. Landry	Bachelor of Arts.

1872.

Boyd, Thomas D	Virginia	Master of Arts.
Brosnan, Daniel M	Orleans	Bachelor of Science.
Feazle, Maximilian	Union	Bachelor of Science.
Hawkins, Griffin T	St. Landry	Bachelor of Science.
Perkins, James L	East Feliciana	Bachelor of Arts.
Ranson, Norbert	St. Charles	Bachelor of Science.
Radescich, Luke P	Winn	Civil Engineer.
Sibley, John T	Orleans	Bachelor of Science.
Smith, Joseph D	West Feliciana	Bachelor of Philosophy.
White, Isaiah B	Fast Feliciana	Master of Arts.

1873.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DEGREE.
Edwards, Harry L	Iberville	Bachelor of Arts.
Hebert, Olga P.	Iberville	Bachelor of Science.
Hill, John	West Baton Rouge.	Bachelor of Science.
Hogue, George	Livingston	Bachelor of Arts.
Price, Frederick W.	Jackson	Bachelor of Science.
Strickland, Milton A	St. Helena	Master of Arts.
Tarleton, Leo C	St. Mary	Bachelor of Science.
Van Hook, W. A.	Jackson	Bachelor of Arts.

1874.

Bogel, William W	Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Bourgeois, Louis	St. James	Master of Arts.
May, George D.	Orleans.	Bachelor of Philosophy.
Robertson, Samuel M	Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Whetstone, Ashbury H	Morehouse	Bachelor of Arts.

1882.

Jones, John Shaw	Ouachita	Bachelor of Arts.
Robertson, M. P.	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.

1883.

Ariail, Julius F.	Rapides	Bachelor of Science.
Hanson, Robert L	Ascension	Graduate in Mechanics.
Jones, John Shaw	Ouachita	Master of Arts.
Moore, Pierre A	St. Landry	Bachelor of Science.
Pugh, Lawrence H	Assumption	Bachelor of Arts.
Pugh, Philip S	Assumption	Bachelor of Arts.

1884.

Ariail, Julius, F	Rapides.	Master of Arts.
Chenet, Henry S	St. John	Bachelor of Arts.
Dupuy, William M	Florida	Bachelor of Arts.
Pearce, John W	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Perkins, Samuel J	East Feliciana	Bachelor of Arts.
Prescott, Arthur T	St. Landry	Bachelor of Science.
Selman, George	Ouachita	Bachelor of Science.
Draughon, H. W	East Feliciana	Graduate in Mechanics.
Favrot, Charles A	West Baton Rouge	Graduate in Mechanics.
Huyck, Charles A	East Baton Rouge	Graduate in Mechanics.
Irion, V. K	Avoyelles	Graduate in Mechanics.
Jones, Charles C	Orleans	Graduate in Mechanics.

1885.

Barbe, B. M	Calcasieu	Bachelor of Arts.
Bynum, Walter W	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Chenet, H. S	St. John	Master of Arts.
Prescott, A. T	St. Landry	Master of Arts.
Pearce, John W	East Baton Rouge	Master of Arts.
Williams, J. A	Natchitoches	Bachelor of Science.

1886.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DEGREE.
Carruth, W. C	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Caspari, R. L	Natchitoches	Bachelor of Science.
Hooe, L. L	Rapides	Bachelor of Science.
Tempel, E. W	West Feliciana	Bachelor of Science.

1887.

Amacker, A. K	Tangipahoa	Bachelor of Arts.
Barrow, D. N	Iberville	Bachelor of Science.
Elam, C. W	De Soto	Bachelor of Arts.
Luzenburg, C. C	New Orleans	Bachelor of Science.
Williams, R. A	Morehouse	Bachelor of Science.

1888.

Cocram, H. S	Natchitoches	Bachelor of Science.
Favrot, G. K	Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Gardner, A. M	Lafayette	Bachelor of Science.
Jiggitts, J. R	Mississippi	Bachelor of Science.
Lee, J. G	Union	Bachelor of Science.
Martin, W. P	Assumption	Bachelor of Science.
Waddill, F. H	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.

1889.

Clinton, G. H	Tensas	Bachelor of Science.
Fuqua, C. K	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Lyons, S. M	Calcasieu	Bachelor of Science.
Pierson, Clarence	Natchitoches	Bachelor of Science.
Price, A. J	Terrebonne	Bachelor of Science.
Sutton, D. C	Tensas	Bachelor of Science.

1890.

Batchelor, J. M	Pointe Coupee	Bachelor of Science.
Bynum, W. H	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Furman, H. M	De Soto	Bachelor of Science.
Guilbeau, F. T	St. Martin	Bachelor of Science.
Ives, C. E	Lincoln	Bachelor of Arts.
McVea, C	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Overton, W	Avoyelles	Bachelor of Science.
Roy, V. L	Avoyelles	Bachelor of Science.
Stubbs, J. D	Virginia	Bachelor of Science.
Young, R. O	Lafayette	Bachelor of Science.

1891.

Atkinson, T. W	Lincoln	Bachelor of Science.
Blouin, R. E	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Campbell, O. W	Concordia	Bachelor of Science.
Klotz, L	Tangipahoa	Bachelor of Science.
Maguire, F. E	East Carroll	Bachelor of Science.
Staples, S. B	Rapides	Bachelor of Science.
Stubbs, F. P	Ouachita	Bachelor of Science.
Thompson, C. K	West Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.

1892.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DEGREE.
Atkinson. T. W	Lincoln	Civil Engineer.
Blouin, R. E	East Baton Rouge	Master of Science.
Gassie. H. J	West Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Jones R. P	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Johnson, C	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Newell, E. F.	Tensas	Bachelor of Science.
Newman, G. W	West Feliciana	Bachelor of Arts.
Read, A. C	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Stephens, E. L	Natchitoches	Bachelor of Arts.
Thiel, C. A	Orleans	Bachelor of Science.
Thompson, C. K	West Baton Rouge	Civil Engineer.

1893.

Barrow, W. M	West Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Guilfoux, V. P	Iberia	Bachelor of Science.
Ives, C. A	Lincoln	Bachelor of Science.
Johnson, Charles	East Baton Rouge	Master of Arts.
Messick, W. R	Avoyelles	Bachelor of Science.
Newell, E. D	Tensas	Bachelor of Science.
Read, A. C	East Baton Rouge	Master of Arts.
Robison, A. J	Lincoln	Bachelor of Science.
Stevens, W. L	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Young, E. B	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.

1894.

Campbell, E. P	Concordia	Bachelor of Science.
Dennis, G. A	Caddo	Bachelor of Science,
Marshall, W. M	De Soto	Bachelor of Science.
Maxwell, F. T	Madison	Bachelor of Science.
Pegues, B. W	De Soto	Bachelor of Science.
Pleasant, R. G	Union	Bachelor of Science.
Pratt, J. M	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Purdy, S. M	East Carroll	Bachelor of Science.
Trichel, W. S	Natchitoches	Bachelor of Science.
Trudeau, C. F	Pointe Coupee	Bachelor of Science.
Widney, C. L	Iberia	Bachelor of Science.

1895.

Blum, H. N	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Boudreau, Wilfred	St. Landry	Bachelor of Science.
Brian, Alexis	Grant	Bachelor of Arts.
Broussard, R. A	Vermilion	Bachelor of Science.
Clark, J. D	West Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Clark, S. M. D	West Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Overton, J. H	Avoyelles	Bachelor of Arts.
Prescott, W. B	St. Landry	Bachelor of Science.
Roane, J. A	Lincoln	Bachelor of Science.
Roberts, J. B	Winn	Bachelor of Arts.
Tisdale, C. H	Orleans	Bachelor of Science.

1896.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DEGREE.
Broussard, E. S.	Iberia	Bachelor of Science.
Cooper, W. F.	Union	Bachelor of Science.
Dupree, S. G.	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Gamble, H. P.	Natchitoches	Bachelor of Arts.
Gayle, E. F.	Pointe Coupee	Bachelor of Arts.
Huey, J. M.	Lincoln	Bachelor of Science.
Lewis, W. J.	Lincoln	Bachelor of Science.
Matthews, E. S.	Pointe Coupee	Bachelor of Science.
Nash, F. D.	East Feliciana	Bachelor of Science.
Newell, E. T.	Tensas	Bachelor of Science.
Schneider, F. H.	East Carroll	Bachelor of Science.
Scholars, L. A.	Lincoln	Bachelor of Science.
Turpin, Baynard	Morehouse	Bachelor of Science.
Washburn, A. E.	Bienville	Bachelor of Science.
Whitaker, H. M.	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.

1897.

Alford, Julius Harmon	Tangipahoa	Bachelor of Science.
Atkinson, Jas. Samuel	Lincoln	Bachelor of Science.
Dollerhide, Wm. McG.	Richland	Bachelor of Science.
Guilbeau, Dudley L.	St. Landry	Bachelor of Arts.
Harp, James Franklin	Morehouse	Bachelor of Science.
Harrison, Walter Estes	Grant	Bachelor of Arts.
Hillman, Geo. Waldo	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Lee, Thompson Wood	Ouachita	Bachelor of Arts.
Mouton, Jerome	St. Martin	Bachelor of Arts.
Muller, Jerome Lewis	West Feliciana	Bachelor of Science.
Roberts, Robert	Lincoln	Bachelor of Arts.
Swire, Roger Philip	West Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Waddill, Geo. Dan., Jr.	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.

1898.

Alleman, Samuel A.	Assumption	Bachelor of Arts.
Best, Alfred	Mississippi	Bachelor of Science.
Chavanne, Edmond A.	Calcasieu	Bachelor of Science.
Holmes, Louis Morey	Orleans	Bachelor of Science.
Huguet, Adolph Hart	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Marshall, John James	De Soto	Bachelor of Science.
McKnight, Robert E.	Grant	Bachelor of Science.
Mehler, Hunter Pierre	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Schoenberger, Geo. C.	Plaquemines	Bachelor of Science.
Smith, Neil Dwight	Jackson	Bachelor of Arts.
Strickland, Henry K.	St. Helena	Bachelor of Arts.
Westbrook, John Turner	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.

1899.

Barrow, Edward R.	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Baum, Simon	Point Coupee	Bachelor of Science.
Chaney, Bailey E.	East Feliciana	Bachelor of Science.
Chavanne, Edmond A.	Calcasieu	Civil Engineer.
Daspit, Armand P.	Iberia	Bachelor of Science.
Daspit, Justin C.	Iberia	Bachelor of Arts.
Glenk, Robert	Pennsylvania	Bachelor of Science.
Hunter, Guy. N.	Tensas	Bachelor of Science.
Hunter, Randal N.	Tensas	Bachelor of Science.

1899.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DEGREE.
Kaffie, Leopold	Natchitoches	Bachelor of Science.
Kennedy, Robert P	East Carroll	Bachelor of Arts.
Kretz, Charles H	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
McClendon, Samuel E	Ouachita	Bachelor of Science.
Plaisance, Robert H	Saint James	Bachelor of Arts.
Randolph, John H	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Schwing, John E	Iberia	Bachelor of Arts.
Sherburne, Thomas L	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Slaughter, William S	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Strickland, Henry K	St. Helena	Master of Arts.
Washburn, Joseph S	Bienville	Bachelor of Arts.
Youngs, Walter C	St. Charles	Bachelor of Science.

1900.

Albritton, Alvin R	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Atkinson, William E	Lincoln	Bachelor of Science.
Chamberlin, William B	West Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Davis, Thomas M	St. Helena	Bachelor of Science.
Denham, William L	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Gimet, Eugene	Iberville	Bachelor of Science.
Hebert, Francis V	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
LeSueur, George B	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Plaisance, Robert H	St. James	Master of Arts.
Rhodes, Ralph F	Mississippi	Bachelor of Science.
Roberts, Charles M	Lincoln	Bachelor of Arts.
Sanford, Julian B	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Sylvester, William H	St. Landry	Bachelor of Science.
Washburn, Joseph S	Bienville	Bachelor of Science.
Wheelock, Warren O	Mississippi	Bachelor of Science.
Williams, Lester J	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Young, Tacitus W	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Youngs, Luther A	St. Charles	Bachelor of Science.

1901.

Agee, George W., Jr	Tennessee	Bachelor of Science.
Blackshear, David A	Natchitoches	Bachelor of Arts.
Boyd, Thomas D., Jr	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Cohn, Daniel	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Arts.
Cunningham, James M	Acadia	Bachelor of Arts.
Goyne, William R	Union	Bachelor of Science.
Guilbeau, Braxton H	St. Martin	Bachelor of Science.
Harp, Robert D	Morehouse	Bachelor of Science.
LeBlanc, Joseph G., Jr	New Iberia	Bachelor of Science.
McBride, Andrew A	Lafayette	Bachelor of Science.
McCaa, Robert H	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Mills, Gilbert C., Jr	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Mundinger, John J	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Pillett, Frederick F	West Feliciana	Bachelor of Science.
Reymond, Charles D	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
Rhodes, Ralph F	Mississippi	Civil Engineer.
Robert, Walter B	Rapides	Bachelor of Science.
Schwing, Charles E	Iberville	Bachelor of Arts.
Schwing, Ivan H	Calcasieu	Bachelor of Science.
Singletary, Henry S	East Baton Rouge	Bachelor of Science.
White, Mack M	Lincoln	Bachelor of Science
Youngs, Luther Al	St. Charles	Civil Engineer.

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